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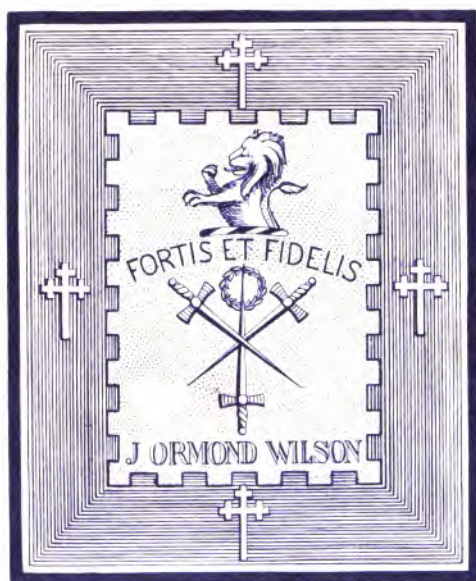
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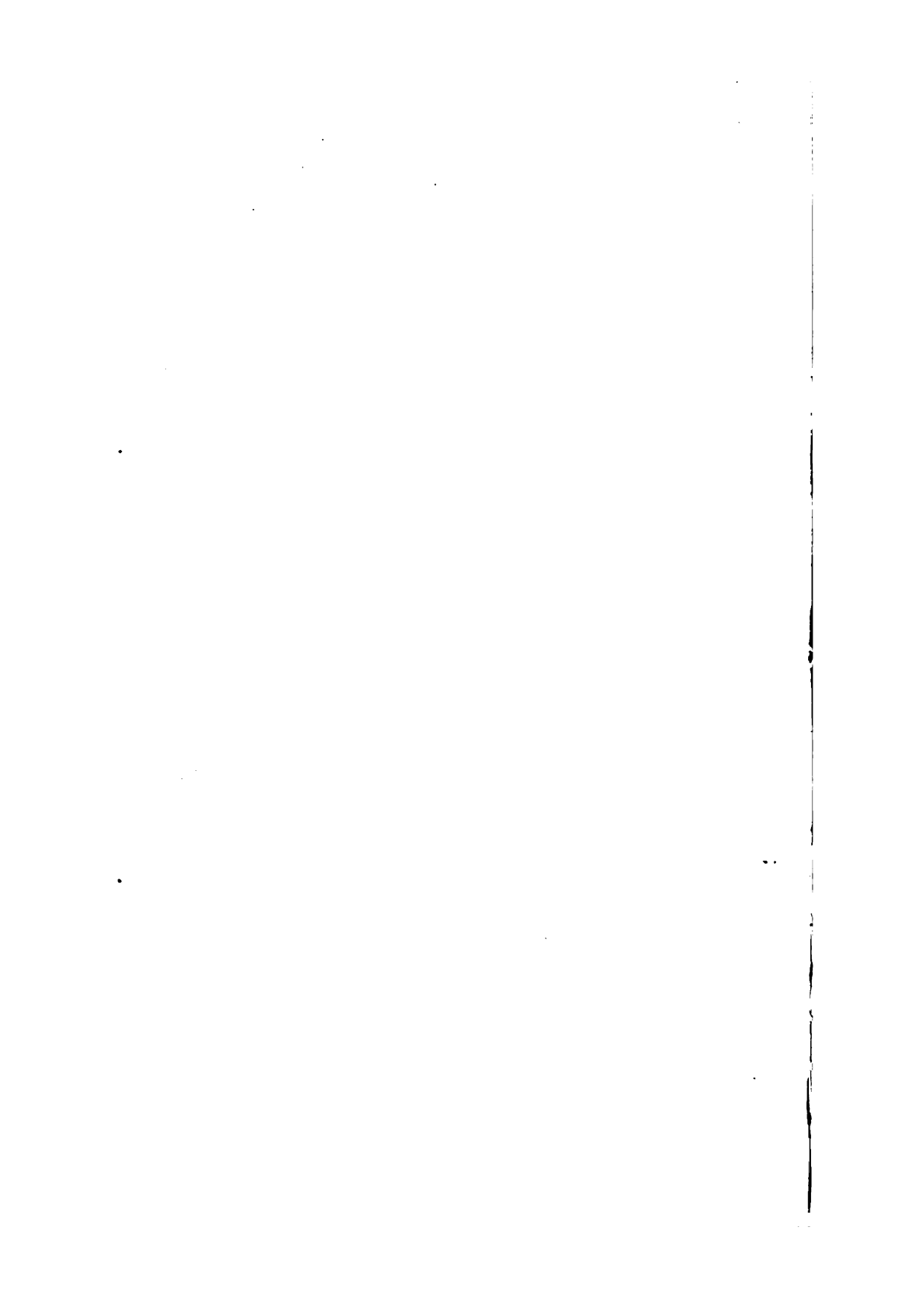


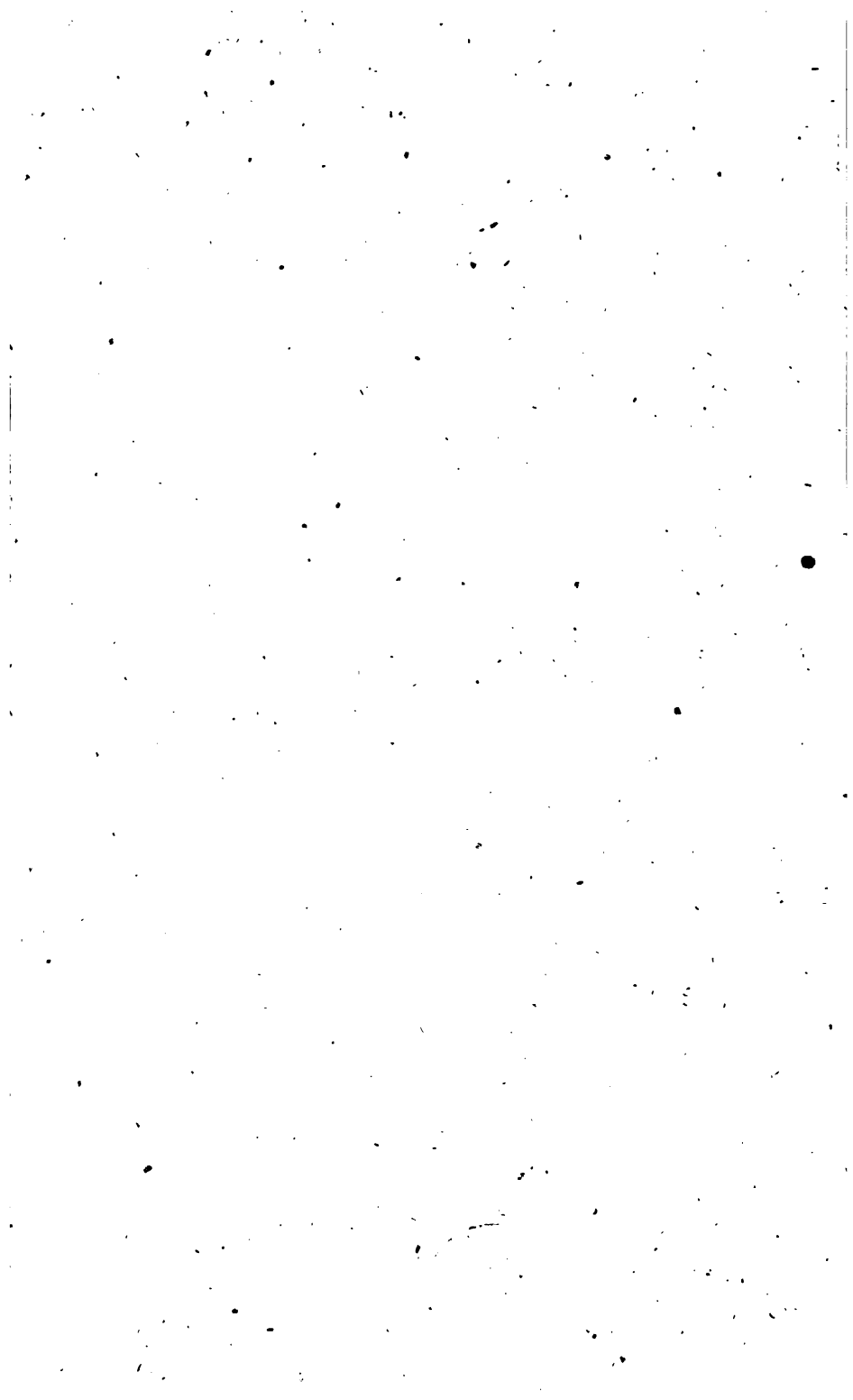
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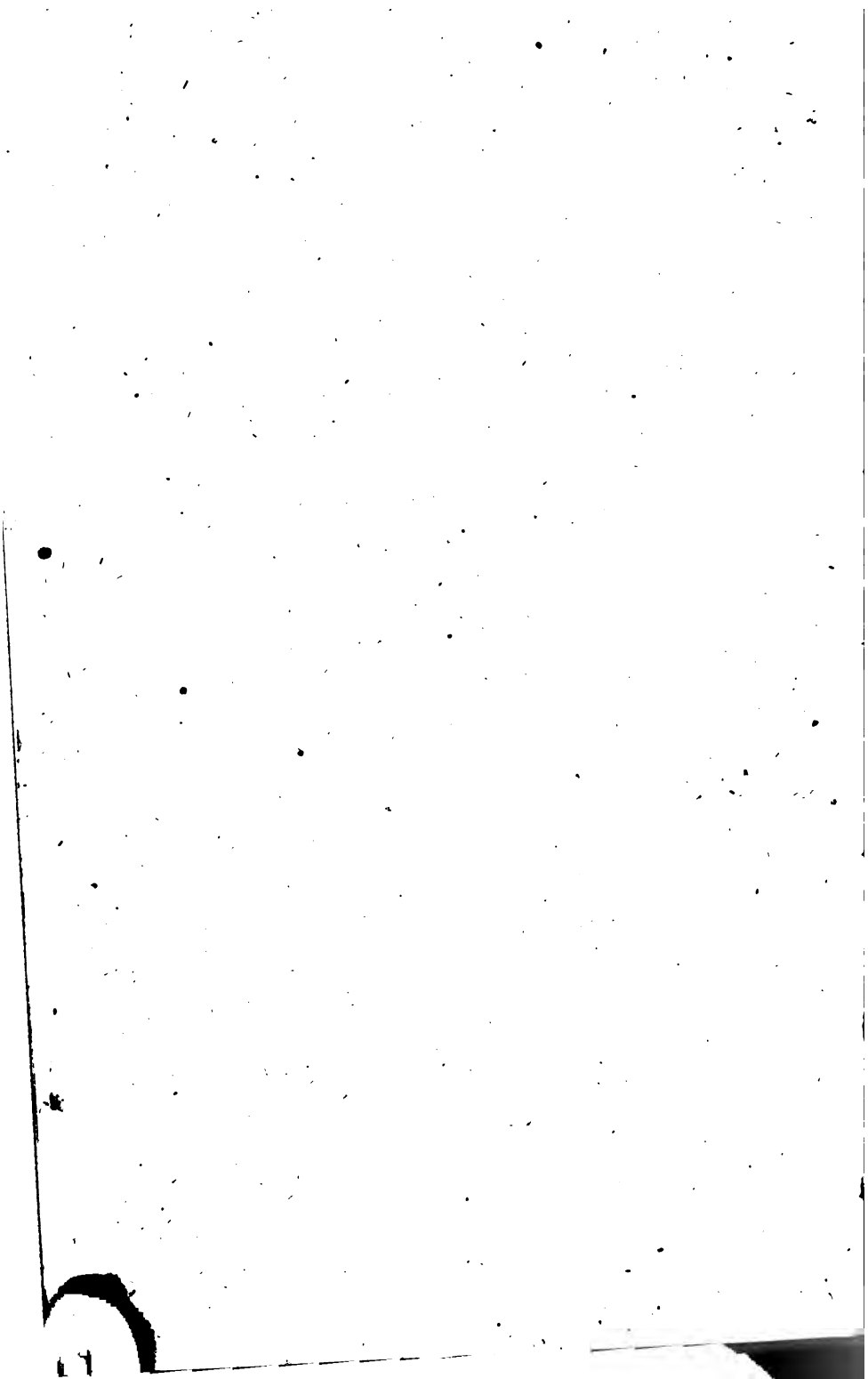












THE
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AND
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VOL. VII.

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VOL. VII. MARCH, 1831. No. 1.

Review.

Travels in the Timmanee, Kooranko and Solima Countries, in Western Africa. By Major ALEXANDER GORDON LAING, London, 1825.

It has ever been our purpose to communicate to the public, through the pages of the Repository, the most full and correct information that we could obtain in regard to Africa. The discoveries already made in this continent, though exceedingly interesting and instructive, serve, perhaps, rather to awaken than to satisfy curiosity, and to make us think rather of what remains to be explored and brought to light, than of the knowledge already acquired by enterprising travellers. Few men have engaged with more energy or success in efforts to explore Africa than the lamented author of the work before us. It will be recollected that early in the year 1825, before the work now before us, had been given to the public, Major Laing left London for Tripoli, with the intention of visiting Tombuctoo, and endeavoring to ascertain the course and termination of the Niger. His death, near the famed city of central Africa, has been announced to the world and awakened universal regret. His memory will be cherished by the friends of the Colony of Liberia, when they learn, that to his kind and friendly interposition, the American settlers were, perhaps, principally in-

debted for the termination of the war in 1822 between themselves and the native tribes, and which in their then feeble state threatened the utter ruin of their hopes.

Early in the year 1822, Major Laing was appointed by Sir Charles M'Carthy (then Governor of Sierra Leone) to visit Kambia on the river Scarcies in the Mandingo country, for the purpose of producing a reconciliation between Amara the king of that nation and Sannassee an inferior chief, the war between these two chiefs having injured the trade with the English colony. He was also instructed to recommend to the natives the cultivation of white rice, and to ascertain as far as practicable their views on the subject of the abolition of the slave trade.— In effecting the object of this mission, he became acquainted with Yarradec, one of the chiefs of the Soolima nation, who had been invited by Amara to join him with a large armed force and to assist in subduing Sannassee. In his second mission (under similar instructions) Major Laing obtained the release of Sannassee, who had been taken a prisoner, was treated with great respect by Yarradec, and acquired some valuable information in regard to the products of the interior and particularly of the Soolima country. He suggested to Governor M'Carthy the propriety of penetrating to that country, and that a mission thither might result in great benefits to the commercial interests of the colony. The proposition of Major Laing to conduct a mission to that country, was approved by the Governor and Council of the Colony, and on the 16th of April, 1822, he, with two soldiers and a small party of natives, quitted Sierra Leone and ascended the Rochelle in Boats for some distance. On the 18th they arrived at Macabele, a very neat and clean town, situated on a slope on the right bank of the River, where two chiefs of Mandingo extraction were desirous that Major Laing should pass into the interior, through what they termed their road, but it was deemed expedient, on the whole, not to change the original determination. At this place, Major Laing saw the principal chief of that part of the Timmanee country, Ba Kobala, who is represented 'as being a fine venerable looking old man, with a long snow-white beard. His raiment consisted of a very full white half shirt, with a scarlet mantle loosely thrown over the shoulders, and around his neck was sus-

pended a string of alternate coral beads and leopard's teeth." At Rokon, the principal Timmanee town of the District, which extends along the left bank of the river, Major Laing was detained until a palaver could be held, which, as he remarks, will give some idea of the delays that at every little village may oppose the progress of the African Traveller.

"A Timmanee Palaver differs from the same ceremony in the Mandingo country, inasmuch as farce and nonsense are displayed in the former, while that of the latter is conducted with great decorum and solemnity.—The company being all seated or perhaps more properly speaking, squatting, an orator holding in his right hand a rod of dried broom, stepped from one of the huts to the centre of the yard, then looking around him and uncovering his head, exclaimed several times, "Loanta, loanta!" the closest meaning of which I presume to be, (for I could not arrive at any satisfactory conclusion,) "Save you all," "Bless you all," or "Keep you from harm." Proceeding in his part of the performance, he continued, "I am going to talk a great palaver to-day, such a palaver never has been talked before in Rokon; it is a white man's palaver; what's the reason nobody comes to hear me?" Two or three people came from the huts, and sat down; the orator sat with them, and was preparing to proceed, when he suddenly exclaimed, "This will not do; I must have more people; come out, come out, or I talk no more to-day." About 50 persons now made their appearance in the centre of the yard, and sitting down, acted their part as hearers, now and then entering into a sort of dialogue with the orator, which continued upward of an hour, at the expiration of which the king, signifying by a nod that he was satisfied, the whole of the assemblage fronted him, and placing the back of their hands upon the ground, vociferated, "Loanta, loanta!" then rising up they repeated the words and retired. Thus finished the *pro forma* palaver; and such is the invariable manner of conducting these ceremonies in this country; the orator always observing the countenance of the king to interpret his wishes, and speak accordingly.

"The burthen of the orator's speech, on this occasion, was to the following effect:—"The white man is going far; to the hills of Koranko, and further than that; to countries that Timmanee people never heard of; to the country of gold and silver; he must therefore, pay the king well or he cannot pass; the king must have guns, swords, powder, fine cloths, beads, or the white man must go back." On leaving the court-yard, I shook hands with the king, who said I had an easy palaver to-day, and if I wanted an easy one to-morrow must give him plenty of money; that I must bring every thing I had for him, that he might see all before he began to talk the road palaver. I was a good deal annoyed at losing a day in this

foolish manner, as I had expected to arrange every thing so that I might depart on the morrow; but subsequent experience taught me, that it was idle to fret at disappointment, which the traveller must lay his account to meet with daily, among a people who set no value on their own time, nor on that of others."

"Ba Simera, the principal Chief of this part of the Timmanee Country, is about ninety years of age, with a mottled shrivelled up skin, resembling in colour that of an alligator more than of a human being, with dim greenish eyes far sunk in his head, and a bleached, twisted beard, hanging down about two feet from his chin; like the king of the opposite District, he wore a necklace of coral and leopard's teeth, but his mantle was brown and dirty as his skin. His swollen legs, like those of an elephant, were to be observed from under his trowsers of buff, which might have been originally white, but, from the wear of several years, had assumed a greenish appearance; he carried a staff or mark of office, to which were suspended some large and small bells." Great efforts were made to induce Major Laing to increase his donations to this King, which he positively refused to do, because "the report of even the most minute action, always precedes the traveller in Africa, and if he omits an item, or makes an addition to the present of any chief or head man, he is sure to hear of it every where as he advances."

At Toma, a small village about sixty miles from Sierra Leone, Major Laing learned that no white person had ever before been seen. At Balanduco, a few miles beyond Toma, "the women were busily employed in separating the juicy saffron coloured fruit from the palm nut; in squeezing it into wooden mortars, and in beating it into one common mash, in order that the oil might be extracted more easily and more copiously in boiling. From the extent of the preparation, and the numerous bunches of the fruit which the natives were continually bringing into the town, it might be estimated that they manufactured, on an average from thirty to forty gallons a day, during the season of bearing."

Before arriving at Ma Bung, one of the principal towns in the Timmanee County, Major Laing with his whole party, suffered extremely, for thirty-six hours, for want of water, and when meeting with a fine broad stream, they indulged them-

selves so much as to produce severe indisposition. Major Laing himself was thrown into spasms, which lasted for twenty-six hours, and for five days he did not close his eyes. Ma Bung stands upon "nearly a square half mile of ground, and contains about 2500 inhabitants in the proportion of three females to one male and two children to one adult." At Ma Yerma, a little distance from Ma Bung, the party was treated with rudeness and unkindness; but at Ma Yosso, they were "cordially treated by both sexes and all ages, and supplied with presents of yams, plantains and rice." On the seventh of May they arrived at Ma Boom, the last town in the Timmanee Country. Ma Boom consists of two towns, the old and new; the former inhabited by the Timmanees, the latter by Mandingoes, who emigrated some years ago from the territories of Alinamee Amara. The appearance and buildings of the Mandingo town are greatly superior to that of the Timmanees.

"I entered the town about sun-set, and received a first impression highly favourable to its inhabitants, who were returning from their respective labours of the day, every individual bearing about him proofs of his industrious occupation: some had been engaged in preparing the field for the crops, which the approaching rains were to mature; others were penning up a few cattle, whose sleek sides and unconcerned looks, denoted the richness of their pastures; the last clink of the blacksmith's hammer was sounding, the weaver was measuring the quantity of cloth he had woven during the day, and the gaurange or worker in leather, was tying up his neatly stained pouches, shoes, knife scabbards, &c. (the work of his handicraft,) in a large kotakoo or bag, while the crier at the mosque, with the melancholy call of 'Alla Akbar,' uttered at measured intervals, summoned the decorous Moslems to their evening devotions: the whole scene, both in appearance and sentiment, forming an agreeable contrast to the noise, confusion and levity, which pervade a Timmanee town at the same hour; a contrast which strongly prepossessed me in favour of the inhabitants; but I regret to add, that their subsequent conduct was not such as to confirm the good opinion which I was disposed to form."

The Timmanee country is ninety miles long from east to west, and has a breadth of forty-five miles. It has Kooranko on the east; Sierra Leone, part of Bullom, and the ocean on the west; the Mandingo and Limba countries on the north, and Bullom and Kooranko on the south; and is divided into four nominal districts, over each of which is a Chief, who claims and often receives the title of King.

The *first* of these districts extends on either side of the river Scarcies about thirty miles inland, and is nominally under the government of a chief named Famare; but bordering on the Mahomedan country of the Soosoos, generally called Mandingoes, they have great influence. This district abounds in rice, and supplies more to Sierra Leone than even the larger districts.

The second is the Logo or Loko district, being so called from a tribe of Timmanees of that name. The soil of this district is composed of argillaceous clay, with here and there a fine black alluvial mould, both of which are extremely fertile, and would produce rice in abundance. The inhabitants appear to be more united and prosperous than the other Timmanees; and their ruler, Ali Karlie, though old, is represented as a strong and active man. Port Logo, the residence of this chief, is a neat and pleasant town, "extending along the elevated banks of a creek formed by the rivulet Logo, and shaded by the wide-spreading branches of the majestic cotton tree."

The third district is the territory of Ba Kobalo, lying sixty miles along the banks of the Rokelle, and in breadth is fifteen miles. The chief is old, but beloved by his people; the soil productive, and the inhabitants, being industrious, export large quantities of rice. The principal town is Macobele.

The fourth division of the Timmanee country is governed by Ba Simera; is about eighty miles long by twenty broad; has many inhabitants, and contains larger towns than the other districts. It is superior to the other parts of the Timmanee country, likewise, in its natural productions. Owing to the numerous water courses, both men and women understand the management of canoes, and their industry in preparing the teak timber, and floating it to the trading stations, proves their readiness to labor. It is well known, says Major Laing, that at the time when the timber trade was active, many native towns were formed on the banks of the river, and many natives came from the interior to find employment. This fact is highly interesting, and shows that motives alone are wanting to render the Africans a laborious and enterprising people. The Timmanees appear inclined to adopt the dress and habits of Europeans; but Major Laing observes that he had met with no instance in which one of them had embraced the Christian religion.

The greater part of the inland population have but a very slight dress, the manufacture of country cloth among them being very limited. The art of weaving, however, has been acquired from the Koorankos. Major Laing saw no men in this country without some raiment, but several females entirely without clothing, and apparently unconscious of the impropriety and indelicacy of their condition. It is a fact worthy of notice, that the natives improve, both in the texture of their cloth and the size of their loom, as you advance into the interior. The manufacture of cloth is common in Kooranko, though it is of a coarse quality. In Sangara the cloths are large and handsome: similar cloths are found on the ivory and gold coast. To the eastward of the Volta, country cloths, says Major Laing, sometimes sell as high as £12 sterling. It is thought that the art of weaving has been introduced from the eastward, and not invented by the interior nations.

Marriage among the Timmanees is a mere matter of negotiation between the lover and the parents of the girl to whom he is attached. If the former can satisfy the parents by a suitable present, the marriage day is fixed, and the bride informed who she may expect for a husband. If he cannot do this, he departs and endeavors to acquire additional property; but should in the mean time a more fortunate suitor appear, the girl may be betrothed, and neither mortification nor chagrin "associate themselves with these mishaps."

Whenever a death occurs, various methods are adopted to appease the wrath of evil spirits. A great number of persons, who assemble around the dying, commence a loud yell, the moment that life is fled, and several hundred women, some of them beating drums, sally through the town, taking possession of every article which may be found out of doors. The Elders and Greegree men assemble to inquire into the cause of the death; and during the first two nights thereafter, numerous parties go through the town shouting and clapping their hands, to keep away the wrath of the greegrees. On the third, considerable presents of palm wine, rice, and cassada are deposited in the greegree houses, as a sacrifice to evil spirits, and to induce them to destroy no more people. At midnight, several men, in

a singular habit, appear to take away these presents, and to announce that these spirits are satisfied, and this ceremony is followed by revelry and dancing.

The bodies of the Chiefs or Kings are deposited in charnel houses, which are never opened but through small apertures, in which cooked provisions and palm wine are introduced, the Timmanees believing that they are actually consumed by the dead.

It is a custom among the Timmanees, as well as among many of the people of Western Africa, to throw a small portion of whatever they eat or drink upon the ground, as an offering to the dead. They have houses near their towns, in which are images, skulls, shells, &c., and in which the greegrees are believed to reside.

The most remarkable institution in this country is the Purrah, which is an object of universal dread, and the power of which supercedes that of the Head men, and whose secret and fearful deeds are as little inquired into or questioned, as those of the Inquisition were for many years in Europe. The following is Major Laing's account of this Society.

"In the early ages of the slave trade, (which particularly prevailed in this country, *) every nefarious scheme was resorted to by the head men, for the purpose of procuring subjects for the markets. It may be conjectured that where liberty was so insecure, concealment not difficult, and the means of subsistence easy to be procured, and when the power of the head men did not extend beyond the limits of their own town, many individuals whose safety was endangered, would fly to the woods for protection; and as their numbers increased, would confederate for mutual support, and thus give rise to secret signs of recognition and rules of general guidance. It may be further supposed, that in a country divided amongst numerous petty authorities, each jealous of the other, such a confederacy may soon have become too powerful for any probable combination against them; and being possessed of power, would at length, employ it in the very abuses to which it had owed its own origin.

The head quarters of the Purrah are in enclosures situated in the woods; these are never deserted by them entirely, and any man not a Purrah, ap-

* The ruins of a slave factory still appear upon Bunce Island, near the mouth of the Rokelle, which was distinguished during the existence of that diabolical traffic, for the numbers of unfortunate victims which it sent to the Western world. The Island is now an extensive timber factory.

proaching them is instantly apprehended, and rarely ever heard of again. The few who have re-appeared after several years of seclusion, have always become intermediately Purrah men themselves; those who do not again appear, are supposed to be carried away to distant countries and sold.* The Purrahs do not always confine themselves to the seizure of those who approach their enclosures, but frequently carry off single travellers,† and occasionally whole parties who are imprudent enough to pass from one town to another in certain Districts, without applying for an escort from the body. To ensure safety, one Purrah man is sufficient, who while leading the party, blows a small reed whistle suspended from his neck. At the advice of Ba Kooro, I procured one of these persons as a guide from Ma Bung to Ma Yasso, the intermediate country being thickly inhabited by the Purrah; as we passed along, they signified their vicinity to us, by howling and screaming in the woods, but although the sounds denoted their close neighbourhood, no individual was seen.

The Purrahs frequently make an irruption into towns in the night time, and plunder whatever they can lay their hands upon, goats, fowls, clothes, provisions, men, women, or children: on such occasions, the inhabitants remain shut up in their houses, until long after the plunderers retreat. During the time that I was in the interior, I always had a sentry over my quarters at night, for the protection of the baggage. One night, the town in which we slept was visited by the Purrah, and my sentinel remained firm at his post. When the Purrah came up, an attack was made upon him, but the application of the bayonet kept them at a distance until I made my appearance, when the Purrah, uncertain of their power over a white man, scampered off; they were mostly naked and unarmed; but a few had knives.

The outward distinguishing marks of the Purrah, are two parallel tattooed lines round the middle of the body, inclining upwards in front, towards the breast, and meeting in the pit of the stomach. There are various gradations of rank among them, but I could never ascertain their respective offices; persons said to be men of rank among them, have been pointed out to me with great caution, as the Timmanees, generally, do not like to speak of them; but I could learn nothing further. Purrah men, sometimes quit their retirement, and associate with the towns-people, following employments of various kinds, but no chief or head man dare bring a palaver against a Purrah man, for fear of a retributive visit from the

* There is reason to believe that the slaves sold (chiefly to the French illicit traders) at the Gallinas, include the supply from the Timmanee country furnished by the Purrah.

† A man who came from Ma Yasso to see me, when I was at Ma Bung, was seized on his return by the Purrah, and had not been heard of when I returned, six months afterwards.

whole body. At stated periods they hold conventions or assemblies, and on those occasions the country is in the greatest state of confusion and alarm; no proclamation is publicly made, but a notice from the chief or head men of the Purrah, communicated by signs hung up at different places, with the meaning of which they are acquainted, is a summons to them to meet on an appointed day at a certain rendezvous. Palavers of great weight, such as disputes between rival towns, or offences of such magnitude as to call for capital punishments, are always settled by the Purrah—the head men of towns not having, at the present day (whatever power they may have possessed formerly) the lives of their subjects or dependents in keeping; the Purrah may be therefore said to possess the General Government of the country, and from the nature of their power, and the purposes to which it is applied, they will probably be found a most serious obstacle to its civilization."

Some of the chiefs of this country are supported by a certain amount of the produce from the farms of their subjects, but many of them are wholly dependent upon the fruits from their own grounds. The land produces white and red rice, yams, ground nuts, cassada, plantains, bananas, and various other necessary articles. The people drink palm wine to excess, and many in consequence become early diseased. They have scarcely any trades or tools among them, and their agricultural implements are rude and simple. Dancing is a favourite amusement. According to Major Laing, the character of the Timmanees is to a great extent indolent, depraved and licentious. Major Laing appears to attribute this in great part to the "detestable slave trade, which strikes at the root of industry, destroys the bonds of social order, and even extinguishes the most powerful natural feelings. I was twice offered by mothers their children for sale, and abused for refusing them." Inhabiting, says Major Laing, "the country near the mouth of one of the principal rivers of the coast, and which until the last thirty years, was one of the principal marts of the slave trade, their moral and social disorganization and degradation which still subsists, may be viewed as an example of its deep rooted and pernicious influence. In correspondence with this remark, is the progressive improvement in the social and industrious habits of the population, which is witnessed by the traveller in advancing from the coast towards the interior, by the course of any of the great

rivers of Africa, which were formerly distinguished as stations for the trade in slaves."

(To be continued.)

Permanent Agencies.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, on the 2d of March, 1831, Mr. S. H. Smith, from the Committee to whom were referred certain resolutions of the Secretary, respecting the appointment of permanent Agents, made the following report, which was adopted.

The award of enlightened philanthropy having stamped the great and sole object of this Institution, the transportation of free people of colour to Liberia, with an approbation so emphatic, as to remove all doubts of its ultimate success, provided the proper means be used for its accomplishment, it has become the duty of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society to devise a plan whereby these means may be efficaciously applied to the more rapid extension of the Colony. As this is to be effected by the General or State Governments, or by the people directly, or by their united powers, these means, in a country where every thing is regulated by public sentiment, must consist in diffusing, and carrying home to the minds of our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, a correct knowledge of the object to be attained, with such an appeal to their feelings as shall be fitted to draw forth those moral energies and pecuniary aids that alone can ensure it. The vigorous simultaneous application throughout the wide extent of our country, of such honest and intelligent means to such a pure and noble object, whereby every citizen shall be induced to throw into a common stock his moral as well as pecuniary contributions, will present a sublime spectacle, and show the mighty and irresistible power of the aggregated aids of ten millions of freemen in the sacred cause of humanity.

Resolved, That, to accomplish this object, the following *PLAN* be adopted.

I. Permanent Agencies shall be established, which shall embrace the whole U. States.

1. The first Agency shall include New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and New York.

2. The second Agency shall include New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

3. The third Agency shall include Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and the territory of Michigan.

4. The fourth Agency shall include North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the territory of Florida.

5. The fifth Agency shall include Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the territory of Arkansas. Each Agent to be confined to his allotted district.

II. It shall be the duty of these Agents—

1. To establish an efficient State or Territorial Society in each State and Territory.
 2. To organize, in concert with the State and Territorial Societies, Auxiliary Societies in their several counties or towns.
 3. To correspond with these Societies on the objects of the Institution, and to attend, as often as practicable, their meetings; giving them full information, and the aid of their advice whenever requested.
 4. To further all proper applications from the people, by memorials or otherwise, to their Legislatures, or to Congress, inviting their aid and countenance.
 5. To enlist the periodical press in the cause of the Society.
 6. To attend the annual meetings of the State Legislatures, and of the general ecclesiastical bodies, and to diffuse among their members full and correct information of the objects and measures of the Society.
 7. To visit, as far as may be, at least once a year, all the important points in his district.
 8. To keep an office, in a central position, open to general admission, which shall be a depository of the publications of the Parent Society, and other useful information, and where books of subscription shall be lodged; the monies collected to be paid to the Parent, State, or Auxiliary Societies, respectively.
 9. To induce, as far as possible, the Clergy of every name to take up collections for this Society, on or about the Fourth of July.
 10. To extend the number of subscriptions on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith, and of members for life of the Parent Society.
 11. To keep an account of applicants for a passage to Liberia, stating their sex, age, occupation, and character.
 12. To open subscriptions throughout his district in aid of the Colony; in accordance with the 8th resolution, making a statement thereof in a book to be kept for that purpose, including the name of each donor, the date of the subscription, and its amount. That to facilitate this object, and, as far as possible, afford an opportunity to every person in the United States, to contribute according to his means, he himself obtain and collect such subscriptions, and appoint agents to act under him, who shall regularly account to him, and through him to the Parent, State, or Auxiliary Societies, respectively.
 13. To diffuse among the free people of colour a correct view of the object of this Society, especially by making them acquainted with the actual state of the Colony.
 14. To act in correspondence with the State and Auxiliary Societies within his district.
 15. To correspond regularly with the Parent Society, and communicate to them on the 1st day of each month his proceedings, including the measures taken by him, and his views in regard to the Institution; the Societies organized, with a list of their officers; the contributions made, specifying them in detail as stated above; the applicants for a passage to Liberia, with whatever else he may consider useful.
 16. To devote his whole time to the concerns of the Institution, and comply with such other directions as, from time to time, may be given.
- Resolved*, That the foregoing plan be published, and a copy of it be transmitted to each of the State and Auxiliary Societies, stating the agent appointed, and earnestly inviting their co-operation in carrying it into effect.

Address

To the Females of the United States for the Schools of Liberia.

[We are thankful for this truly eloquent appeal to the Ladies of the United States, from the pen of one of the most accomplished and virtuous and charitable of women. Such an appeal cannot fail to awaken the sensibilities and excite the efforts of a thousand female minds, and far distant be the day, when these sensibilities and these efforts shall fail to exert a powerful and salutary influence upon our countrymen.]

The time has arrived, for Africa, long suffering and silent, to lift up her voice. In the halls of Legislation, amid the shades of domestic privacy, by the hearth-stone, and at the cradle's foot, she is heard, supplicating justice, or imploring mercy. The time too, has arrived, when her plea is no longer in vain, charity prepares to restore her exiled children to her bosom, and as if in the zeal of this ministry she borrowed a feature even of redeeming love, decrees that through their poverty she should be made rich—by their stripes, healed.

Females of the United States! your country hath the honour of devising this magnificent system of benevolence. Out of it springs a duty for you to perform, as blessed as it is imperative. It is not enough that you give your *pity* to the slave; your *good wishes* to the enfranchised. By the religion of Jesus Christ—by the spirit of a free government—by a participation in the treasures of knowledge—and by the courtesy of a refined age—you are girded with a power not often accorded to the weakness of your sex. Go forth in this strength “giving the garments of praise for the spirit of heaviness, and comforting those who mourn.”

For charities connected with the work of education, the sphere and the sympathies of woman seem to possess a native affinity—to her care the mind is committed, when it first emanates from the Creator. To guide its infant streams in pure and holy channels might be an angel's mission,—yet it is entrusted to her. It is her province to dispel the mist of ignorance—to extirpate the weeds of vice—to implant the germs of virtue—to nurture the fruits of heaven. Sisters of my na-

tive land! for gifts like these, Africa stretcheth forth her hands unto you.

Liberia is reclaimed from savage sway, and her soil made ready for the seeds of knowledge and of piety. From her, light and peace are to pervade a pagan continent, to "hush the sighing of the prisoner, and save the souls appointed unto death." Those whose names will hereafter rank among the founders of nations, have been her pioneers and her benefactors. Some of these, have stamped their devotion to her cause, with the seal of martyrdom. Not thus are you called to serve her. The path is sheltered in which you may walk, bearing to her the water of life, and the bread of heaven.

Mothers! are your children spared from the grave, to blossom in beauty and cheer your hearts with the promise of intellect and of wisdom? On the anniversary of their birth, bring as your thank offering, a gift for Africa, that bereaved mother, so long bowed down by a double mourning—for the dead—and for the living.

On the natal day of your country's freedom, while you recount to your sons the blessings of liberty, incite them to an alms for her who hath worn in solitude and in bitterness, the fetters of all nations. Prompt your daughters, your servants, every female within the circle of your influence, to work one evening in each week, and dedicate this produce of their skill, their industry, or their genius to the *Schools of Liberia*. Read to the loved group nightly assembled around your fire-side, of the sorrows and the hopes of Africa—and let your comment be the tear of sympathy—the prayer of faith. At the hour of repose, and the rising up of morn, when your infants bend the knee to their Father in Heaven, pour on their guileless lips the petition—*"Teach us to do good to Africa: teach Africa to forgive."* Neither deem such efforts hopeless, because they are humble; for thus to a clime deeply desolate—yet once illustrious, shall arise a fame which Carthage never knew, when the majesty of Rome trembled at her martial step upon the Alpine battlements:—a glory that Egypt never attained though she lifted *alone* the torch of science over a darkened globe, and saw Philosophy

travel an awe-struck pilgrim to her temple. And when you go down into the vale of death, charge your offspring to persevere in these your labors of love, until in every hamlet of regenerated Africa, the school-house and the church-spire shall be seen in hallowed brotherhood, and the voice of the instructed child, and the hymn of the joyful saint, ascend in mingled melody to the throne of God.

H.

Hartford, Conn.

Finley's Map of Africa.

Mr. Anthony Finley of Philadelphia, has recently published a beautiful Map of Africa, representing in a very accurate manner, all the latest and very interesting discoveries in African Geography. On this map the Colony of Liberia has a distinct place, and is laid down in coincidence with the actual surveys and descriptions of the late Mr. Ashmun. What adds greatly to the value of this map is, that Liberia, as also Egypt, and the Colony at the Cape of Good Hope, are not only embraced within the general view of Africa, but also delineated separately and distinctly on the same sheet in a more full and satisfactory manner. Altogether, this map is excellent: and while it does great credit to the talent and fidelity of Mr. Finley, it is afforded at a very reasonable price, and we hope will be purchased by all who have the means, and desire to become familiar with the features and character of the Geography of Africa. They cannot fail to rejoice that civilization and Christianity begin to take possession of a country, from which their benign and regenerating influences have been so long excluded.



African Natural History.

THE OURANG OUTANG, OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,

Is found in the interior parts of Africa, in Madagascar, and in some parts of the East Indies; but the Isle of Bornoe is the place where it chiefly abounds. It avoids mankind, and resides only in the most solitary deserts. As this animal is the largest

of all the ape kind, it also bears the nearest resemblance to the human form. Some of this species are said to exceed six feet in height. They are active, strong and intrepid. They live wholly on fruits, nuts, and other spontaneous productions of the warm countries which they inhabit.

Several of these animals have been brought to Europe; but having been taken very young, it is probable that the coolness of the climate both softens their fierceness, and obstructs their growth; and none have been seen in those parts of the world, which exceeded five feet in height. Dr. Tyson, a learned physician and naturalist, gives an accurate description of one of the species, which was brought from Angola into this country; and in order to give an idea of this extraordinary animal, we shall delineate it in the words of that gentleman:

“The body was entirely covered with hair, the colour of which was perfectly black, and the texture of it bore a greater resemblance to the human, than to that of the brute: that which grew upon the head and the chin, was considerably longer than the rest. The face was like that of a man, the forehead longer, and the head round: the upper and lower jaws were not so prominent as in monkeys, but flat like that of the human race: the ears and teeth had likewise a greater similitude to the man than the brute: the bending of the arms and legs was the same: and in the whole figure of the animal, an affinity might be traced. The face, hands, and soles of the feet, were without hair; and in the palms of the hands, it had similar lines to those of the human race. The internal conformation was equally similar, except that it had thirteen, instead of twelve ribs. In its passage to England, it had made many friends on board, towards whom it would show evident marks of tenderness, and used frequently to embrace them with the greatest affection. Monkeys of a lower species, it seemed to hold in absolute aversion, and would avoid that part of the vessel where they were confined. As soon as it was accustomed to the use of clothes, it became very fond of them, and would dress itself in part without any assistance, and carry the remainder to some of its friends, and make signs for them to complete the ornament. It would lie in a bed, place its head upon the pillow, and then pull up the bed-clothes to its

neck, in the same manner as human beings are accustomed to do." M. de Buffon says, that he saw one of these singular animals sit at table; wipe its mouth with a napkin after drinking; pour the wine into its glass; use a fork and spoon to carry the victuals to its mouth; put sugar into its cup; pour out the tea, and leave it to cool; and, in short, so exactly imitate human actions, that it was astonishing to see how completely instinctive sagacity was, in this creature, substituted for reason.

The following is from the Liberia Herald of the 6th of January.

STRANGE ARRIVAL.—Governor Mechlin has lately purchased from one of our citizens, who has just returned from the Condo country, an *Ourang Outang* of the female species. She is quite young, and is yet but a baby: has a great liking to her country people, and is rather shy of a person with clothes. She resembles the human person in many particulars; sits up and eats like a child, using her right hand very dexterously, and though but two or three weeks in the Colony, is now quite fond of many articles cooked for the table. Her face resembles that of an aged person, with a white beard; her body is covered with long strait black hair; and she walks at present on her hands and feet. The natives however inform us, that when full grown, they walk erect with a stick. One of our citizens, who has travelled considerably in the country, assures us, that two years ago, he saw one crabbing in Junk River, with a stick in his hand. He was about five feet high. As incredulous as we have ever been about this animal, our natives since the arrival of this one, have put our credulity to the highest stretch, from the incredible stories which they hand down from one generation to another: and our belief is, that many things, stated by travellers, have been gathered from the natives of the countries, through which they have travelled, and not from actual observation.*

Latest from Liberia.

Within a few days past, four vessels have arrived at the United States from Liberia; the ship *Carolinian* of Philadelphia, the brig *Volador* of Baltimore, the schooner *Zembuca* of Baltimore, and the brig *Reaper* of Salem. By these vessels despatches have been received, bearing

* We observe by the last number of the Herald, that this animal is dead.

dates, up to the 1st of February. The following extracts from the letters of Dr. Mechlin, will show the true state of the colony. In a private letter, the death of the lady and child of the Rev. Benjamin Rush Skinner, the Baptist missionary, is mentioned, and we cannot but express our heartfelt sympathy with the friends of the deceased and with the church with which Mrs. Skinner was connected and from the service of which in the christian cause among the unenlightened and degraded natives of Africa, she has been so early removed. We pray God to preserve the life of her husband and render him long a light and a blessing to the neglected and suffering people of Africa.

LIBERIA, Dec. 11, 1830.

DEAR SIR,

After a pleasant, though somewhat protracted voyage of 44 days, I have the pleasure to announce to you my safe arrival at this place with the emigrants under my charge: they have all been landed and are at present located at Monrovia, where they will remain until they have had the fever. This disposition of them was unavoidable, in consequence of part of the receptacle at Caldwell being so much out of repair as to be incapable of affording them a shelter from the weather, even had it been large enough to accommodate the whole number, which is not the case. 'Tis with regret that I announce the death of several of the children on their passage to this place. A day or two after we left Norfolk it was discovered that the measles were on board, and the deaths are chiefly owing to exposure to cold and moisture while the eruption was at its height. The enclosed list will give you an account of the number that embarked, with their ages, sex, occupation, &c. as well as the number of deaths that occurred on the voyage, with the diseases.— The attentions paid by Capt. Rugan to their comfort and accommodation were unremitted and very judicious, and such as called forth my warmest approbation; in fact, could cleanliness, ventilation and the most rigid observance of all the regulations of the best ordered hospital establishments, have prevented the access of disease we would have escaped.

I was much gratified on my arrival to find affairs in a more prosperous condition than my most sanguine anticipations had led me to expect; indeed the spirit of improvement appears to have pervaded all classes; upwards of twenty-five substantial stone and frame buildings have been erected in Monrovia and

several walls are now in progress, and I am credibly informed (for I have not had time to examine for myself) that our agricultural interests have advanced more during the present than any preceding year—in fact the people seem to be sensible that much may be effected by a little exertion and appear determined to use their utmost efforts to develop the resources of the country. You no doubt have received ere this an account of the formation of a company for the purpose of exploring the St. Paul's river. Nothing beyond the organization of that company has as yet been effected, but I have great hopes the work will be prosecuted with spirit.

Two of our citizens, Messrs. Francis Taylor and F. James, are on the eve of departure for the interior, on a trading and exploring expedition—they wish to penetrate as far as practicable in a Northeast direction. It is their intention, at present, to cross the range of mountains, immediately north of king Boatswains country, and endeavour if possible to open a communication with the nations beyond; they will probably be absent from the colony about 6 or 8 months, and from their activity, enterprise and intelligence, I anticipate the most interesting results. Mr. Taylor intends keeping a regular journal for publication, which I have no doubt will contain much interesting information concerning a country not hitherto visited by civilized man; they will be the bearers of a letter and present from me to king Boatswain, who has promised to aid them as far as his influence extends, and his town will be made the depot for such merchandise as they cannot readily take with them.

Our relations with the natives still continue to be of the most amicable kind, and our influence over them is rapidly extending. Applications have been made recently to receive under our protection several in our vicinity—a head man named Far Gay, originally from Gallinas, but who has been residing in our vicinity for some time, has placed himself with his people under our protection, surrendering all authority over them to the Colonial Government. Prince Will and King Tom of Junk, wish to make a similar arrangement, but not exactly on the same terms. The sea coast you are aware already belongs to us; they now wish us to purchase the interior from them, (which can be effected at a moderate price) and assume the internal govern-

ment of the country, this they are anxious to effect, to secure themselves from being molested by King Boatswain, (who is at present and has been for some time at war with the tribes at little Bassa,) being perfectly aware that all who belong to the Colony or claim its protection, never have, and never will be molested by him or any of his people—I think it advisable that their request should be acceded to; otherwise we might lose the influence we now possess, and want of power to protect them, would no doubt be assigned as a reason for our refusal. At present, the natives in our vicinity deem it no small privilege, to be permitted to call themselves Americans.

The affair with the Spanish slaver at little Bassa, concerning which, the Board received such gloomy accounts, instead of proving injurious, has on the contrary, been very beneficial to the Colony; the natives respect us more highly in consequence of the spirited manner in which it was conducted, and the slavers have not only permitted our small vessels to pass unmolested, but appear to stand in greater awe of us than ever; indeed I think I may safely promise that the slave trade shall not in future be prosecuted any where in the vicinity of this settlement.

Our public schools continue much in the same state as when I departed for the United States, but the Colonists seem to be more alive to the importance of education, and I have no doubt will cheerfully afford every assistance in their power towards rendering the regulations lately adopted by the Board as efficient as possible. By the next opportunity I am in hopes to be enabled to give you more detailed as well as satisfactory accounts, as it is probable by that time the new system will be in complete operation.

Although still labouring under the effects of a short but severe bilious attack, and pressed for time, in consequence of the early departure of the Carolinian, I cannot close this despatch without expressing my warmest approbation, of the able manner in which the Colonial affairs have been conducted by the present Vice Agent, Mr. A. D. Williams. During my absence every thing appears to have gone on with the greatest regularity; and the most rigid economy, consistent with public welfare, has been observed—indeed, under all circumstances, and in

every situation, I think him entitled to your unlimited confidence.

Of the pecuniary affairs of the Agency, I can say but little. I found the treasury nearly empty, the store destitute of provisions or goods to purchase them, and a debt of about eight or nine hundred dollars incurred since my departure for America—a part of this I may possibly have to draw for, though at a distant period, perhaps not at all. With this you will doubtless receive drafts, accompanied by letters of advice—one for sixteen hundred and eighty-four dollars and ninety-one cents, in favour of Charles Rugan, Esq. in accordance with a contract made between Elliot Cresson and Charles Rugan, Esqs. of Philadelphia; also one of two hundred dollars, in favour of John B. Russwurm, on account of salary; these, with the exception of some for salaries of no great amount, will be all the demands made on your treasury for many months.

With the highest respect,

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

J. MECHLIN, Jr.

TO REV. R. R. GURLEY, &c. &c. &c.

LIBERIA, Jan. 22, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—'Tis with pleasure I announce to you the safe arrival of the Brig Volador, after a voyage of 39 days, with all her passengers, 83 in number, in good health. I think from the appearance of these people they will prove an acquisition to our Colony. They have all been landed with their effects, and with few exceptions sent to Caldwell, where they will be placed under the medical superintendence of Dr. Todsen, until they have in a measure become acclimated, when a portion of them will be located at Millsburg. I think it probable that most of them will have the fever very slightly, as they came from the lower parts of Virginia and North Carolina; the experience of former emigrations, having demonstrated that the disease of the country affects such in a slighter degree than those from the Northern, or from the mountainous parts of the Southern States. They will also have the advantage of medical attendance, which the emigrants per the Montgomery, did not enjoy.

By the Volador, I received sundry articles for the use of the Agency, such as trade, goods, &c. These, although judiciously selected, were not in sufficient quantity to subsist the emigrants, for the stipulated term of six months; the amount of Invoice, instead of \$465 73, should have been, \$996, which would be \$12 for each emigrant—this you may remember was the sum estimated as necessary for the subsistence of each person. This deficiency, will I fear, reduce me to the disagreeable necessity of drawing on your treasury, should I not receive an additional supply of goods before the present stock is exhausted—the merchandise I brought with me, being intended and barely sufficient for defraying the expenses of subsisting the emigrants, per Carolinian, and building a receptacle at Millsburg—in addition to which, I have to erect a saw-mill, and pay off some debts that have been incurred, for the current expenses of the Agency, during my absence, and which for want of funds, have remained unliquidated.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of sundry communications on various subjects from the Board, to some of which I avail myself of the present opportunity to reply. It will be impossible for me at present, to notice the projected charter of incorporation, for the St. Paul's River Navigation Company, as I have not had time to institute the inquiries necessary, to enable me to give the Board such information as they require; the illness of Dr. Humphries, and that of the emigrants who arrived with him, have confined me so closely, and so multiplied my duties, that I have but little time for any thing else; but as soon as the situation of these people will authorize my absents myself, I shall visit Millsburg, for the purpose of selecting a site for a saw-mill, and ascertaining as far as is practicable, the feasibility of the plan proposed for improving the navigation of the river—the result of this examination shall be communicated by the earliest opportunity.

On the 5th inst. I exposed at public sale, on a credit of 3, 6 and 9 months, some of the lots in Monrovia, situated on the margin of the river—the result has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and will place at my disposal, for the purposes of education, a much greater sum than I anticipated, and will enable me at once, to carry into operation, the school system au-

thorized by the Board. Enclosed you will receive a copy of an act for the support of schools, passed by the Agent and Council on the 1st inst.—although from my previous habits and education, I am necessarily in a great measure ignorant of the science of Legislation, yet I trust the enclosed will meet the approbation of the Board, and prove in every respect sufficient to attain the objects contemplated by its enactment—should there be any alterations or amendments that suggest themselves to you, I would thank you to point them out.

The request of the Board that I should discourage the sale of ardent spirits in the Colony, shall receive my earliest and most serious consideration.

Your address to the Colonists will appear in our next number of the Herald; in the present number, the school regulations adopted by the Board, are inserted, as well as the act for the support of schools, passed by the Agent and Council on the 1st inst.—I have also ordered a number of copies of this act to be struck off for distribution among the Colonists—they will, I think, cheerfully submit to moderate taxation, provided the sums thus raised, are expended in the Colony. I have fixed the rate in the present instance, at 50 cents in the hundred dollars. The school houses will be commenced immediately, and I hope be completed by the middle of April. Directors of schools have been appointed agreeably to the resolutions of the Board, as well as teachers for Monrovia and Caldwell. Enclosed is also a list of assessors and collectors appointed by the Agent and Council, in accordance with the act of 1st of January: these will immediately enter upon the discharge of their official duties, and I believe are as well calculated to fill the different stations assigned to them, as any we could have selected.

The Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Shipherd and others, will have great influence. At present, all, but more especially those, whose example has the greatest weight and influence, express themselves perfectly satisfied with the existing state of affairs, and are highly gratified at the result of the late application to the Board. They appear to be convinced of the necessity of a controlling power being vested in some one residing in the Colony, to prevent the designing and ambitious, from fomenting disturbances, which could only end,

in its destruction. The report above referred to, has I think, set the matter at rest, and you will not in future be troubled with petitions on this subject.

The substitution of an anchorage for a tonnage duty has had the effect of greatly increasing our commerce; vessels that used formerly to pass on to the leeward coast, now generally anchor in our harbour and do business to a considerable amount, the port charges being so moderate that there is not the slightest hesitation in paying them. I beg leave to refer you to the last number of the Herald for sundry regulations which I have recently drawn up for the government of our port, and with the execution of which the port officer is entrusted: they were much needed and ought to have been attended to before this.

Since my return, I have examined the accounts of our Factory at Grand Bassa and find that instead of its being a source of profit to the Agency, it has uniformly brought us in debt; the amount purchased by our Factor not being sufficient to defray the expenses. I have in consequence determined to remove the factory and permit one of the colonists to occupy it in the name of the agency, as it would be very prejudicial to our interests to let the natives know we had withdrawn, and would render our occupying it at any future period both troublesome and expensive. I am convinced a more profitable trade is to be effected by loading our schooner with a proper assortment of goods, and sending her down the coast, than by all the factories we could establish. The vessel we now have is too small to carry a sufficient cargo; had we one of 50 to 60 tons burthen, drawing about 6 feet water when laden, much more might be accomplished; the draught of water is important, for if she draws more than 6 feet there will be considerable difficulty in passing our bar. Should the Board conclude to buy such a vessel let her be built on the model of our Chesapeake Bay boats, copper fastened, coppered to the bends, and well found in spars, sails and rigging; such a vessel might be purchased for \$600 to \$1000; I have known schooners much larger, nearly new and very fast sailers, sell for only \$1,500.

In my communication per Carolinian, I mentioned that the kings and head men at Junk are very anxious for us to purchase their territory and take them under our protection; nothing as

yet has been done in that business: nor can I think of attempting it, as my means are too limited to admit of the necessary expenditure. I have therefore concluded to let the matter rest until I receive some orders directing me what course to pursue.

The deaths among the Carolinian's emigrants have been more numerous than I anticipated, and have occurred chiefly in those families from the mountainous parts of Virginia.* The survivors are without exception doing well and will ere long resume their ordinary avocations. I would have given you a more full communication had my time, in consequence of the ill health of Dr. Humphries, not been fully occupied in attending the sick; and the vessel that conveys this, sails at so short a notice that I could not possibly enter more into details.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

To REV. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN.



Liberia Herald.

We have received the numbers of this paper for January and February. The Marine List shows that the commerce of the Colony is rapidly increasing. Several of the numbers of this paper previous to those first mentioned, have not yet arrived at our office. The Herald for February contains the following letter.

"RICHMOND, Nov. 9th, 1830.

To the Colonists of Liberia:

DEAR FRIENDS: The Ladies of the Female Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester, feeling deeply impressed with the great importance of Education in *all* communities, and particularly among friends, are extremely anxious that in the infant state of your Colony, your daughters should possess the advantages for obtaining it: it is the *Females* who will exert an influence over the rising generation; by *them* the first sentiments and feelings are implanted; therefore the future happiness and prosperity of your country, is intimately connected with *their* improvement; besides *this*, Education will most effectually tend to preserve to you, your civil rights and liberties as a Colony.

"We have for some time, been endeavouring to make arrangements to establish a female free school at Monrovia, but we find that it will not be in our power to do so, without your aid; we can send you a Lady fully

* An enclosed statement mentions twenty deaths as having occurred out of the 107 who embarked in the Carolinian.

qualified for a Teacher, support her, and defray all other necessary expenses, provided you build a school house, and we now address you for the purpose of inquiring whether you *can* do this; if not, can you rent a room? or build a temporary place, that your children may be receiving instruction, while your means are increasing? and at some future time, we will endeavour to assist you in the erection of a more permanent building; we wish you to reply immediately, and say what you are willing to do, as we feel that no time should be lost in commencing so important an undertaking. Hoping that *you* will feel *sensible* of its importance, we are your sincere friends and well wishers.

"The Ladies of the Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester,
by their Secretary,
ISABELLA G. WEAVER."

The following is extracted from the Editorial remarks in the same paper.

"This number closes the first volume of the *Liberia Herald*. We entered on our work with diffidence, having had some little experience, by the way, previously. We did not promise much, we could not, surrounded by pagan nations, at a distance from literary friends, from even competent mechanical assistance. Under these discouragements the *Herald* has been published for the past twelve months, and we should have desponded on our way had we not been cheered, now and then, by a few lines of encouragement from friends and contemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic. They knew a few of the difficulties at the commencement of every new publication, even among them; and they hesitated not, to uphold our feeble hands, and for this labour of love, we think them entitled to the gratitude of every Liberian. We conceive all plans, ever put into operation to promote knowledge and civilization, incomplete without this great Archimedean lever, the press, under due and limited restraint.

"It is with much pleasure, we have witnessed the daily spread of the cause of Colonization. Our brethren of color also begin to view it, in a more favorable light, and though a few of them, misled themselves, have endeavoured to mislead the more ignorant to Canada, how have they succeeded? Do not the Resolutions of the Legislature of Upper Canada, speak volumes? Are they not viewed as intruders? Will not the arbitrary laws, or rather prejudices which have been raised in Ohio, be planted, and matured in Canada? It requires no prophetic eye to foretell that to them and their posterity, there is no abiding place on the other side of the Atlantic. Canada will hardly afford them a temporary shelter against the bleak winds of a winter. Before God, we know of no other home for the man of color, of republican principles, than Africa. Has he no ambition? Is he dead to every thing noble? Is he contented with his condition? Let him remain in America: Let him who might here be an honor to society,—remain a sojourner in a land where it is impossi-

ble to be otherwise. His spirit is extinct, and his friends may as well bury him now.

"In this our closing address, to our readers, we feel a freedom, which we have not for some months, and their patience must be extended, should the article appear unnecessarily long.

"The changes which have taken place in the Colony during the publication of the Herald, are perhaps among those most worthy of notice.—Every thing has improved—our agriculture, our commerce have each shared in the blessing. Monrovia has almost assumed a new garb, and should things continue to prosper as they have, our town will certainly present the most desirable residence to a stranger, of any on the Coast of Africa. In Monrovia alone, the number of comfortable stone and wooden dwellings erected during the year, has been upwards of fifty-five—and if we take into consideration, that Caldwell, Millsburg, and the recaptured towns have shared equally in this prosperity, we have abundant reasons to be thankful for the showers of mercy, which have been extended to our infant Colony. Our commerce is daily extending, and we believe the day is not far distant, when our port will be the emporium of the Western Coast of Africa.

"But the object which we consider of most vital importance to the future prosperity of the Colony, is Education. The subject has long lain dormant, but the late resolutions of the Board of Managers, and the fixed determination of our Executive to carry them into effect, give us every reason to hope that a complete free school system is about being put into operation."



Intelligence.

FORMATION OF AUXILIARY STATE SOCIETIES.—The State Society in Maryland, has just been revived and reorganized. The friends of the Colonization Society in Baltimore, are engaging with spirit and energy in efforts to promote the great objects of our Institution. The Maryland Society, has published an interesting address to the citizens of that State, and Dr. Eli Ayres, has been appointed General Agent, to establish County Societies, and collect funds in aid of its design.

The following is a list of the Officers:—George Hoffman, *1st President*.

Thomas Ellicott, *2d President*. | N. Brice, *3d President*.

Vice-Presidents—Alex. Nesbit, Dr. Thos. E. Bond, Nathaniel Williams.

John Hoffman, *Treasurer*. | James Howard of J. E. *Secretary*.

Managers—Moses Sheppard, Peter Hoffman, Gen. Wm. McDonald, Alexander Fridge, Dr. Samuel Baker, Peter Neff, Charles Howard of J. E. Solomon Etting, John J. Harrod, John Gibson, Edward J. Coale, John H. B. Latrobe.

Executive Committee—Solomon Etting, Moses Sheppard, Charles Howard of J. E.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.—Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of gentlemen from different parts of the Commonwealth friendly to the objects of the American Colonization Society, was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Boston, on the 10th of February, for the purpose of forming a State Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Col. Society. The Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP was chosen Chairman, and WILLIAM J. HUBBARD Secretary. Mr. George A. Tufts of Dudley made a statement of facts in regard to the design and operations of the American Colonization Society. After interesting addresses from Messrs. Stephen C. Phillips and Henry A. S. Dearborn, it was

Resolved, That this meeting contemplate with lively interest the success of the American Colonization Society in establishing a colony of free blacks on the coast of Africa, and do consider the objects proposed by the Society as deserving the liberal support of all classes in the community.

On motion of Mr. Benj. F. Varnum, seconded by Mr. Ira Barton, of Oxford, the latter of whom set forth at some length several considerations which induced him to favor the cause of Colonization;

Resolved, That this meeting now proceed to form a Society, to be called the Massachusetts Colonization Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

Mr. Varnum then submitted a Constitution, which was adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected officers, viz:—

Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, H. A. S. Dearborn, Wm. B. Calhoun, Isaac C. Bates, Rev. Daniel Sharp, Alexander H. Everett, Rev. Wilbur Fisk, Theodore Sedgwick, Benj. F. Varnum, John A. Parker, Stephen C. Phillips, James H. Duncan.

Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, of Boston, *Secretary*.

Isaac Mansfield, of Boston, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

Rev. Ebenezer Burgess of Dedham, Josiah Robbins of Plymouth, Samuel T. Armstrong of Boston, John W. Lincoln of Worcester, Rev. Alonzo Potter of Boston, Rev. Ezra S. Gannet of Boston, Eliphalet Williams of Northampton, Moses Grant of Boston, Rev. Charles Train of Framingham, Charles Tappan of Boston, George Hull of Sandisfield, Professor S. M. Worcester of Amherst College, George A. Tufts of Dudley, Dr. John S. Butler of Worcester, Thomas A. Greene of New Bedford, Patrick Boies of Granville, Ira Barton of Oxford, Nathaniel R. Cobb of Boston, William B. Reynolds of Boston, Charles Stoddard of Boston.

On motion of Rev. Charles Train of Framingham, seconded by Benj. C. Perkins of Becket.

Resolved, That the clergy of all the Religious denominations in this Commonwealth be respectfully requested to present the interests of the American Colonization Society to their respective congregations on the 4th of July next, or on the preceding or following Sunday, and to solicit contributions in its behalf.

A NEW PLAN FOR JULY FOURTH, 1831.—In a recent number of the American Sunday School Magazine, it is proposed that all the Sabbath school scholars in the United States, should meet, in their respective towns, on the fourth of July, 1831, and publicly commemorate the *fiftieth* anniversary of the establishment of Sunday schools, and the fifty-fifth of American Independence. This I consider to be a very happy suggestion, and I hope it will be universally adopted. I have one additional hint to make, and that is—that the condition of the *coloured population* in our country should be faithfully described to them, and that they should be invited to contribute to the funds of the American Colonization Society. If each scholar would give one cent, *six thousand* dollars at least would be contributed; a sufficient sum to pay for the transportation of *five or six hundred* negro children to Africa. Shall not the plan be every where adopted? Who can estimate the amount of good which would be accomplished? What subject more suitable to the occasion or to the auditors?—*Boston Recorder*.

A PLAN TO RAISE FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A friend of the American Colonization Society, in Lexington, in moderate circumstances, has pledged himself to pay \$500 to the Treasurer of the Society; to be paid in ten years, in regular annual instalments of \$50 each; and he proposes to unite with ninety-nine other friends of the Society, in different parts of the United States, who are willing to pledge the same amount, in order to raise the sum of \$50,000, to aid the Board of Managers in their benevolent enterprise of African Colonization. In pursuance of this plan, he has sent on to the Treasurer \$50 for this year. Any person willing to unite in the above scheme, will please to signify their intention by forwarding the first instalment of \$50 to the Rev. Orramel S. Hinckley, Lexington, Ky. or Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, Washington city, without delay. "What thou doest do quickly." "Delays are dangerous."

It is with pleasure, that we see much evidence of the increasing interest felt in the objects and success of the Colonization Society. When the bearings of this Society, and the collateral blessings, that must necessarily result from its successful operations, are properly considered, we feel confident in saying that no Society in our land, not directly religious, presents stronger claims for the support and aid of the philanthropist, the patriot and the christian.

The object of this society is to establish a *colony of free blacks* on the coast of Africa, to which all that are now free or may hereafter be liberated in our country may with their own consent be transferred. The colony is begun and is in a flourishing condition. It consists of about 2,000 free persons of colour. They have their own laws, courts of justice, officers, schools, and churches, &c. They enjoy and exercise all the rights of freemen. They hold property, pursue trade, commerce, agriculture, and the mechanical arts. They have a printing press and a weekly paper.

In the United States there are about 300,000 persons of colour nominally free. Many of these, and many slaves, liberated on condition of going to Africa, are anxious to get to the colony of Liberia.

At the rate of \$20 each for transportation, \$50,000 would plant *twenty-five hundred* persons of colour in that rising colony of freemen.—*Western Luminary.*

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.—In the House of Representatives of this State, Mr. Brawner submitted a few days since, the following resolutions and order, which were severally read and adopted.

Resolved, That the increased proportion of the free people of colour in this State, to the white population; the evils growing out of their connection and unrestrained association with the slaves, their habits and manner of obtaining a subsistence, and their withdrawing a large portion of employment from the labouring class of the white population, are subjects of momentous and grave consideration to the good people of this State.

Resolved, That as philanthropists and lovers of freedom, we deplore the existence of slavery amongst us, and would use our utmost exertions to ameliorate its condition, yet we consider the unrestricted power of manumission as fraught with ultimate evils of a more dangerous tendency than the circumstance of slavery alone, and that any act, having for its object the mitigation of these joint evils, not inconsistent with other paramount considerations, would be worthy the attention and deliberation of the representatives of a free, liberal-minded and enlightened people.

Resolved, That we consider the colonization of free people of colour in Africa as the commencement of a system, by which, if judicious encouragement be afforded, these evils may be measurably diminished, so that in process of time, the relative proportion of the black to the white population, will hardly be matter for serious or unpleasant consideration.

Ordered, therefore, That a Committee of five members be appointed by the Chair, with instructions to report a bill, based as nearly as may be, upon the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions, and report the same to the consideration of this house.

In pursuance whereof the speaker appointed Messrs. Brawner, Hawkins, Merrick, Bell and M'Hahon, the Committee.

POSTSCRIPT.

Despatches have just reached us by the Liberia, and we regret to learn that the Rev. Benjamin Rush Skinner died on board that vessel, on his return to the United States, on the 1st instant. Dr. Humphries, we are pained to say, died at Monrovia, of a pulmonary affection, on the 22d of February. Some additional deaths, all of them from our mountainous country, had occurred among those who sailed in the Carolinian—none among those by the Volador. The latter were at Caldwell, under the care of Dr. Todsén. We rejoice to know that the health of the Colonial Agent is better, and that Dr. Todsén is well.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 19th January, to 18th March, 1831.

Gabriel P. Disosway, of New York, as follows:—

Collection in Methodist Episcopal Church, Somers and Peekskill, New York, by Rev. Nicholas White, \$14		
in St. Peter's church, (Episcopal) Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Rev. J. Chapman, 12		
North Congr. Society, Stockbridge, Mass. 3		
in Methodist Episcopal Church, Shelburne and Waybridge, Vt. Rev. T. Spicer, 5 68		
Cash by Mr. Disosway,	32	— 35
by Rev. Samuel Bell, Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, Newcastle county, Delaware, 7 50		
by Pres. con. at Greenwich, Cumberland co. N. J. Rev. S. Laurence, per Hon. T. Hughes, 5		
by Rev. C. Southworth, Canton, O. per L. B. Rev. Asa Cummings, Portland, Maine, as follows: 1		
Minot Colon. Society, by Wm. Ladd, \$10		
in Congregational Society, Otisfield, 76		
counterfeit note formerly reported, 2	12	76
by Rev. Jos. M. Brewster, Peru, Massachusetts, 5		
at Mount Horeb, Presbyterian church, Fayette county, Kentucky, Rev. D. Castleman, 4		
by Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of Baltimore, Md. 41 53		
in Reformed Pres. church, Bethel, Illinois, Rev. I. Wylie, pastor, per Hon. E. K. Kane, 15		
Timothy Alden, President of Alleghany College, viz: at Collomsburg, Pennsylvania, \$2 48		
at Kenneyantville, do 2 12		
at Vernon, do 1 03		
Kenneyant & Aldinia, do 2 12		
E. H. Purdy, proprietor of the grand Menagerie, when passing through the country,	5	— 12 75
in the Reformed Dutch church of North and South Hampton, Penn. by Rev. A. O. Halsey, 5 50		
by Rev. R. Hurry, Greensburg, Pennsylvania, per Hon. Mr. Coulter,	12	

Carried forward, \$157 04

Brought forward, \$157 04

Collections by R. S. Finley, Agent, as follows:—

at Buffalo, New York,	\$9 80	
do do of Mr. Bull,	50	
of Mr. Baldwin, of Baldwinsville,	3	
at Cleaveland,	10 56	
of John Biddle, of Springfield,	50	
of Clem. Davidson, on account of Brooklyn Colonization Soc'y.	30	
of John Morrison, of New York,	20	
a lady near Fishkill landing, N. Y. per Rev. W. Hyer,	10	
M. Allen, Tr. N. Y. City Col. Soc.	250	334 36
Amount of little forfeitures accruing among the Grand Jury, Morristown, N. J. by P. A. Johnson, \$3		
P. A. Johnson, for the last year's "Repository,"	2	5
Thomas H. Phillman, Esq. of Lexington, Keny. per O. S. Hinckley, his first payment on the plan to raise fifty thousand dollars in ten years, by uniting with ninety-nine others, each to pay fifty dollars annually,		50
Colonization Society, Cambridge, Md. per Samuel McArthur, Esq. Treasurer, of which, ten dollars are for the purpose of making good the sum necessary to constitute the Rev. Alexander Bullion, D. D. and the Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, life-members, (\$50 having been paid)		15
Col. Society, Alleghany co. Md. as follows:—		
balance of collection at Old Town, \$	70	
from Frostburg, Allegany co. Md.	1 95	2 65
Rev. Robert W. James, of Bradleyville, South Carolina,	30	
from Mr. S. Rembert, of Elbert county, Georgia,	10	
Con. by a few individuals, by C. Kellog, P. M. Clarendon,	2	
Several ladies of the congregation of Rev. Ethan Osbourn, Fairfield, N. J. to assist in building a Pres. ch. in Liberia,	10	
Right Rev. Bishop Croes, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, his annual subscription, per Hon. J. F. Randolph,	3	
Ladies of the Independent Presbyterian church, Savannah, to constitute their pastor, the Rev. D. Baker, a life-member, per Miss Ann A. Coe,	40	
Rev. R. W. James, of Bradleyville, South Carolina, a marriage fee, appropriated to the Institution,	20	
Colonization Society, Kingsport, Tennessee, per James Lynn, Esq. by the hands of the Hon. John Blair,	10	
Donation from L. D. Brewster, of Mount Pleasant, Tenn.	10	
Dr. Somerville, of Essex co. Va. per Hon. C. F. Mercer,	14	
Sales of articles given by ladies of Jefferson co. Va. \$6 17		
4 pairs of stockings, by 2 ladies of Alexandria, 1 84		8 01
Rev. Orin Fowler, of Plainfield, Conn. to constitute him a life-member, and to be considered his first annual payment, and half of his second,	30	
from a lady in West River, per Galloway Chester, Esq.	100	
Donation by Jacob Thompson, of Marshborough, New Jersey, per Rev. J. N. Candee, of Belvidere, N. Jersey,	5	
For the Presbyterian church at Liberia, this mite is intended by one who is sorry she cannot aid more liberally,	12 50	
Rev. C. Vallandingen, by Hon J. Thompson, N. Lisbon, O.	2 56	

\$871 12

THE
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VOL. VII.

APRIL, 1831.

No. 2.

Review.

Travels in the Timmanee, Kooranko and Soolima Countries, in Western Africa. By Major ALEXANDER GORDON LAING, London, 1825.

(Continued from p. 11.)

HAVING remained two or three days at Ma Boom, Major Laing proceeded on his way, but before he reached Kooloofa, he discovered that a plot had been laid, by Smeilla, the head man of Ma Boom, to assassinate him, and plunder his party on their journey. Musah Kanta, the native of Foota Jallou, had ascertained from an old woman of Ma Boom, the nature of the design, and it was defeated. Near Ma Boom, Major Laing ascended "a gentle acclivity, at the base of which were scattered several gigantic masses of compact granite, and beheld towards the Eastward, the blue mountains of Kooranko, bounding the horizon from North to South, as far as the eye could reach. The soil around Ma Boom, appeared principally of a vegetable origin, being a rich black loam, mixed with a little clay and fine sand, the debris of granite, washed from the Kooranko hills."

From the circumstance, that Ma Boom was inhabited, partly by Mandingoes, Major Laing, takes occasion to present a brief account of this interesting people. He considers them decidedly superior to any of the inhabitants on or near the coast of Western Africa. They emigrated about a century ago, from Manding, a country about seven hundred miles from the coast, and near to Sego, and where gold is more abundant than in any other coun-

try except Boore. The first emigrants settled near the Gambia, but being of a migratory disposition, they are to be found traversing Africa, from Tangiers to Liberia. The tribe with which Major Laing became best acquainted, settled in the Soosoo country, of which the Capital is Fouricaria, and many of the Soosoo became proselytes to their religion. Disputes followed the accession of Amara, (their King) and the persons and property of individuals became so insecure, that many families emigrated to the neighboring countries. We insert the following description of this powerful and influential people.

"The costume of the Mandingoes, is extremely plain, simple, neat and becoming; the cap is of blue or red cloth, conical in shape, and neatly worked with different threads; the shirt, which hangs loosely over the trowsers, is truly simple in its construction, being formed of about a fathom or more of blue or white baft doubled, with a small hole cut in the top to admit the head; the sides are sewed up about half way, leaving sufficient room for the play of the arms; trowsers of the same materials, reach merely to the knee. The width of the trowsers, is a great mark of distinction among the Mandingoes; hence, the common expression among them, Koorte Abooniato, "large trowsers," which is synonymous with "great man." To such an extent, indeed, do they carry this fashion, that I have known a head-man with a whole piece of baft, about twenty yards, made into one pair. The females wear a pang cloth of baft about a yard in width, around the waist; impending as far as the calf of the leg; and a shawl, or some fancy cloth suspended from the head, and covering the neck and shoulders, if they are not at work; with this cloth they also conceal their faces, if required to eat or drink in the presence of a man. A Mandingo, unless he is a Nyimahalah, seldom walks abroad without his gun; and every man carries with him a cutlass or knife, suspended from his right thigh, which instrument serves for many purposes.

There are four trades or professions, to which conjointly is given the appellation of Nyimahalah; they rank in the order in which they are enumerated, and consist of the *fino*, or orator; the *jelle*, or minstrel; the *guarange*, or shoemaker; and the *nuomo*, or blacksmith; all of whom are high in the scale of society, and are possessed of great privileges. They travel throughout the country unmolested, even in war; and strangers, if of sable hue, are always safe under their protection.

The distinctions of rank, although kept up among the Mandingoes, more than among the generality of African tribes, are nevertheless few. The preachers and teachers of the Koran, are held in estimation, next to the King or Ruler of a country; the respect which they shew to learning is a trait in their character much to be admired.

A destitute old man is unknown among the Mandingoes; a son considers it his first duty to look after, and provide for his aged father's comfort. There is no nation, with which I am acquainted, where age is treated with so much respect and deference.

The appearance of the Mandingoes, is engaging, their features are regular and open; their persons well formed and comely, averaging a height rather above the common.

Their education in general, consists in learning to read and write a few passages of the Koran, and to recite a few prayers. During their education, a period of three or four years, they are under the care of, and perform menial offices for the priest or maraboo, who instructs them, and to whom the parents pay occasional instalments, in the shape of presents, until a certain sum is made up, nor can the youth be taken from the hands of his master, till the education money is made good. The hours of precept are generally in the evening, after sunset; when, seated around a blazing fire, the children read aloud their task, which is written with a pen or reed, upon an oblong painted board. Every boy reads at the same time, and as quickly as he can, but the master becomes so well accustomed to the sound of their several voices, that a mistake is instantly corrected. The religion is Mohamedan, but they are not rigid in its observances; they pray five times a day, viz: at sunrise, or sungafoo; at 2 P. M. or soolufuna; at 4 P. M. or lahansarra; at sunset, or sungomane; and at 8 P. M. for which I cannot recollect that they have any particular name.

They commence and terminate all palavers by prayer, the whole assemblage repeating to the final sentences, Amena, our (Amen) in a manner truly decorous and impressive."

The country around New Ma Boom is thickly wooded; the pasturages are rich, and well stocked with cattle, sheep and goats—and the sons of the chiefs, like those of the ancient Patriarchs, attend them with great assiduity and care. The productions are rice, cassada, yams, ground nuts, and the plantain. Rice and honey constitute the principal part of their food; and those who can procure it, drink milk. The Mandingoes induce the bees to hive around their farms; the hive is simple; and the honey taken from them as in England.

At Kooloofa, Major Laing met with a most kind and hospitable reception; the Chief, Massa Kumma, expressing great joy that he had escaped from Moodi Smeilla, whom he pronounced "a great rogue, and utterly without regard to character or good name." Massa Kumma was thankful for the present

which was given him, and observed that it would have been equally acceptable, had it been but a single leaf of tobacco.—“I see,” said he, “that you have come for the good of the country, and I have the good of my country at heart;” and shaking my hand, added: “White man, go; the road is before you, and you shall have all the assistance I can give.”

Passing through a most beautiful country, abounding in camwood and palmtrees, (the soil a rich black mould, and the hills granite,) our traveller soon arrived at Seamera, the capital of the southeastern district of Kooranko. Be Simera, the Chief, brought several articles as presents, and thanked God “that he had seen a white man, and would do any thing in his power to help him, as he was sure he could have no other object in coming to the country, than to do good.” His minstrel was sent to welcome the white man with a song. This man played all night at the door of Major Laing, who dismissed him in the morning with thanks and a head of tobacco.

The next town visited by Major Laing was Nyinia, the Chief of which paid him an early visit, with his principal minstrel, who sung “of the white man who came out of the water to live among the Kooranko people; the white man ate nothing but fish when he lived in the water, and that was the cause of his being so thin. If he came among black men he would get fat, for they would give him cows, goats, and sheep to eat, and his thirst should be quenched with draughts of milk.”

Pursuing his journey through a very beautiful country, the party finally arrived at the summit of one of the Kooranko mountains, called Sa Wolle, about 1,900 feet above the level of the sea; beneath which, lay spread a grand and extensive prospect, a “capacious circle of nearly two degrees in diameter, only interrupted by a hill to the eastward, which rose considerably higher.”

At a town called Kania, the head man begged Major Laing to remain until he could accompany him on his way. In the evening, dancing commenced, and songs, with which our traveller was little pleased. “They sang of the white man, who had come to their town; of the house full of money which he had; such cloth, such beads, such fine things had never been seen in

Kooranko before; if their husbands were men, and wished to see their wives well dressed, they ought to take some of the money from the white man." One of Major Laing's servants, Zamba, answered them by a counter song. "He sung of Sierra Leone; of houses, a mile in length, filled with money. That the white man who was here had nothing compared to those in Sierra Leone; if, therefore, they wished to see some of the rich men from that country come into Kooranko, they must not trouble this one: whoever wanted to see a snake's tail, must not strike at his head."

At Kamato, (which appears to be the last town in Kooranko, passed through by Major Laing,) he experienced a severe attack of fever, accompanied by dysentery, from which, at the close of five days, he began to recover. Here he was met by a party sent with two horses, by the King of the Soolimas, who had heard of his approach, and greatly desired to see him. One of the number, who had seen Major Laing in the Mandingo country, leaped for joy when he beheld him, and all were most anxious for him to proceed immediately to Falaba, the capital of the Soolima nation. The following are the principal facts which Major Laing has recorded concerning the country and people of Kooranko.

"Kooranko is bounded west by the Bullom, Limba, and Timmanee countries, on the north by Limba, Tamisso and Soolima; on the east by Kissi, the river Niger, and by countries unknown; and on the south by countries bordering on the ocean. The capital of southwestern Kooranko is Seemera; and that of northwestern, Koolakonka, where Ballansama the present King, who is a man of considerable influence and property, resides. The kingdom of Kooranko extends far to the eastward, the natives stating that the limit could not be reached in one moon. Komato is the second town in importance in northwestern Kooranko; contains about 1,000 inhabitants, and stands upon the pinnacle of a hill quite inaccessible, except by two entrances, which are guarded by strong and massive gates. In language and dress the Koorankos are very like the Mandingoes, though less handsome and intelligent. Marriage is merely an affair of business, so that the elders have the undisputed choice of the youth and beauty; but although a female, when young, is compelled to marry him who will pay most for her, yet at the death of her husband, she usually chooses for herself some young man whom she tends with the most affec-

tionate care and regard. The women spin cotton, holding the distaff in the left hand, and drawing the thread with the right, and at the same time giving a rotatory motion to a sort of spindle, around which the thread winds itself. The only employments of the men are sewing and weaving. Rice, plantains, yams, wild spinage, ground nuts, cassada, pine apples, and bananas are abundant. They have no external worship, but believe in the existence of a Deity, as is evident from their expressions: 'Thank God for it; I will, if it pleases God; may God bless you for that; this is not man's work, it is the work of God.' Dancing is one of the favorite amusements of the Koorankos, and every man of note has three or four of its professors in his establishment."

On the 5th of June Major Laing left Komato, and proceeded on his way to Falaba. The whole of the 6th was spent at Komia, and at night the visit of the white stranger was celebrated by dancing, in which both young and old engaged, while the sweet airs of the ballafoo gave life and joy to their movements. The airs, says Major Laing, "were soft and wild, and excited within me so strong a remembrance of early days, that I wanted but little inducement to have joined the merry throng." At Semba, a very considerable town, Major Laing was met by a band of music, which preceded him to a large vacant piece of ground, where he was welcomed by about 700 well dressed personages. This town stands upon a lofty eminence, being 1490 feet above the level of the sea. Here our traveller was treated with all possible kindness.

"The head man of the town, a most respectable and venerable looking old man, almost bent double with age, was almost beside himself with joy, when he heard of my approach; and to do honor to the king's stranger, sent a band of music and fifty armed men to precede our entrance into the town. When I shook hands with this old man, he solemnly took off his cap, and lifting his aged eyes to heaven, fervently thanked his Creator for having blessed him with the sight of a white man before he died. He gave me three white fowls, a dozen fresh eggs, eight calabashes of rice, six bunches of plantains, some ground nuts, and two calabashes full of milk; no bad present in the interior of Africa to a set of hungry travellers. Hospitality was not confined to the head man, for we received an attention at the hands of every one, and were literally loaded with presents of fowls, eggs, and vegetables."

Spirit of Christianity! Spirit of justice! does this simple account of African kindness and generosity make no appeal to the hearts and consciences of white men? Can we be unaffected by this touching narrative? Shall we, with all the blessings of liberty and education, the lights of philosophy and religion, consent to endure the dishonor of exhibiting less elevation and purity of moral sentiment, than was evinced by this poor old African in the interior of a continent, through the overshadowing ignorance and superstition of which scarce a ray of science or of Christianity has broken? May Heaven preserve us from such disgrace!

On approaching Falaba, Major Laing admired the fine fertile country; and about 10 o'clock on the 11th of June, came in sight of Falaba, the capital of the Soolima nation. Having passed along a street or defile of about half a mile in length, he entered an open ground, which stands nearly in the centre of the town, in one corner of which he found seated upwards of 2,000 men armed with muskets, bows, and spears. He was saluted by a heavy but irregular discharge of musquetry, and the salute was returned. Major Laing then alighted, and shook hands with the king, who put into his hands two massive rings of gold, and made a motion for him to sit down beside him. I found him, he remarks, "a good looking man, about sixty years of age; his countenance mild, agreeable, and inoffensive in its expression; he is rather taller than the generality of Soosoos, being about five feet eleven inches in height, and his plain loose garment of black country cloth became him well. I was scarcely seated when my old friend Yarradee, mounted on a fiery charger, crossed the parade at a full gallop, followed by about thirty warriors on horseback, and 2,000 on foot, the latter making a precipitous rush, and firing in all directions. While these warlike movements were going forward, another set of people were by no means idle; consisting of above one hundred musicians, who, playing upon divers instruments, drums, flutes, ballafoos, harps of rude workmanship, with many other kinds, which it would be too tedious to enumerate, kept up a din sufficient almost to crack the tympanum of ordinary ears. A nod from the king at length put a stop to this clang of steel and din of drums. Being again seated, a Jelle, or singing man, elegantly attired in the Mandin-

go costume, his wrists and elbows ornamented with bells, and beating on a sweet toned ballafoo, the notes of which he ran over with taste and velocity, stepped out, and after playing a sort of symphony or prelude, commenced a dialogue with some persons who did not appear at first, but who afterwards joined him."

"*Jelle.*—There is a white man come from afar, come from the very salt water, that a Soolima man has never seen. Let us do him honor, for he has come to shake hands with the great Assana Yeera, the powerful in war. Let us do honor to Assana Yeera, and show the white man that he is great, and that his people love him because he is good. Where are my wives, to join me in the song?

(*Voices answering; of the wives who had not yet appeared.*)—We are here, but we fear the white man's skin; we fear his greegrees will kill us, if we dare to look upon him; none but men can behold him; the woman fears him too much.*

Jelle.—Come out, my wives, and see the white man: come out, and do him honor; his greegrees are strong, it is true, but then he is good, and has walked to this country to do us good.

Wives entering.—Then we come, but we must shut our eyes, for we never yet looked upon a man with a white skin; we come to do him honour, we come to sing to him of the Assana Yeera, renowned in war; and of the heroic Yarradee, his valiant brother."

(*To be continued.*)



Discoveries and Adventures in Africa.

BY PROFESSOR JAMES WILSON AND HUGH MURRAY.

This constitutes No. XVI. of Harper's edition of the Family Library, and with regard to travellers in Africa, is what the preceding number respecting the discoveries in the Arctic Regions is, with regard to Northern adventures,—a concise summary of the results of their many and various attempts, illustrated with notices of the animal, vegetable, and mineral life of that great continent. The wood cuts, however, which purport to present to the eye some of the objects described in the text, had been better omitted, for their execution is wretched.

* The Soolima females conceal their faces when they either eat or drink in the presence of men; they never venture to take even the smallest unauthorized liberty.

The bold and untameable spirit of adventure, which has led so many gallant and accomplished travellers to follow each other in the fatal career of African discovery, has imparted an interest to their labors and sacrifices which nothing that as yet has resulted from them can otherwise explain. Mr. Murray has, in the volume before us, presented a succinct narrative of these, and all preceding voyages—(excluding *Egypt*, as being in a wholly different condition from the rest of Africa, and entitled to a volume by itself,) while Messrs. Jameson and Wilson have arranged the scientific details. A few extracts will enable our readers to judge of the interest of this book.

The animal world in Africa changes equally its nature as it passes from one to another of these opposite regions. In those plains which are inundated by the great rivers, it multiplies at an extraordinary rate, and often assumes huge and repulsive forms. Throughout all this continent the wild tribes exist in large and formidable numbers, and there is scarcely a tract which they do not either hold in full possession, or fiercely dispute with man. Even the most densely-peopled countries border on wide forests and wastes, whose savage tenants find their prey occasionally in man himself, as well as in the domestic animals which surround him; and when the scent of human slaughter is wafted on the breeze, bands of hungry monsters hasten from every side to the feast of blood. These ferocious creatures hold, indeed, so commanding a position, that the colonists scarcely make any attempt to extirpate them, or even to keep down their numbers. He wages against them only a defensive war, and employs his courage and skill chiefly in hunting the elephant, the antelope, and other peaceful species, by whose spoil he may be enriched.

The lion, that king of the desert, that mightiest among the tribes which have the wilderness for their abode, abounds in Africa, and causes all her forests to re-echo his midnight roar. Yet both his courage and fierceness have, it is said, been over-rated; and the man who can undauntedly face him, or evade his first dreadful spring, rarely falls his victim. Wider ravages are committed by the hyena, not the strongest, but the most ferocious and untameable of all the beasts of prey. These creatures, by moving in numerous bands, achieve what is beyond the single

strength of the greater animals; they burst with mighty inroad into the cities, and have even carried by storm fortified enclosures. The elephant roams in vast herds through the densely-wooded tracts of the interior, disputing with the lion the rank of king of the lower creation; matchless in bulk and strength, yet tranquil, majestic, peaceful, led in troops under the guidance of the most ancient of the number, having a social and almost moral existence. He attacks neither man nor beast. The human being is more frequently the aggressor, not only with a view of protecting the fruits of the earth, but also in order to obtain the bony substance composing his tusks, which, under the name of ivory, forms one of the most valued articles of African trade. The prodigious strength of the elephant, his almost impenetrable hide, his rapid though unwieldy movements, render him a most perilous object of attack, even to the boldest hunters; so that pits and snares of various kinds are the usual modes by which his capture is effected. Instead of the tiger, Africa has the leopard and the panther; belonging, however, only to certain of its districts.

In the large and broad rivers of Africa, and through the immense forests which overshadow them, a race of amphibious animals of monstrous form and size display their unwieldy figures. The rhinoceros, though not strictly amphibious, slowly traverses marshes and swampy grounds, and almost equals the elephant in strength and defensive powers, but wants his stature, his dignity, and his wisdom. The single or double horn with which he defends himself, is an article of commerce in the East, though not valued in Europe. A still huger shape is that of the hippopotamus, or river-horse, fitted alike to stalk on land, to march along the bottom of the waters, or to swim on their surface.—He is slow, ponderous, gentle; yet when annoyed, either by design or accident, his wrath is terrible; he rushes up from his watery retreat, and by merely striking with his enormous tusks, can upset or sink a loaded canoe. But the most dreadful of all the inhabitants of the African rivers, is the crocodile, the largest and fiercest of the lizard tribe. He lies like a log upon the waters watching for his prey, attacking men, and even the strongest animals, which, however, engage with him in obstinate and deadly encounters.

We have not yet done with all the monstrous and prodigious forms which Africa generates. She swarms with the serpent broods, which spread terror, some by their deadly poison, others by their mere bulk and strength. In this last respect, the African serpents have struck the world with amazement; ancient history records that whole provinces were overrun by them, and that one, after disputing the passage of a river with a Roman army, was destroyed only by the use of battering engines.

Among the notices, brief as of course in such a compend they must be, of the various travellers in these Libyan deserts, we find the following one of our countryman Ledyard, though without any intimation that he was an American:—

The first adventurer was Mr. Ledyard, who, born a traveller, had spent his life in passing from one extremity of the earth to another. He had sailed round the world with Captain Cook, had lived for several years among the American Indians, and had made a journey with the most scanty means from Stockholm round the gulf of Bothnia, and thence to the remotest parts of Asiatic Russia. On his return he presented himself to Sir Joseph Banks, to whom he owed many obligations, just as that eminent person was looking out for an African discoverer. He immediately pronounced Ledyard to be the very man he wanted, and recommended him to Mr. Beaufoy, who was struck with his fine countenance, frank conversation, and an eye expressive of determined enterprise. Ledyard declared this scheme to be quite in unison with his own wishes; and on being asked how soon he could set out; he replied, "to-morrow." Affairs were not quite so matured; but he was soon provided with a passage to Alexandria, with the view of first proceeding southward from Cairo to Sennaar, and thence traversing the entire breadth of the African continent. He arrived at Cairo the 19th August, 1788, and while preparing for his journey into the interior, transmitted some bold, original, though somewhat fanciful observations upon Egypt. He represents the Delta as an unbounded plain of excellent land miserably cultivated; the villages as most wretched assemblages of poor mud-huts, full of dust, fleas, flies, and all the curses of Moses; and the people as below the rank of any savages he ever saw, wearing only a blue shirt and drawers, and tattooed

as much as the South Sea islanders. He bids his correspondents, if they wish to see Egyptian women, to look at any group of gypsies behind a hedge in Essex. The Mohammedans he describes as a trading, enterprising, superstitious, war-like set of vagabonds, who, wherever they are bent upon going, will and do go; but he complains that the condition of a Frank is rendered most humiliating and distressing by the furious bigotry of the Turks. It seemed inconceivable that such enmity should exist among men, and that beings of the same species should think and act in a manner so opposite. By conversing with the jelabs, or slave merchants, he learned a good deal respecting the caravan routes and countries of the interior. Every thing seemed ready for his departure, and he announced that his next communication would be from Sennaar; but, on the contrary, the first tidings received were those of his death. Some delays in the departure of the caravan, working upon his impatient spirit, brought on a bilious complaint, to which he applied rash and violent remedies, and thus reduced himself to a state from which the care of Rosetti, the Venetian consul, and the skill of the best physicians of Cairo, sought in vain to deliver him.

Concerning Park, on his first journey, under circumstances of the most depressing nature, we extract this fine passage:—

Naked and alone, in a vast wilderness, 500 miles from any settlement, surrounded by savage beasts and men still more savage, he saw no prospect before him but to lie down and perish. From this depth of despondency his mind was suddenly revived by a mingled impression of nature and of religion. A small moss, in a state of fructification, struck his eye, the delicate conformation of whose roots, leaves, and capsule, could not be contemplated without admiration. He then bethought himself,—“Can that being who planted, watered, and brought to perfection, in this obscure corner of the world, a thing which appears of so small importance, look with unconcern upon the situation and sufferings of creatures formed after his own image?” Inspired by these just and pious reflections, he started up and went on, despite of fatigue; and he soon found deliverance to be nearer than he had any reason to anticipate.—*N. Y. American.*

Report

Of the Committee of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

This Committee, of which the venerable Bishop White is Chairman, and Elliot Cresson, Esq. Secretary, made an interesting Report on the 15th of last month. They mention the return of the *Carolinian*, (by which vessel, 45 manumitted slaves were sent to the Colony, and their entire expenses defrayed by the Pennsylvania Society,) and publish several very encouraging extracts from the letters of the Colonial Agent. On one subject, education, too little appears as yet to be done in the Colony, but it is the opinion of Dr. Mechlin, that the recent measures of the Managers of the Colonization Society, will result in an efficient school system and that the Colonists begin duly to feel its importance. In allusion to the want of adequate schools, the committee express their pleasure,

“That this only unpropitious circumstance mentioned by Gov. Mechlin, is about to be remedied in part, by the liberality of an association of female Friends in this city, who have already engaged two well qualified coloured women, to establish schools in the Colony, an example we cannot but highly recommend to the ladies of Philadelphia, when it is recollected that we have nearly 10,000 native allies in Liberia, who express the most earnest solicitude for obtaining the means of educating their children.

By a reference to our former report, it will appear that we had expended \$3214 22 in fitting out “the first and second Philadelphia Expeditions;” we have subsequently, by the liberality of our fellow citizens and the remittance of £600 sterling from several Friends in England, disbursed the further sum of \$1550 for the passages of 84 emigrants per *Carolinian* and *Volador*; making a total of \$4764 22, and leaving a balance in hand, which will be expended in seconding the benevolent intentions of those masters who have offered to the parent society, the liberation of a large number of slaves, on condition that a passage be provided for them. Encouraged by the patronage extended during the past year to this great Christian enterprise, the Board at Washington have announced in the last number of their interesting “*Repository*,” that for the purpose of accommodating the numerous applicants they will send a vessel to the Colony on the 1st of May next; and if the requisite funds be provided, will despatch other vessels at regular intervals of 60 days during the ensuing year.

In conclusion the committee feel authorized from what has already been effected, to recommend most cordially to the patronage of their fellow

citizens, this noble charity, which will ultimately put an end to the odious traffic in human flesh and blood, which now desolates the coast of Africa; and restore to that long suffering continent, the descendants of those unfortunate victims of avarice and crime, whose sufferings for nearly two centuries, have accumulated a debt of blood and tears which we can only thus repay.

WM. WHITE, *Chairman.*

ELLIOT CRESSON, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, 3d month (March) 15, 1831.



From Liberia.

The following interesting letter from the Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, to Elliot Cresson, Esq. of Philadelphia, has just appeared in some of the papers of that city. We are confident that it will afford pleasure to all the Friends of African Colonization.

"LIBERIA, Feb. 21, 1831.

"MY DEAR SIR: The prospects of the Colony were never brighter than at present; the improvements in commerce, agriculture, buildings, &c. during my short visit to the United States, have been astonishingly great, and far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. In Monrovia alone, upwards of 25 substantial stone and frame dwelling houses have been erected within the short space of five months, and many others are in progress; and should nothing intervene to interrupt our present advancement, our little town will ere long be one of the most desirable places of resort on the western coast of Africa. I have been informed by a captain recently from the leeward, that there is at present, much more business done at this place, than at any of the old European settlements on the Gold Coast. That our commerce has greatly increased, will be rendered evident by comparing the marine list contained in the Herald of the present month, with that of any of the preceding.

"Our agricultural interests, I am credibly informed, (for my health and multiplied duties have not permitted me to examine for myself) have advanced "pari passu;"—indeed the spirit of improvement appears to have gone abroad in the Colony, and the people seem to be awakened to the importance of more fully developing the resources of the country, than has hitherto been done.

"The St. Paul's River Navigation Company have as yet done nothing; but I hope the scheme will result in something very advantageous to the Colony, and highly interesting to the public at large. I will as soon as my health permits, institute an examination of the feasibility of the plan, and make a report to the Board of Managers; but that the mere attempt will be productive of benefit, I have not the least doubt.

"Our influence over the native tribes in our vicinity is rapidly extending; and since my return several have made application to be received under our protection, offering to subject themselves to our laws—or as they expressed it—'They want to be made Americans, and to be allowed to call themselves Americans.' This is, I can assure you, deemed no small privilege. In one or two instances their request has been acceded to; in others it has been thought inexpedient to grant it, in consequence of their remote situation rendering it impossible for us to afford them protection, without involving ourselves in endless and ruinous disputes with the natives; but as soon as prudence will warrant, they shall be admitted as part of the community. This mode of proceeding I find to be the most effectual of civilizing them, for as soon as they consider themselves as subjects of Liberia, they visit us more freely, and by associating with the Colonists, insensibly adopt our manners and customs, and gradually, from being ignorant pagans, become civilized, and Christians.

"We have at present among our re-captured Africans many, who on their arrival here, were scarcely a remove in point of civilization from the native tribes around us, but who are at present as pious and devoted servants of Christ, as you will meet in any community, and by their walk and conversation afford an example worthy of imitation. They have a house for public worship and Sunday Schools established, which are well attended, and their church is regularly supplied every Sunday from among our own clergy. These people I consider as forming one admirable medium of communication or link between the savage natives and the civilized Colonists from the United States, and will, I have no doubt, prove a powerful means of spreading the light of Christianity and civilization over this benighted country.

"Our Schools have hitherto been in rather a languishing condition, but I have great hopes ere long to carry into operation the system of education lately adopted by the Board of Managers, and with the view of rendering the burthen as light as possible to the Society, a law has recently been passed by the Agent and Council, taxing all the Real Estate in the Colony, at the rate of 50 cents in the hundred dollars, which tax is to be exclusively devoted to the support of public schools; the amount thus raised, together with the proceeds of sales of public lands, as well as the duties on spirituous liquors, will do much towards accomplishing this important object; and if my health should continue to improve, I trust soon to be enabled to announce, that all in the Colony are enjoying the advantages of education.

"As to the morals of the Colonists, I consider them much better than those of the people of the United States; that is, you may take an equal number of inhabitants from any section of the Union, and you will find more drunkards, more profane swearers and Sabbath breakers, &c. than in Liberia. Indeed I know of no country where things are conducted more

quietly and orderly than in this Colony. You rarely hear an oath, and as to riots or breaches of the peace, I recollect of but one instance, and that of a trifling nature, that has come under my notice since I assumed the government of the Colony. The Sabbath is more strictly observed than I ever saw it in the United States. Our Sunday Schools are well attended, not only by the children of the Colonists, but also by the native children who reside amongst us. The natives themselves are so well acquainted with our strict observance of this day, that you never find them offering any thing for sale, nor can you hire them to work for you, I mean those who have been amongst us and at all acquainted with our customs. Mr. Skinner, the Baptist Missionary, stated that he was surprised to find every thing conducted in so orderly a manner, and the Sabbath so strictly observed, and that the state of society was much better than he expected to find it.

"The death of Dr. Humphries, which occurred a few days since, will, I fear, as usual be attributed to our climate—nothing is further from the truth. The fact is, that when he landed he was very far gone in a consumption of the lungs."



Signs in Kentucky.

We perceive by the Western Luminary, that a plan has been proposed with a view to the safe and gradual emancipation of the slaves in that State. The following is published as a declaration of the views of those who are inclined to form themselves into a society, for the promotion of this object.

"GRADUAL AND SAFE EMANCIPATION.—We, the undersigned, Slaveholders, under full conviction that there are insurmountable obstacles to the general emancipation of the present generation of slaves, but equally convinced of the necessity and practicability of emancipating their future offspring, have determined to form ourselves into a society, for the purpose of investigating and impressing these truths upon the public mind; as well by example as by precept; by adopting among ourselves such a system for the gradual emancipation of our slaves as we would recommend to our fellow-citizens for their adoption, as the law of the land; and by dispersing such writings as may be likely to contribute to so good an end. The Society will not be called together till fifty subscribers are obtained."

Several gentlemen have announced their desire to unite in the organization of such a Society. The following letter addressed to the Editor of the Luminary, is from a source, and possesses merits, which entitle it to a place in our journal.

"BREDALBANE, *March 18th, 1831.*

MR. SKILLMAN: I have observed in your paper a notice relative to the formation of a society, intended to promote the gradual emancipation of the slaves of this commonwealth. I have also had an opportunity of understanding from several of the promoters and warm friends of this measure, by private conversations with them, their ultimate plan of operations more perfectly than could have been ascertained merely from a short advertisement.

"It is perhaps best that a movement of this sort should have proceeded from persons owning slaves; and therefore I understand, it is, that a certain number of slave holders should first manifest a disposition to promote such views, before any decisive step was taken. It could never be the intention, however, to draw a permanent line of separation between slave holders and non-slave holders, in the prosecution of plans which I firmly believe equally involve the interest and the duty of both classes.— I understand, therefore, that among the earliest steps of the society when formed, will be to unite the co-operation and union of all those of every class of citizens, who think slavery an evil, and desire its extinction. I think these views are not only correct, but so obviously true and necessary, (especially the latter of them) that I would not concur in any plan of operations, which would separate me, even in appearance, from the great body of non-slave holders who coincide in sentiment with us, on the general question.

"As to the proposed pledge required of the members of the contemplated society, that they will provide for the gradual emancipation of their own slaves, at all events, and without reference to the result of ultimate operations—I confess that I see, or think I see much in it that will embarrass the proceedings of the friends of the great measure at stake. It is due to candour, to say this much. But I will readily and cheerfully yield, on such points, my own opinion, to the mature judgment of our friends, when that is hereafter properly ascertained.

"I think it is evident to every person of observation, that a very great revolution in public opinion, on the subject of slavery, has taken place within a few years. It is now generally admitted, that a very large number of those owning slaves, perhaps as many as one third of them, would decidedly favour the gradual emancipation of the slaves of this State; provided the great accumulation of free negroes supposed to be consequent on such a step could be avoided. Among the non-slave holders, I never knew a person of ordinary intelligence, who was not decidedly favourable to some efficient project of that sort. It seems, therefore, that we are imperiously called on to make an effort to concentrate public sentiment, to create some effectual bond of union, and to organize some rational plan of action, whereby the state of society may be changed in a degree commensurate with the actual and progressive change in public

opinion. Of the success of such a plan, no person has any reason to doubt. For if the non-slave holders alone (who are variously estimated at from three-fourths to nine-tenths of the voters of this State, every man of whom has a direct personal interest in putting an end to slavery in this state) were to take up the subject, you may infer the result from this fact among many like it; that a majority of both branches of our General Assembly represent a section of country in which are found less than 38,000 slaves; while the minority in both branches, represent a section containing 128,000 slaves. In the former section there are more than 40,000 voters, of whom not more than 3,000 own any slaves. In the latter section there are about 38,000, of whom about 10,000 own slaves. Unless every thing, therefore, that has been said and written on this subject, on every side of it, be false, nothing but concert is any longer necessary for success.

"As I have already gone somewhat into detail, I beg leave to suggest the several plans by which, the necessary concert being obtained, it has been supposed we might effect our object.

"The first and most usually advocated is, to call a state convention, and by the embodied wisdom and power of the state, at once, and effectually settle the whole matter.

"The second is, to pass laws under the present constitution, for the gradual emancipation of all slaves born after a certain period: adding also a provision, that negroes thus emancipated, should be taken, after they were released from their former owners, and by the authority of the state hired out until the proceeds would carry them to Liberia, or some other proper place.

"The third is, to repeal all laws now existing which tend in any way to encourage slavery; to prevent the further importation of them; and by taxes or descents, transfers of title, &c. &c. so to discourage that kind of property as to drive it gradually from the commonwealth.

"The fourth is for the state to purchase them, and send them away.— Other plans have also been advocated by a few visionary persons; as that, for example, which recommends instant and general emancipation, that which proposes an amalgamation of the whites and blacks, and a few others perhaps, equally wild and intolerable. I think, however, all sober persons agree, that no plan which does not very closely resemble one of the four first stated, can or ought to be successful. I will not trouble you with a discussion of the merits of those several plans of operation: which indeed would be useless, as you already know my preference for that placed as the second in order. It may not be improper to say a word in relation to the fourth plan, as that is frequently stated to be the only one that is equitable or practicable; especially by persons who oppose every thing that looks towards the ultimate liberation of the blacks. The total valuation of the property of this state for taxation,

in the year 1830, was \$104,647,736: the whole number of slaves about 166,000. Their aggregate value for taxation \$33,000,000. The aggregate of the other taxable property owned by those who own slaves, equal to at least double the value of their slaves; that is, omitting the fractions, to \$66,000,000. Thus the value of the taxable property owned by slave holders, is about \$99,000,000; leaving only a fraction less than \$6,000,000, to be owned by non-slave holders. Hence it appears conclusively, that if the state were to pay for our slaves by a tax on property, no matter how levied, more than ninety per cent of the money required would be paid primarily by those who would finally receive it. This is simply equal, to my paying my neighbour for his slaves, and he paying me for mine. So that there would be no one benefitted by it, but the collecting officers; and the non-slave holders would be oppressed just to the extent demanded of them, as a compensation in money for injuries already done to them. If our taxes were increased to four times their present rate, the sum of about \$200,000 a year might be appropriated to the purchase and removal of the slaves. That sum would remove less than 2,000 slaves per year; whereas the annual increase will not fall short of 5,000, any year hereafter, if effectual steps are not taken to check their growth. Upon the whole, therefore, this project of paying for slaves by taxation, or any other way, seems to be idle and visionary; and the fact that it is so, seems also to prove, that those who formed our present constitution had less sagacity than we all have given them credit for, or else they meant to give us a power over this subject much more extensive than some are willing to allow.

"I conclude by saying, that I will most heartily unite with such of my fellow-citizens as desire to put an end to this enormous evil, by any means which will be at once prudent and effectual, and likely to meet the approbation of the great body of the people agreeing with us, on the general question.

I am very respectfully,

R. J. BRECKINRIDGE."



Communication.

[We are greatly obliged to an able and learned Friend, for the following article, which merits and will doubtless receive general attention.]

The late frequent arrivals from Liberia, cannot fail to have been gratifying to the friends of the Colonization Society, and to have arrested the attention of the people of this country. It is not among the facts, the least to be noted, that the latest arrivals, by two weeks, from trans-atlantic countries—Europe or

Africa, are from Liberia; letters having been received at the Colonization office, to the 22d of February.

The flourishing condition of the Colony, is exhibited in the reports of the Agent, and in the commercial developements, which extensive shipping lists, published in the *Liberia Herald*, satisfactorily shew. This journal discloses the very important fact that, Monrovia is becoming a port, of respectable and increasing trade. The shipping list for February, announces the arrival of sixteen vessels; some of which, were from St. Helena. It is not generally known that, so great is the intercourse between the United States and St. Helena, that a Commercial Agent for the United States, has lately been appointed to that island, at the representation of our merchants and captains.— This island cannot of itself afford the supplies, refreshments, and facilities of repair, which induce our vessels to frequent it, on their outward and inward bound passages, to India and China. At Monrovia, supplies, fruits and provisions of all sorts, will with time, be furnished, in better quality and at cheaper rates, than they can be had at St. Helena. We foresee that, at no distant day, Monrovia will become the port of *relache*, for vessels in the India trade. Its geographic position, is perhaps of all localities on the windward coast, the most propitious for such a direction of commerce.

The prosperity and permanency of Liberia, now repose under the care of Divine Providence, upon a sure basis. It has, in itself, all the elements of wealth and greatness, which are *commerce, agriculture* and a *christian population*. The *first*, is increasing beyond the fondest anticipations. In the *Liberia Herald*, among the numerous arrivals announced at Monrovia, is a vessel from France, consigned to Mr. F. Devany. This indicates an extension of the commercial relations, and capacities of the colony, as well as the high respectability of the consignee. The same notice might be made of other merchants at Monrovia. Some of the colonists have already accumulated sums of money, which even in this country, would be esteemed fortunes; and the field of commercial enterprise is wide, among the populous tribes of the interior, and which has not yet been explored. Trade with the nations of the interior, is of all others, the most profitable; and for the large returns which it yields, reference need only be made to the travels of Laing, Clapperton and Bowditch.

The agricultural resources of the colony, are not yet developed. Possessed of a fertile and extensive territory, in a tropical climate, the colonists might produce Rice, Cotton, Sugar, Indigo and Coffee for exportation? The population of Liberia, may not yet be sufficient, for large agricultural enterprise; but cannot the adjacent tribes, furnish labourers? The *Kroo-men* will leave their country, to seek employment along the coast, and will remain among strangers for years, with the hope of acquiring a small competency, upon which to retire to their native land. The *Kabyles*, the *Mozabies* and the *Biscaries* of North Africa, leave their homes, and resort to the Mediterranean coast, at a distance of 2 or 300 miles, to obtain employment as labourers. These people, like the *Kroo-men* of the Windward coast, will suffer every hardship, and a long absence from homes, which they tenderly love, with the hope of acquiring property enough, to buy a wife at their return, and procure a field and fire-side, for domestic enjoyment. The Liberians might adopt the system, of procuring the aborigines, to aid in cultivating their lands, with advantage and success. Such a connexion, between the colonists and them, would be one of mutual dependence; and it would promote the kindlier feelings, arising out of benevolent intercourse. The known disposition of the natives, lends itself to this view; for they express themselves happy to be under the protection of the colony. If the Liberians wish to become happy and respectable, in their own resources, agriculture is that branch of industry, to which their energies must be directed. Producing, as does their soil, all the tropical fruits, the colony must become rich and powerful, if the colonists continue to retain that love of religion and social virtue for which they may now be distinguished.

The climate of Liberia is, doubtless, in progress of amelioration. It has, hitherto, been somewhat fatal to the white man, and unpropitious to the coloured people, who have been removed from the interior of the United States. The coast of Africa, like the southern coast of our own country, may be insalubrious to an individual from other climates. But it may be safely predicted, that the elevated region of the interior, at the distance of 100 or 200 miles from Liberia, will be found to be a healthful and pleasant country. Is the fever of Monrovia more fatal to emigrants, than the *vomito negro* of Vera Cruz, or the

fièvre jaune of New Orleans? It is believed not. But let the emigrant pass from Vera Cruz to the high land of Jalapa, or ascend the Mississippi from New Orleans, and he will escape the azotic atmosphere of the coast. It is believed that, if the upland emigrants to Liberia, were, on their arrival, to proceed up the St. Paul's river to the elevated country in which it rises, that the only sickness to which they would be subject, would be mild, such as a law of nature requires, on a change of climate.

The experience which the Colonization Society has already had, must shew the necessity and expediency, of procuring a retreat into the upper country for the upland emigrants, on their arrival at Monrovia. Such a region may, doubtless, be found on the banks of the St. Paul's; and a question of such magnitude, and importance to the future success of its philanthropic scheme should immediately have the consideration of the society. The practicability of obtaining a cession of territory for this object, is communicated in a late letter from the Agent, representing that the chiefs had made propositions to sell their domain.—The St. Paul's is yet unexplored; but it is hoped that the contemplated expedition of Messrs. Taylor and James, will accomplish this object, which the society should by all means, encourage.

The nature of the climate soil and productions, of the upper country of the St. Paul's, may reasonably be inferred, from a description of the country bordering on the Rokelle and Karamanka; rivers which flow into the Atlantic, about 150 miles, north of the St. Paul's. This account is derived from the travels of the late Major Laing, from Sierra Leone to the Timmanee, Kooranko and Soolima countries.

“The valleys (near Seemera) are picturesque and fertile, and are watered by numerous rivulets, which running from North to South, collect behind the lofty hill of Botato, and contribute in swelling the river Karamanka. I was frequently induced to stop, to contemplate the lovely scene around me, consisting of extensive meadows clothed in verdure; fields from which the springing rice and ground-nuts were sending forth their livid green shoots, not inferior in beauty and in health, to the corn-fields of England in March; interspersed here and there with a patch of ground studded with palm trees: while the neighboring

hills, sometimes clothed with rich foliage, sometimes exhibiting a bold and weather-beaten appearance, formed a noble theatre around."

"We left the town (of Nyiniah on the Karamanka,) and having walked an hour and three quarters, we gained the summit of one of the hills, and in our descent on the opposite side, a view quite panoramic, broke upon the sight; an extensive valley partly cultivated, and partly covered with long natural grass about five feet high, (the cultivated part being newly sown;) lines of stately palm-trees as regular as if laid out by art; with here and there, a cluster of camwood-trees, their deep shade affording a relief to the lighter hue of the smaller herbage; these with a murmuring rivulet meandering through the centre, exhibited the appearance of a well-cultivated and tastily arranged garden, rather than a tract amid the wilds of Africa; whilst in the distance, mountain towered above mountain, in all the grandeur and magnificence of nature."

The town of Seemera, mentioned in these extracts, was ascertained by Major Laing to be in latitude $8^{\circ} 46''$ north, whilst Monrovia is in $6^{\circ} 15'$. The St. Paul's has its source in the range of high grounds, from which the Karamanka issues; and the features of the country which it traverses, may be similar to those so beautifully described by Major Laing. He ascertained by barometric observation, that the mean elevation of the high lands at the head of the Karamanka, was 1400 feet.— This is about the elevation of the head waters of the Mississippi. The mean temperature, during the months of July and August, he found to be 77° of Fahrenheit, which indicates a very temperate climate.

These facts furnish the strongest probabilities that a district in the upland country of the St. Paul's, may be obtained by the Colonization Society, much more eligible than the coast, for the first settlement of emigrants. The suggestion is believed to be important to the future success of the Society, and to the permanent interests of the Colony. Liberia will, however, continue to flourish; the roots of its strength are now so deep, vigorous and abundant, that they must multiply, produce and sustain an extensive empire.

ABD-ER-RACHMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1831.

Letter from Lt. Col. P. Thompson.

Some time ago, Caleb Cushing, Esq. then in London, favoured us with a copy of a letter from this gentleman, addressed to himself, which we have too long omitted to publish. Col. Thompson was formerly Governor of Sierra Leone, is a scholar, and well known as a writer in England, and we add only that the able essay which appeared in our number for June, 1829, is believed to be from his pen. The opinions of such a man are certainly entitled to great respect.

“Col. Thompson has the honor to state to Mr. Cushing, in consequence of their conversation at Dr. Bowring’s this morning, that having been for a considerable time Governor of Sierra Leone, he feels a strong interest in the proceedings of the Americans in Africa, and would be exceedingly glad to be put in communication with any friends of African Colonization in America, who might see a possibility of his contributing in any degree to the promotion of their object. He has long been of opinion that there are inherent causes why African Colonization will not prosper in the hands of the English, and every thing leads him to the conclusion, that the grandest operation, left for the world to witness, after the discovery and population of America, will be the pouring back of the coloured population of America, for the purpose of civilizing Africa.

“Col. Thompson has to regret, that during his residence in Africa, which he left in 1811, he had no acquaintance with Arabic. Since that period he has passed many years in India, and acted in official situations among the Wahabees and other Arab Tribes. From Sierra Leone he fortunately brought away manuscripts, (in the shape of letters to himself and others, although certainly *sealed books* at that time, except through the medium of interpreters) sufficient to convince him that the interior of Africa is in a vastly higher state of civilization and improvement, than the residents on the coast have any idea of; and that an acquaintance with Arabic, which any individual may acquire, by two or three years residence in Egypt or in a Barbary port would be the grand rational key to influence and success in the interior. What the settlers under the English dominion have always wanted, has been freedom to act for themselves, and security for their lands. According to the conception of the writer (for he has never been so fortunate as to visit North Ameri-

ca) a land officer, and a succession of black squatters *a l'Amer-icaine*, would make their way till they displayed the thirteen stripes in the great plateau, from whence the rivers run eastward and westward to the extremities of Africa.

LONDON, May 23d, 1830.

Testimony of Captain Woodside.

Some of our readers may not have forgotten that this gentleman formerly rendered important services to the Colony, having contributed greatly to the success of the attack upon Trade Town, a notorious piratical establishment. The following is extracted from his letter of the second instant.

“I returned from Montserado, via. Philadelphia, in November last, and I must say this visit afforded me more real satisfaction than any I had hitherto made to Africa—being in a great measure untrammelled with business, I had leisure to visit Caldwell and King Bromley’s Town, and was much pleased, I assure you, with my excursion. The beauty of the situation of Caldwell, the fertility of soil, and the air of comfort and happiness which reigns throughout, will, I hope, remain an everlasting evidence of the unceasing exertions of our departed friend, Ashmun. I dined with King Bromley and had a long conversation with him on the affairs of the Colony—he frankly admitted to me that he believed no white man but Ashmun could have reconciled him to his loss of the beach trade—that Ashmun had been a father to him and to his people, and that he had convinced him satisfactorily, that trading in his fellow-men was criminal and wrong.

Mr. Madison.

There will be found in our list of donations, \$100 from Mr. Madison. This great and enlightened and honoured man thus approves and sanctions the object of our Institution. Will the enemies of our Society in South Carolina, or will the rash and deluded youth, who is scattering fire-brands from Boston, which may do mischief beyond his comprehension, deem as nothing

the opinions of such men as MADISON and MARSHALL, illustrious alike for their wisdom and their virtues? we desire no man to take his opinions upon authority, but we are certain that the people of the United States will not decide that an object which such men approve, is either wrong as a *principle*, or inexpedient as an *end*, until some better evidence is produced than bold assertions and pitiful insinuations and abuse.



Spirit of Christianity.

A distinguished and most excellent Lady in Virginia, who has long been training up her servants with a view to their colonization in Africa, writes—

“I have used chiefly this language to induce them to go. Although it is a fine country, and you will if industrious, obtain good property and many advantages, yet much as I wish you to have comfort in your life, these are not the objects I send you for: my heart is set on your being in a situation to live an upright life before God, providing things honest in the sight of all men. I yearn to have you in a situation where your children cannot be sold from you—that bitter woe to me. Your children will receive education there—and there will be a blessing of God on your walking in the paths of his commandments, in view of the people who will come around you learning what is right after your example. I cannot set you free here, you would be in obscure places, where I should never know whether you were doing good or ill; bringing up your children for God and glory, or for shame and disgrace in this life and the life to come. I read to them the chapter in Isaiah’s description of the glory of the church in the latter days, and tell them that these promises are to christians that will be in Africa as much as to christians of any other nation; that Africa once had knowledge, but has been under the scourge of our heavenly Father, as the nations of Europe now are. I try to impress them with the necessity of Temperance societies and Sunday schools; and devoting a part of the money they may earn to the public buildings and the general good of the country. I have read the Bible to them every day for some years; bowed down in prayer with them to our God, with seldom ever a sin-

gle morning's interruption from sickness. God has favoured me so much in this labour of love for them, that a sense of unworthiness under such mercy is unspeakably oppressive to my spirit, till I call to mind that He is my Father and will give good gifts in the midst of all my guiltiness."

Expeditions for Liberia.

The Pennsylvania Society has generously placed at the disposal of the Parent Society \$3235, on condition that this amount shall within two years be applied to the removal to Liberia of slaves who may be gratuitously manumitted for the purpose of Colonization. This has been done, with the view of enabling the Society to purchase and send out for the use of the Colony, a small, well built and coppered schooner, which will prove of inestimable benefit to the establishment.

The Society in New York is very actively engaged in assisting the purpose (already announced by the Board) of despatching an expedition from that city, on the 1st of May.

It will be seen by our list of Donations, that more than \$400 have been contributed by a few individuals in Natchez. Our Friends at the West, and in the Southwest, are becoming deeply interested in the design of our Society, and we trust that an expedition will be fitted out from New Orleans, in the course of a few months. We need hardly add, that the hope of prosecuting vigorously the work in which we are engaged, depends in great measure upon the *Liberality of the Fourth-of-July Collections*; to which, therefore, we invite the attention of all the Clergy in our land.

Intelligence.

COMMERCE AT LIBERIA.—To give to our readers some idea of the trade already carried on at our African Colony, we insert the following Marine list from the *Liberia Herald*, of Feb. 6th.

Marine List.—Arrived since our last.

On the 9th ult. French brig *Africaine*, Gillette, 38 days from France, to F. Devany.

- "11th. Brig *John Decatur*, Chappel, 37 days from Boston, to F. Devany.
- "12th. Brig *Volador*, Fitch, 39 days from Norfolk, with 85 emigrants. To J. R. Daily, and Jno. B. Russwurm. *Passenger*, Dr. Todsen.
- "13th. Agency's sch. *Messurado*, Thompson; from the Windward.
- "Colonial sch. *Anne*, Brooks, from the Windward.
- "19th. Sch. *Zembuca*, Martin, from the Windward, to G. R. McGill.
- "20th. British Ship *Dee*, Moore, 37 days from Liverpool, to C. M. Waring, and F. Taylor.
- "21st. Colonial sch. *Susan*, Elliott, from the Leeward.
- " Brig *Romp*, Easton, 60 days from Providence, to F. Devany.
- " British sch. *Hibernia*, Jones, 6 days from Sierra Leone.
- "27th. Sch. *Zembuca*, Martin, from the Leeward.
- " Brig *Susan*, Brookhouse, 14 days from St. Helena, to J. R. Dailey, and Jno. B. Russwurm.
- " Brig *Velocity*, Charlton, 14 days from St. Helena, to J. R. Dailey, and Jno. B. Russwurm.
- " 28th. Sch. *Hilarity*, Lyle, 30 days from Philadelphia, consigned to C. M. Waring and F. Taylor.
- "29th. Brig *Liberia*, Muzzey, from the Leeward, *Passenger*, Rev. Mr. Kissling, German Missionary, to C. M. Waring, and F. Taylor.
- " 1st. Feb. Colonial sch. *Anne*, Brooks, from the Windward.

SAILED.

- On the 7th ult. Sch. *Zembuca*, Martin, for the Leeward.
- "11th. Agency's sch. *Messurado*, Thompson, for the Windward.
- "12th. French brig *Africaine*, Gillette, for the Leeward.
- " Brig *John Decatur*, Chappel, for the Leeward.
- "13th. Colonial sch. *Anne*, Brooks, for the Windward.
- "26th. Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, for the Windward.
- " Brig *Romp*, Easton, for the Leeward.
- "27th. Agency sch. *Messurado*, Thompson, for the Leeward.
- "1st. of Feb. British ship *Dee*, Moore, for the Leeward.
- "3d. do. sch. *Zembuca*, Martin, for Baltimore. *Passenger*, Mr. J. R. Dailey.
- " Brig *Volador*, Fitch, for Cape de Verd.
- "4th. Feb. Brig *Susan*, Brookhouse, for the Leeward.
- "6th. Feb. Brig *Velocity*, Carlton, for the Windward.

Resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

In our number for July, 1830, we published a Report of the Committee of the Senate of this State, to which was referred the Memorial of the American Colonization Society. The Resolutions proposed by the Committee have since passed both Houses of the Legislature in the following form—

"Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts view with great inter-

est, the efforts made by the American Colonization Society, in establishing an Asylum on the Coast of Africa for the free people of colour of the U. States; and, that in the opinion of this Legislature, it is a subject eminently deserving the attention and aid of Congress, so far as shall be consistent with the powers of Congress, the rights of the several States of the Union, and the rights of the individuals who are the objects of those efforts.

“Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested, in the name of the State of Massachusetts, to solicit the assistance of the General Government, to aid the laudable designs of that Society, in such manner as Congress in its wisdom may deem expedient, and is consistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the U. States.

“Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to furnish a copy of the foregoing Resolutions, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In Senate, Feb. 22, 1831.

Read and passed, sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL LATHROP, *President.*

In House of Representatives, March 10th, 1831.

Read twice and passed in concurrence.

W. B. CALHOUN, *Speaker.*

March 10, 1831.—Approved.

LEVI LINCOLN, *Governor.*

REVIVALS AMONG THE AFRICANS IN ROCHESTER.—About the 7th of December last, there came to this village two respectable African Preachers, viz: R. Melvin of Upper Canada, and C. A. Boyd, of Alleghany county, Pa. The Lord has blessed their labours abundantly since their arrival here; and they have been instrumental in the hands of God of breaking up ball rooms, and all kinds of vice; and the Africans are turning their houses of mirth into houses of praise to God. A number of them have already experienced religion: the like has never been known among the Africans in this place before!

SIMON BOLIVAR.—In addition to his great and untiring efforts to break the chains of clerical and political bondage that oppressed his countrymen, he acted the part of perfect consistency, in using his influence for the enfranchisement of the *African Slaves*, who were there reduced to abject servility. We have been informed that, in the early stage of the Colombian revolution, he emancipated from 700 to 1000 slaves; and that he strenuously and successfully urged the total abolition of slavery by the government. Since his death, it is stated that he has freed 150 more, by will, who were still held by him, and who probably, preferred remaining with him while he lived.—*Genius of Un. Eman.*

The New York City Colonization Society is now completely organized. On looking over the names of the Managers, we are led to hope that something efficient may be expected from them. They have begun by issuing a short address to the good people of this city, in which they urge the importance of the object they have undertaken, and invite the co-operation of the benevolent. If New York, or even a small part of it, would put its shoulder cordially to the wheel, the enterprise would move on with an energy and power which it has never yet been able to command. A vessel with emigrants is to sail from this port for Liberia in five or six weeks. With a little exertion on the part of the Managers, the whole expenses of the voyage can be defrayed without drawing on the Parent Society to the amount of one cent! We trust the opportunity will not be lost.—[*Journal of Commerce*.]

"*Death of the Rev. Benjamin R. Skinner.*—The brig Liberia, which arrived a few days ago at Philadelphia, from Monrovia, brings the unwelcome tidings of the death of our brother, on board of that vessel, on his passage home, on the 1st of last month.

"Thus have been withered, for the present, all our hopes, our anticipations of carrying the glad tidings of salvation to that land of ignorance and vice. Like Moses, our brother was only permitted to take a look at the goodly land, it is reserved for some future Joshua to enter in and possess it.

"While we sorrow for our brother, we cannot, do not regret, that the attempt to establish a mission in Liberia has been made. Shall the love of sordid gold lead the slaves of Mammon to visit the shores of Africa, and peril their lives in the detestable traffic of buying and selling their fellow-beings; and shall the disciples of Jesus evince less courage or fortitude or zeal in their Master's cause—be less anxious to encounter danger when their message is of such unspeakable importance to the eternal interests of mankind.

"In the very interesting detail of the exercises of his mind respecting his engaging in the missionary enterprise, which our brother gave on the evening of his designation, he remarked, that he did not expect to be long spared, but if he could be useful during the period allotted to him, he should be contented. His course though short, has been well employed. It has at least furnished another instance of the holy influence of the Christian religion, in diffusing pure benevolence and genuine philanthropy in its disciples. Our brother's voyage was not undertaken to accumulate wealth, or to acquire fame or distinction. A nobler feeling animated him. It was the offspring of holy love. He counted not his life dear unto him so that he might win souls unto Christ. He loved his Redeemer and was anxious that others should love him too.

"During the brief sojourn of brother Skinner in this city, it was our happy privilege to enjoy a portion of the time he could spare from more important objects. We witnessed his ardent desires, his holy ardour in behalf of a perishing land. We mourn, therefore, not only for a devoted missionary and disciple of Jesus, but for a friend and brother. But we are comforted, and we trust it will be a source of consolation to his afflicted parents and connections, by this consideration, that he died in the service of his heavenly Master—a martyr to a good cause.

"We trust that the friends of missions will not despond, that a mission will not be abandoned, so promising in appearances, so ready for the harvest. Some pious coloured men may certainly be found along our southern seaboard, who may be qualified by a course of study for this mission. Let us not abandon this work until other means are tried and fail. 'Let us not be weary in well-doing for in due time we shall reap if we faint not.'"—*Religious Herald*.

To the above well written notice of this excellent Missionary, we must be allowed to add our personal testimony, and to say, that perhaps the world has seen few if any individuals of more elevated piety and benevolence, than was the lamented man who has just fallen a martyr for Africa. Though suddenly and early removed, many hearts will remember him, and the thoughts of his meek and simple but sublime devotion come over them like the influences of a purer and brighter world. He that loseth his life, says our Saviour, for my sake, shall save it; and confident we may be, that our deceased Brother has entered upon a life immortal, and upon the possession of an inheritance which shall never fade away. Sorrow and darkness exist not in Heaven. The glory of that world is serene and eternal.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 19th January, to 18th March, 1831.

Collection by Rev. Mr. Bernard, of Great Falls circuit,	\$18 28
by Rev. Samuel Ellis, agent, as follows:—	
from Samuel Ellis,	\$1
A. Vantries,	1
Jas. Thompson,	25
Hugh Doak,	25
Sanford S. Denney,	50
Isaac Stratten,	25
Samuel Beyers,	25
John Cunningham,	25
George Mattern,	25
Peter Gray,	25
Carried forward,	\$18 28

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$18 28
C. Crum,	50	
John Peyers,	50	
C. Oyer,	1	
Hugh Smith,	50	
C. Peightal,	25	
John Walker,	25	
H. W. Miller,	25	
Thomas Tanyhill,	50	
George W. Glassen,	25	8 25
From a "Subscriber," Chester District, S. C. as follows:—		
Daniel McMillan, for Repository,	\$2	
John Weir, for do	2	
do	3	
Daniel McMillan,	3	
Hugh McGniston,	1	
John A. Cooper,	1	
Robert McMillan,	1	
William Wilson,	1	
William Ewing,	1	
John McMinot,	2	
Alexander Wier,	1	
J. K. Hemphill,	1	
John Hemphill,	2	21
Robert Gilmor, Esq. of Baltimore, his 3d payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith,		100
James Madison, Esq. of Virginia, late President of U. S.		100
An association of the following gentlemen of Kenhawa, Va. on the plan of Gerrit Smith, per James A. Lewis, of Kenhawa, viz:—James Bream, Bradford Noyes, Isaac Noyes, David Ruffner, Lewis Ruffner, James A. Lewis, James C. McFarland, Daniel Ruffner, Moses M. Fuqua, James Hewit, Richard E. Putney, James H. Fry, Joseph L. Fry, Aaron Whittaker, Philip R. Thompson, Sen. Joseph Lovell, Benjamin H. Smith, Lewis Summers, Andrew Lewis, Walter Trimble, Frederick Brooks, \$5 each,		
Daniel Cloud, of Shenandoah, per Henry S. Keppler,		105
Collections by Rev. George Potts, of Natchez, Miss. viz:		10
from S. D. ann. subsc'n. 5 years,	\$100	
M. D. do do 5 do	100	
E. D. do do 5 do	100	
F. S. do do 5 do	100	
T. H. a donation,	22 50	
	<hr/>	
	\$422 50	
Deduct premium paid by Mr. Potts, for draft,	2 50	420
Joseph Avery, of Conway, Mass. 2 last years' subsc'n.		20
Collection by Rev. Robert Burch, in Elmira station, Tioga county, New York, as follows:—		
Elmira congregation,	\$1 41	
Seely Creek congreg'n.	1 33	
Mr. Bull,	25	
Miss Bull,	25	
Rev. R. Burch,	1 76	5
	<hr/>	
<i>Total,</i>		<u>\$807 53</u>

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
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VOL. VII.

MAY, 1831.

No. 3.

Review.

Travels in the Timmanee, Kooranko and Soolima Countries, in Western Africa. By Major ALEXANDER GORDON LAING, London, 1825.

(Concluded from p. 40.)

Soon after the arrival of Major Laing at Falaba, he was attacked by fever, yet for some days continued able to walk abroad and receive the attentions of visitors. On the 12th of June, the head men of several of the Soolima towhs called to pay their respects, and to invite him to visit them at their homes. "They appeared in war dresses, and were mounted upon horses decorated with greegrees, bells and feathers, on which they rode about for some time, exhibiting, with much dexterity, their various warlike exercises." On the 14th, Major Laing was able to witness a scene of great interest.

It is thus described—

"The inhabitants of the town are bound, by the custom of the country, to give the King three days' labour in the year; one to sow his rice, another to weed, and a third to reap it; this was the day on which his ground was to be hoed and sown, and the sound of the chieftains' drums was already heard in different parts of the town, summoning their slaves and dependants to muster under their respective banners. My breakfast of ground rice, made into a sort of burgoo, was soon finished, and being desirous to see what was going forward, I followed Soolimana, the King's son, to the royal residence, where I found the King with a large assemblage of his head men waiting to receive me; the palace yard being crowded with their neighing steeds, pawing the ground, as if impatient of restraint.

The King appeared a more humble character than any of his suite, being habited in a plain brown shirt, trousers and cap; his feet were cased in a pair of stout Moorish shoes, and he carried in his left hand a bow, and in his right a couple of poisoned arrows. He put his hand to his mouth on seeing me (a token of surprise among the Mandingoes), laughed heartily and beckoned me to him, when, shaking me by the hand, he expressed his happiness at seeing me well; said 'I must get sick no more unless I wished to make him angry, then pointing to a horse nicely caparisoned in the Moorish style, took all his chiefs to witness that he gave it me.' The Jelle men immediately exclaimed, 'Kaase, kaase'--"Tis true, 'tis true' and sung loud and long to the praise of the King's liberality; they made him out to be the greatest potentate upon the earth, except the king of the white men, who they admitted had more money, but not so many horses, nor so fine a country. The King did not wait to listen to these hyperbolical praises, but desiring me to mount my horse and see if I liked him, he turned on his heel and walked out of the yard, followed by his chiefs on horseback, he being the only pedestrian. I followed in the train, and was not a little pleased on getting outside of the town, to find a fine open country break upon my view. We rode about a mile, when we arrived at an extensive plain rising gradually to the base of a mountain, which formed the back ground and terminated the prospect. The bushes had been lately burned, and the kale produced from their ashes were strewed far and wide, indicating a surface prepared for the reception of the grain. Groups of people, in number about three thousand, marshalled under flags of various devices, were parading about, like recruiting parties at a fair; drums, ballas, flutes, guitars, horns made from the tusks of elephants, saluted the ear in savage melody; while parties of dancers, first keeping time to one tune, and then to another, as their exertion and the wildness of the motion hurried them into different attractions, presented a scene of extravagance, which is the delight of an African, and the surprise of an European. The King's arrival on the spot was marked by repeated discharges of musketry, shouting, blowing of horns, and beating of drums, and by parties of horsemen galloping at full speed, and exhibiting feats of almost matchless dexterity. On a signal from the King silence and order were restored, when the King's Fimo stepping forth, harangued the multitude at considerable length; he exhorted them all to work hard, and to water the ground with the sweat of their brows, as their king was so good to them; he pointed to Palaba, the town in which they were all protected; 'That town,' he observed, 'was built by the present King's father.' He then pointed to three fat bulls which were tied under the shade of a cotton tree. 'These,' he said, 'were to be killed by the King for his people; therefore, those who would eat beef let them work.' At the conclusion of the Fimo's speech the parties broke off, and in less than a quarter of an hour were arranged in order of work, and with a

degree of method, which actually astonished me; they were drawn up in two lines, the first consisting of about 500 persons, and the second perhaps of more than 2000; the business of the first line was to scatter the seed, and of the second, to cover it with the hoe; in this manner they advanced regularly, and with such rapidity, that the work appeared more like magic than human performance; the music of the Jelle men, without whose presence and cheering song nothing is effected in work, festivity or war, accompanied the labourers in their toil. While these matters were going forward, I sat with the King and a large party of his head men under the shade of a tree; they appeared highly delighted at the interest I took in the scene, and every now and then congratulated the King on his great name, which had induced a white man to travel from the water side to see him: at this the King would smile and turn his head to one side, which a Jelle man observing, commenced a song, the purport of which was the power of the Soolima nation, and of its great chief, Assana Yeera; he sung 'that the Soolimas were working to-day for their King, but they would rather fight for him. Why did he not lead them to battle? They were men like their forefathers! A cloud passed over the brow of Assana, he frowned, bit his lip and called out 'Alto, alto, have done, have done; you would make me as bad as Yarradee. You have made him a fool, and spoiled my name when you advised him to burn Malageea. Allah, Allah, my brother has no sense; your music spoils his head. Where is Malageea? Where is Sanassee? You will sing of war and spoil my name by it—alto, alto.' The King appeared very angry, and the Jelle, although a privileged character, was glad to steal off. As I was unwilling that my presence should involve any further trouble, I requested permission to return to the town, and mounting my horse, soon regained my quarters, which I found well stored with presents of goats, fowls, vegetables, butter and milk."

In the afternoon of this day, our Traveller had an interview with the King, in relation to the objects of his visit, and produced the presents which had been sent to him by the Government of Sierra Leone. The King was much gratified and expressed the most friendly sentiments. Major Laing left his presence much indisposed, and soon became extremely ill with fever, from which he did not entirely recover for several weeks. On the eleventh of July, he was able to take a ride to Sangooia, a very large town on the borders of Foutah Jallon, and ten miles distant from Falaba. We leave him to speak of this visit in his own language.

"After a pleasant ride of about four hours, in a N. N. W. direction, over a country in a very high state of cultivation, and possessing an

agreeable diversity of hill and dale, we arrived at Sangooia. It stands upon a large plain, environed with hills rising gradually. The town, which is built with considerable regard to air and cleanliness, occupies fully a square mile of ground; it is surrounded by a lofty and strong wall, built of clay, perforated with loop holes for musketry; upon the whole, it appeared a place capable of making a good defence against enemies who have neither cannon nor scaling ladders, and who place more dependence upon individual bravery than united effort. We entered the town about 10, A. M. and rode through the lanes or defiles, for ten minutes before we reached the yard of the Chief or Sutigge, who, on our arrival, received us with due ceremony. The second in command is a fine young man, six feet two inches high, English measure; he is named Edrissa, and from his great influence, I am of opinion, that should the present Chief live much longer, Edrissa will become impatient, and take the government of the town from him, more especially as he is a great favourite with his master, the King of Falaba. Edrissa is by far the richer man of the two, and more liberal in his donations, which is the first quality in the estimation of an African; his name, therefore, stands high among the Jelle men, who never omit occasions of lauding him, knowing well the price which he pays for empty sounds. From this man, my party and myself received the greatest attention; he presented us with a sheep and goat at Sangooia, and many other articles after our return to Falaba. In the afternoon I walked over a great part of the town, which is built with much taste, but I particularly admired the yard of Edrissa. It consists of two circles of houses, the one within the other, and having entrances covered with fine sweeping archways. The outside walls of the houses are tastily ornamented with hieroglyphic figures in clay, and whitewashed; the doors are of carved wood, and secured by padlocks. His wives, neatly habited in clothes of satin stripe or blue baft, were industriously employed at their domestic duties; some were beating rice in large wooden mortars, others were pounding ground nuts into flour and kneading it with honey into a sort of native bread called Kannia; a third party were breaking up wood to make the evening fire; the prattling children, mean while, in nature's vestments, imitating their busy mothers, and occasionally stealing a handful of rice to feed the sheep, goats, and poultry, which were on the eager watch for any stray particles, exhibited a pleasing scene of simple domestic felicity. Edrissa, as well as Sutigge, pressed me much to stay a few days with them at Sangooia, that we might be better known to each other; but as I saw no advantage likely to occur to the mission from my acceptance of their invitation, and as I had planned sufficient employment for myself at Falaba, I declined; and as it was my intention to be on the road at day light in the morning, I took leave of them in the evening. Early in the morning of the 12th, we were in motion and expected to get out of the town

unobserved; but my surprise was great on clearing the gate, to meet the Suttigge and Edrissa with a considerable number of the inhabitants of the town, who immediately commenced an irregular discharge of musketry, performing, at the same time, feats of agility, in the true style of African compliment. They followed us across the whole plain, shouting, hallooing and firing; at length I shook hands with the Chief, and thanking him and his people for their courtesy, promised to send them a present; Edrissa being mounted, accompanied me half way to Falaba. The country being enveloped in a dense fog, I put my horse to his speed, and leaving my people to follow, found myself at the gates of Falaba by eight, A. M. This Capital, I now felt, had all the charms of home for me, for I experienced on entering it, after the absence of a single day, that sort of contented happiness which men feel on approaching the comforts of their own houses. I may attribute this feeling, in great measure, to the kindness of the good people of Falaba to me during my illness, to which, under Providence, I owe my life; and am both satisfied and proud in acknowledging that I spent with those uncultivated people and their neighbours, many happy days, without casting a longing thought towards more refined society or towards the enjoyments of England. The King of Falaba, as honest-hearted a man as ever existed, welcomed me back, and expressed his happiness at my speedy return; he had entertained some fear that I might not have been treated well at Sangooia, but being satisfied of the contrary, he desired me to go home and eat my breakfast, as he had no wish to see me sick again. My hut was again loaded with presents of the fat of the Land."

For many weeks, Major Laing was anxiously considering the best method which he should adopt for penetrating the country as far as the Niger. He consulted Assana Yeera (the King), but received no encouragement in the enterprise. Several times he obtained permission to go, left Falaba, but was soon recalled. Disappointed, he still touched upon the subject, to the great annoyance of the King, who, at last, reluctantly gave "a reason, and, I believe, the true one why he objected; he said with great emphasis, when the Kissi men meet my people they cut their throats; and when my men meet the Kissi people, they cut their throats in return; nobody is safe going into that country from me, that is the truth; and I am ashamed to have been so long in telling it you. I see you have set your heart upon Tembie, and had I not wished to appear great, I should have told you at first that I had not the power to send you there."— Though our traveller was thus obliged to abandon all thoughts of visiting the Niger, yet he expresses the opinion that had his

party been entirely at his disposal, he could have overcome all obstacles and effected his object. The following extract affords an interesting view of the country.

"On the 10th of August I rode to Kolia, a village consisting of about a hundred houses, and containing perhaps about double that number of inhabitants; it is situated about six miles S. E. of Falaba, in a rich and well cultivated valley, surrounded by picturesque hills. To the Southward of this village rises a mountain called Baba Tamba, the summit of which presents a bare superficies of weather beaten granite, composed principally of mica and felspar, with a small proportion of quartz; from the surface of which a gradual succession of lamellar scalings appeared to be in constant progress, and is daily adding to the richness of the valley below. Small trees, shrubs, and brushwood surround its base, and creep about one third up its steep sides; when they give place to a sort of wing or spear grass, which I never recollect to have seen before, and regret that I am not botanist enough to class. I ascended this mountain and from its summit commanded an extensive prospect of rich and variegated scenery; spacious and fertile valleys lay before me, clad in the deep green vesture of the rice and ground-nut leaf; pasturages of luxuriant guinea grass, on which the countless herds enjoyed their fattening meal; extensive lawns, decorated with occasional clumps of trees, whose foliage appeared woven into a solid mass; villages and farm-houses were scattered abundantly over the expanse. The air on the hill was exceedingly keen, being 72° of Farenheit at noon, and enabled me to do justice to the hospitality of my Soolima landlord, who to manifest his happiness at seeing a white man in his village, killed a fine young bull for myself and party, and according to the established usage of the country, which entitles the King to the right hind quarter of every animal killed within a day's walk of his capital; that part was sent to him by express."

At one of the grand festivals which Major Laing witnessed, he was surprised to observe the unostentatious simplicity of the King, "who although he desired to see his people enjoy themselves with the parade and pomp so dear to Africans, carefully avoided it himself; on no occasion (he observes) did I ever see him with an ornament about his person, nor could I ever induce him to clothe himself in any of the rich garments, which I have often observed hanging in his houses; he appeared more like the humblest individual in his country than the sovereign of it, and desirous as he was, that his country and its power should appear consequential, he had no personal vanities to gratify." The following is Major Laing's account of the proceedings on this great occasion.

"On emerging into an open field from the S. E. gate of Falaba, the King was received by loud shouts from a large assembled multitude of men, women and children, followed by an irregular discharge of musketry, which served to complete the compliment intended for him; by that time he had gained a small rising ground in the centre of the field, where having commanded silence, he with the elders went through the Mahomedan form of prayer with much decorum, and afterwards read a few passages from the Koran; this done, he returned to town with the same absence of ostentation, as before. On these occasions, only three times a year, did this good man offend his people (for it was a great political offence) with his prayers; at all other times he appeared and acted in public as a Kafir. As soon as the King had disappeared, the firing recommenced; the equestrians put their horses to their speed, exercising and performing various evolutions in the Moorish manner; and the Jelle men began to laud with the most sycophantic and exaggerated hyperbole, the dexterity of such as they knew were able to reward them; I left them at these occupations, and, returning to my house made an ample breakfast of milk, eggs and Kannia,* which had been supplied by the abundant bounty of the King. During the whole of the day the festivities continued; bulls, sheep, and goats, being sacrificed at various quarters of the town; in the evening the men paraded about, evincing by disgusting tokens, that they were saturated with food, and loading with praises the names of such chiefs as had extended their liberality towards them. The females were to be seen in groups ready decked for the evening dance; but as nothing in their appearance was deserving of particular notice, except their head dress and the ornaments of their legs, I shall confine my description to those parts of their attire. The wool, or hair, was divided and arranged into a number of small balls, which were tipped or surmounted by beads, cowries, and pieces of red cloth, the interstices being smeared nearly an inch thick with fresh butter, a most disgusting practice, adopted as a substitute for palm oil; the ancles and wrists were beautifully ornamented with strings of pound beads, of various colours laced tightly together in depth about 15 or 20 strings. The public dancing and singing women were distinguished from the others by the profusion of their head ornaments, their large gold earrings shaped like a heart, and rich silk of taffeta cloths and shawls, the latter of which suspended from the shoulders and supported on the arms, were brought into graceful action in the dance. About sunset the dancing commenced on the part of the professionals in the royal yard, the King himself looking on, and awarding presents to such as exhibited peculiar proficiency; the music was lively and in good time, consisting of one double, and six single balalafoos, played on by the most skilful musicians in the country, who were elegantly decorated with feathers, bells and party coloured cloths

* A sort of Bread made of pulverized ground nuts, pepper and honey, kneaded together.

for the occasion. Only one dancer was permitted to exhibit at a time, who would continue till abruptly stopt and led off by the master of the ceremonies, or some other person who might take earlier compassion on her exertions. The first part of the exhibition consisted in describing a circle as in waltzing, the party throwing herself into attitudes by no means ungraceful, to which the shawls and arms materially contributed. The second was made up of a variety of puzzling steps more difficult in their execution than elegant in their effect. The body and knees being bent in the shape of a Z, and the same front preserved as in the setting of a Scotch reel; exertion seems to be substituted for grace in the dancing of all uncivilized nations, and in this instance, the perfection appeared to consist in beating time with the feet to the sound of the ballafoo, which kept graduating to a celerity really distressing to behold. It is the point of honour in a dancer never to acknowledge fatigue, and the poor female will consequently, exert herself till she drops, unless borne away in the manner already mentioned. The King closed his ball about 8 o'clock, after which the mass separated; but were to be found afterwards in groups dancing by the light of the moon till an early hour in the morning. So fond are the Soolimas of this amusement, that they will stand in crowds and for hours looking at a few performers; and although a pretty large circle may at first be formed, it is generally soon compressed, and frequently so much so, that the dancers have barely room to stand; on such occasions the musicians act as whippers-out of the ring."

Major Laing made an excursion to the source of the Rokelle: near this he ascended a little hill, from which he could view the point from which the Niger takes its rise. This appeared to be nearly on a level with the place where he stood, which was about 1600 feet above the Atlantic. One good day's march would have enabled him to reach it. The following anecdote shows the amiable character of the Soolima King. On one occasion two of the inhabitants of Berrin, a town which twenty years before, had thrown off allegiance to Assana Yeera and sought the protection of Foutah Jallon, came to him to implore forgiveness and express the desire of their townsmen to submit again to his authority. The prime minister of Foutah had died and Abdool Kadur the chief had been dethroned by the son of his predecessor. Abdool Kadur however was endeavoring to collect a force which might enable him to regain his power.—Assana listened to the account of these messengers, asked many questions and heard attentively their replies. "You have been my subjects said he, and I shall be happy again to acknowledge

you as such, but not just now; you must not leave Abdool Kadur in adversity. Go back to him, and assist to place him on his throne; I shall help you with powder, lead and flints, for I am at present strong with my white stranger. If you cannot make head against the enemies of Abdool Kadur, bring him here, he shall be safe in Falaba; as King of Foutah he was my enemy, but we were at school together, and now that he is in distress, I must be his friend. Go to him, I say, and when any thing occurs good or bad, let me know; before midnight my slaves shall bring you as much powder, lead, and flints, as I can spare; therefore wait here till they come, I go send them quickly, quickly."

Among the evidences adduced by Major Laing in proof of the confidence reposed by the Soolima people in the whites, is mentioned the fact, that he was permitted to inoculate the children of Falaba with the vaccine virus just before his departure. When, he remarks, "the superstitious fear of greengreases and fetishes is duly considered: this fact presents the striking evidence of the confidence of the natives in white people, and affords a no less strong presumption, that their other superstitious notions might soon be found to give way in like manner to the labours of the Missionary; and their present barbarous habits of obtaining slaves for trade by force of arms, to the more rational proceeding of cultivating the soil for articles of commercial exchange."

Having resided for more than three months at Falaba, the thoughts of our traveller were turned towards Sierra Leone.— We insert here an abridged statement from his interesting account of Soolima.

"Soolimana, which is the proper country of the Soolimas, is about sixty miles in breadth from North to South, and extends from the present site of Falaba to the left bank of the Joliba or Niger; the country, however, which they occupy, is a strip of land in the Kooranko territory bounded on the South, by the river Rokelle, on the North by Foutah Jallon, on the West by Limba and Tamisso, and on the East by Kooranko and Soolimana, which latter, since the wars with Foutah Jallon, is merely used as farming ground, and resided upon only temporarily. The face of the Soolima country is picturesque in the extreme, being diversified with hills, extensive vales, and fertile meadows, belted with strips of wood,

and decorated with clumps of trees of the densest foliage. The hills are of the primitive formation. The valleys consist of a rich vegetable and mineral soil mixed with sand.

"The soil is remarkable for its fertility. The weeds are merely rooted out by the hoe, and although the ground receives no manure, the crops are abundant. The seed is scattered over the ground much in the same manner that corn is sown in England; it is then gone over with the hoe, which resembles a carpenter's adze, and supplies the place of both plough and harrow. The sowing time is about the 15th of June, and the harvest takes place early in October. The rice is cut with a small knife, shaped like a reaper's hook, and being tied into small sheafs or bundles, is suspended for some days with the head downwards, from the stumps of trees or from stakes driven for the purpose; the seed when perfectly dry, is beaten from the straw, by a stick with a knob and crook at one end; it is then scalded in hot water, spread out to dry for a few days, and at length deposited in a granary, where it will keep perfectly sound for a season. The yams are planted as potatoes are in New England, and the ground nuts as green peas. The principal fruits are bananas, pines and oranges. The country abounds in cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. Horses are not indigenous, but brought from other inland countries. The principal towns belonging to the Soolimas are all situated in Kooranko; these are Falaba, the capital, Sangouia, Semba, Mousaiah, and Konkodoogore, containing, in all, about 25,000 souls. Falaba derives its name from the river near which it stands, and is nearly a mile and a half long, by a mile in breadth. It contains more than 6,000 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a strong stockading of hard wood, and also by a ditch 20 feet deep, by as many broad. In the centre of the town, a large piece of ground is left vacant for the purposes of exercise, of receiving strangers, and of holding great palavers; here, on such occasions, old Assana Yeera sets on the root of an old tree for his throne, its branches serving as his canopy, as simple in his appearance and pretensions as the humblest of his subjects. The Soolimas are a warlike people, of short and muscular stature, and in battle they use the spear, musket, sling and bow. They exercise the greatest possible hospitality towards strangers who visit them for trade. All trade is carried on under the immediate control and direction of the King. The only exports from Soolima are slaves and ivory. The cares of husbandry are left to the females, while men engage in many of the occupations which, in other countries, are assigned to the women. Their dress resembles that of the Mandingoes. The warlike and predatory life of the men and the slave trade has had its usual tendency in destroying all the better feelings towards women. I could not but observe, that love never forms the subject, or ever enters into the composition of any of their songs. Some of the Soolima customs resemble those of ancient Rome.

"The elders are always consulted by the King, on matters of moment, and are addressed by him as 'Fathers'.

"The palaver house, like the Roman forum, is in the open air, and all persons are entitled to the privilege of hearing the debates.

"A Soolima General is called Kelle Munsa, or War Master, and is on his return not permitted to enter the gates of the town until he has sent to ask and obtained permission.

"In the Soolima palavers, an orator may harangue an assembly from sunrise to sunset, without the smallest opposition from those who differ from him in opinion; and his antagonist will, from memory, reply to every part of his speech the next day, as regularly as if he had kept notes.

"The Soolima orators have a set form, both in commencing and in concluding their speeches.

"Every palaver is written out and registered by the Foulahs, and committed to memory and sung by the Jellemes in Soolima. Men are addressed in public as boys till the beard has assumed the hoary whiteness of age.

"Surnames, from particular circumstances or occasions, are common.

"Two daughters have the same name, with the addition of an equivalent to Major and Minor.

"Men become slaves by being taken in war, by sale, by way of punishment, or by being born so.

"Fathers are maintained by their sons.

"A debtor may become, in consequence of his being so, the slave of his creditor.

"A Soolima cannot marry his slave but by consent of the King, and when married, the slave becomes free.

"Burial grounds are held sacred.

"Murder is the only crime punishable with death, and the mode of trial is much like ours, by Jury.

"The dead are followed to the grave, and committed to the ground in perfect silence.

"One day, in the course of the month following the interment of the deceased, is appropriated to dancing, shouting, and merriment of the most extravagant nature.

"They are passionately fond of music and fonder of flattery, which the Jellemes bestow upon those who can pay them.

"Assana Yeera, the present King of the Soolimas, is between sixty and seventy years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a strong make, with an agreeable countenance, of strict probity and universally beloved. His habits are very regular. He rises at day break and attends to his domestic affairs. At nine he appears in the palaver house, where he administers justice until three in the afternoon; at three he makes his dinner of rice, and a little soup to dip it in. He is a stranger to the lux-

ury of a spoon, nor would he use one. After dinner he walks with a single confidential slave to a particular pond, where he keeps a tame alligator and where he performs his ablutions. He then strolls about until sunset, then returns to his house and is secluded during the evening, a part of which, I have reason to suppose, he passes in religious duties.

"Assana was educated at Labi in Foutah Jallon, under the great priest Salem Gherladoo, who is well reputed in the three Foutahs for having brought up some of the best book men in the country, among whom Ali-mamee Abduhl Kadur of Foutah Jallon, and Assana of Soolimana, are distinguished. Assana had formerly been a brave and successful General.

"He was ambitious to be considered a man of good information. He understood a good many English words, but pronounced them with a very singular tone and accent, as he had never before heard an Englishman speak. His teacher was a Mandingo who had been for a short time at Sierra Leone."

Major Laing mentions as an evidence of the liberality of the Soolima King, that on one occasion when he had requested that the King's dancers might be sent to him, and he had inconsiderately sent them on the Sabbath, being informed of his mistake, they were immediately called away, and some of the oldest men in Falaba waited upon Major Laing to express the King's regret that he had forgotten that it was the day on which the white stranger prayed to his God. Though his prepossessions were in favour of war, yet he would at times listen attentively to Major Laing, who endeavoured to show to him the advantages of peace and honest trade. One morning he exclaimed in the palaver house, as Major Laing entered, "Ah, white man, I thought of you all last night, your palaver is a good one; if I go to fight, I waste powder, I waste life, and some times I get nothing; if I get any thing, I do ill to other people, and the book says that is not right. If I make trade, I do myself good, I do other people good; I hurt nobody. I must try what you tell me for one year, and if I get money, I shall not fight for slaves again." At one time Major Laing gave him an account of the horrors of a slave ship, which drew tears from his eyes and led him to exclaim, "Ah, you English are a good people; you do not wish to see black men in trouble; you walk long journeys into the country for nothing else; you do not come for money, we have got nothing good to give you; you came because you wish to help us; you keep ships to take the slaves from the

bad white men, and you do not sell them; you put them down at Sierra Leone, give them plenty to eat, plenty to drink, plenty of cloth, and you teach them to know God." He would frequently, however, speak of the strong temptations to trade in slaves, whilst white men would purchase them, because money was obtained for them so easily, and certainly new modes were doubtful, and it would be much trouble to establish them.

The character of Assana Yeera and the nature of the Soolima country, are in the opinion of Major Laing, highly favourable to the improvement and civilization of the people. The soil is good for all articles of tropical produce, the labourers are on the spot, European goods are known and in demand, and will excite the people to labour; the market is open and the military power of the Soolimas is abundantly sufficient for their protection. Major Laing offers some highly interesting remarks on the subject of missions, and is decidedly of opinion that Religious Teachers would find in Soolima a most promising field for their efforts. The King being a Mahometan and his subjects principally pagans, a system of toleration is established which is rarely found where all are united in opinion, especially when that opinion is Mahomedanism.

"The respect in which the character of a white man is held amongst the Soolimas is general, and borders almost on veneration; I may hope that my residence among them did not, in any respect, diminish it; but it is at present higher than it is likely to be after they have had much intercourse with Sierra Leone; and the Missionary at the present moment would find it ensure him a patient and attentive consideration, with a disposition to profit by his discourse. The strangers from the interior who visit Sierra Leone, carry away with them a strong impression, certainly, of our ingenuity and riches, but by no means a favourable one of our manners, customs or religion. The Mahometans who are generally of a serious and religious character, view with pity, and frequently with disgust, the levity of the whites, whom they consider as a people highly favoured by God, but very regardless of his bounty.*

*"I remember on one occasion to have listened to a conversation of several Mandingoes, who were seated under the windows of the Colonial Mess Room, in which a large party were at their wine after a public dinner. They were surmizing what the white men could mean by the huzzaing which took place after certain toasts. They did not indeed arrive at any satisfactory conclusion; but all concurred in one remark which was thus expressed—'Allah Ackbar! Kabri allah anda Foorootoo, Kafir M'agi'—'Great God, since my birth I never saw such great kafirs as the white men.'"

"The *kafr*, whose views are less influenced perhaps by prejudice, but who never knew what it was to have a serious thought, is lost in wonder at a people so dissimilar in complexion, in dress, and in every other external respect; accustomed only to the indolence and monotony of a native village, he is utterly unable to comprehend the activity and routine of business of a commercial town; the contrast is altogether too great to give rise to a supposition of the possibility of imitation; and he returns to his village and to his idle life, in the persuasion if he thinks at all, that the difference is because the one is a white man's town, and the other a black man's town; and that these can never be alike. Were he to visit the towns of liberated Africans (which as they are situated in the mountains, is a circumstance of very rare occurrence), he might indeed see his fellow-blacks clothed like Europeans, attending at the church or at school; but these are all the symptoms of their civilization, that he would see, because these are all they have been taught; and as he would know the church and school house to be the work of white men, so would he deem the attendance at them to be in obedience to white men's orders; and such is in fact the very general belief.

"The example of one free interior nation, which should voluntarily adopt white men's habits of industry, and white men's religion (and such might be the Soolima nation by proper missionary exertion) would prove far more beneficial to the general cause of African civilization and conversion, than all which we have, or are likely to accomplish at Sierra Leone.

"It would be essential, however, that the missionary to the Soolimas should be a person of good common sense and of respectable knowledge in the affairs of the present life; and that his conduct should be strictly agreeable to his religious profession; because he would not find himself, as at Sierra Leone, placed in authority by the British Government, nor obtain as the organ of its bounty, the respect which would not be given to him independently of his station. The disposition and qualifications which fit an individual for preaching the gospel to the heathen, are not precisely the same as those which are most suitable in the superintendence of settled and already educated communities. The formation of social habits, the preservation of social order; the encouragement and direction of industry;* the establishment and duties of magistracy, require a different class of people from the Missionaries, who upon principle concern themselves only with the considerations which directly regard another world. For the objects mentioned above, and which are essential to the

*"I do not here allude to the growth of the few articles which an African needs for his immediate support, and which require no exertion of his industry to procure; but to the cultivation of exportable produce, on the lands which Government has annexed to the respective towns, which will enable the individuals, by the possession of property, to rise in the scale of civilized life."

permanent good order and well being of a community, there is yet no adequate provision.

"The distinction between the office of the missionary, and of the superintendants, whom these towns would appear now to require, may be illustrated by that which exists between the person who first reclaims land from its state of nature, clears and reduces it in order for cultivation, and the more regular farmer by whom he is succeeded: the labour of the first is excessive and his privation great; his crops are abundant, because, and only because the soil is new; but it is the enclosure and fencing of his successor in protecting, and the more systematic cultivation in preserving from deterioration, which enables the land to yield its annual produce in each successive year with undiminished fertility.

"It is greatly to be wished that government could receive the co-operation of the national church in carrying into effect objects so worthy of a christian nation, so interesting to humanity, and for which their annual expenditure is so liberal; but which does not, at present produce the good, either in the extent or in the promise of permanency, which might be expected from it, under a more regular mode of administration.

"If the towns of liberated Africans, which have been altogether supported by government, which have churches, parsonages, and school houses built at its expense, and of which the number of inhabitants already exceeds 12000, were supplied officially with clergy by the national church, the Missionary Society, relieved of an office which with all its exertion, it can fulfil but very inadequately and imperfectly,* would be at liberty to direct its attention to its more peculiar undertaking, that of carrying the knowledge of christianity to the heathen nations in the vicinity. Considering the special purpose for which the colony of Sierra Leone was originally formed, the length of time that has elapsed since its formation, and the influence it has acquired amongst the nations of western Africa, it is a remarkable fact that not a single missionary is to be found beyond the precincts of the colony; and that even within the peninsula itself, on which Freetown is built, are several native villages, in a peculiarly deplorable state of barbarism, which have never had the advantage of ever beholding a missionary.†

*It cannot be doubted that there are many clergymen, who would have no objection to go abroad under the regular administration of the church or as government chaplains, but to whom it is an objection to go as missionaries under a private society, however respectable. The missionary is also for life, because a private society can not afford retirements after a certain number of years service, on the principle of other civil offices which are under the government: in such a country as Africa, this forms almost an insuperable difficulty to persons of competent qualifications.

† In proof that the disposition of the natives to civilization and improvement is beyond the means which are furnished for their instruction, I may mention the following circumstance:—when I commanded the Fort at Annamaboe, in 1823, and

Major Laing determined to set out for Sierra Leone on the 17th of September. On the 16th he was invited to the room where the King had placed his treasures, and received not only the thanks of this chief, but a handsome present. It is now, said the King, my turn, white man, to give you something, and producing various ornaments of gold, of which the sterling value was about seventy pounds, twelve large Elephants' tusks and some very beautiful Sangara cloths, "take these said he, it is a small present compared to that which I should wish to give you, but I give it with a free heart: now come to the door; there is your horse; you must ride home to Sierra Leone upon him; and here is his saddle; it is the best that my best Guarangee can make." All these were accepted, except the horse, which was returned on account of the badness of the roads. On the 17th, Major Laing left Falaba. He was accompanied several miles "by the King, and followed at a considerable distance by a large concourse of females making most extravagant demonstrations of grief. About a mile beyond the summit of the eminence which looks down upon Falaba, I parted from all except the King, who accompanied me into the valley on the opposite side, on the road to Konkodogore. At length the old man stopped and said he was now to see me for the last time; the tears were in his eyes, and the power of utterance seemed to have forsaken him for a while; holding my hand still fast, he said "white man, think of Falaba, for Falaba will always think of you; the men laughed when you came among us, the women and children feared and hid themselves; they all sit now with their heads in their hands, and with tears in their eyes because you leave us. I shall remember all you have said to me; you have told me what is good and I know that it will make my country great; I shall make

had obtained considerable influence among the Fantees, I succeeded in persuading the chiefs of that nation to send their children to Annamaboe to be educated; and about the end of the year 1823, I enjoyed the happiness of seeing several of them, at my instigation, place their children in the hands of the late Sir Charles McCarthy, who promised that they should be taken care of. The deeply regretted event which so soon followed, prevented any arrangement being made for their benefit; and I regret to add, that by a letter recently received from the Gold Coast, I have been informed, that the children who have been since maintained at my expense, and still continue to be so, are under no competent superintendence, and that their education is entirely neglected, because there is no individual on whom it can devolve.

no more slaves; then squeezing me affectionately by the hand, and turning away his head, he gently loosened his grasp, and saying, "go, and return to see us," he covered his face with his hands. I felt as if I had parted with a father; such remembrances impress themselves too deeply in the heart to be effaced by time and distance, and establish a permanent interest in the welfare of a country, which may have a material influence on the after life of the individual who entertains them." In the latter part of October, Major Laing arrived at Sierra Leone.

We now close our notice of this interesting work. Major Laing has brought forward much information of a truly valuable and encouraging character in regard to the countries which he visited; and we hope and pray that the friends of God and man will resolve to do something for their instruction and salvation. *Why should not American Christians think seriously and solemnly of establishing a mission in the Soolima country?* What great and glorious results might not be expected, were this nation to be civilized and made partakers of the knowledge and hope of the gospel! What new sources of wealth and of influence would be thus opened for the Colony of Liberia! And what mind can calculate the good which this Soolima nation, enlightened by knowledge and converted to the belief and practice of christianity, might effect for the cause of humanity and religion throughout the continent of Africa. We trust that this subject will receive the earnest attention of all the friends of Africa and of all the friends of Christ.

A Discourse

Delivered in Chillicothe, July 4th, 1830. By Rev. JOSEPH CLAYBAUGH.

This is a valuable sermon. The doctrine maintained is, that the genius of the gospel is the genius of Universal Freedom. We publish a few extracts, which merit the serious consideration of all the friends of humanity and religion. Christianity is certainly the great hope of mankind, whether we consider it in its influence on their present or future character and condition; and he is the worst enemy of his race, who would darken its light or resist its progress.

"This day, which unites the memory of the Resurrection of Christ, the most important crisis is the gospel history, and the memory of the Declaration of our National Independence,

the most important crisis in the history of nations, presents a fit occasion for us to consider the influence of the Christian Religion in promoting civil liberty. This day brings together into view, these two great facts in the religious and civil concerns of man, and affords us the opportunity of considering the connexion between them. I have accordingly selected a text, which presents the Author and Finisher of our faith, the Lord Jesus Christ, in the character of a Ruler; and exhibits the leading features of his administration. "*He shall judge thy people with RIGHTEOUSNESS, and thy poor with judgment. The mountains,*" that is, men in high official stations, "*shall bring peace to the people, and the little hills,*" men in lower offices, "*shall do the same by RIGHTEOUSNESS. He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the NEEDY, and shall BREAK IN PIECES THE OPPRESSOR. He shall deliver the needy when he crieth, the poor also, and him that hath no helper. He shall spare the poor and needy, and shall save the soul of the needy. He shall redeem their souls from DECEIT AND VIOLENCE; and precious shall their blood be in his sight.*"

"This bespeaks the moral influence of the gospel, regenerating and perfecting, wheresoever it gains its proper ascendancy, the governments of the earth. This is Christ's government, a government of moral influence, under which men enlightened and reformed by his gospel, willingly, out of regard to their own interests, and the great principles of righteousness, establish and conduct the governments of their choice in such a manner, that Christ may be said to have established his own government among them. And this government of Jesus Christ, is one which in all the branches of its administration, with a vigilant and all detecting policy, and an every-where-present and resistless power, protects the rights, the life, liberty and happiness of its subjects.

"The first prominent characteristic of this government, is its *righteousness*; by which even-handed justice, through the agency of officers of all grades, deals out, without partiality and without respect of persons, to all their dues, protecting the rights of all, and infringing the rights of none. Its second characteristic, is its *humanity and peace*. Here treasures of blood are not expended for the empty glories of military re

noun, or to satisfy the cravings of ruthless ambition and insatiate avarice.—Power, policy and martial prowess no longer found the right of empire, but a magnanimous, as well as righteous policy is pursued towards the poor, the weak and helpless. Its third characteristic is, that it demolishes all tyranny, banishes all oppression, and vindicates with a watchful and jealous guardianship, the rights of the poor and helpless, against the cupidity, deceit and violence of the strong: ‘he shall break in pieces the oppressor; he shall judge—and save—and redeem from deceit and violence, the poor and needy, and him that hath no helper.’ There are other attributes ascribed to this government in this Psalm; such as its piety, its prosperity, its glory and its perpetuity.

“Now such is the government of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Author and Founder of the Christian Religion—a government conducted on the great principles of piety, justice, humanity and liberty. Such a government must be prosperous—it must be glorious—it must be perpetual.

“It is not my intention to speak particularly of all the attributes of this government. Of its piety, I shall only remark, that it lies at the foundation of its every other moral excellence. The fear of God, a due regard to the authority of the Supreme Legislator and Ruler of the world, and a deep abiding sense of our responsibility to Him, as the Judge of all, is the only principle, which in all circumstances and against all temptations, will lead men to respect the rights of others and obey the laws of their country, with a firm unfaltering fixedness of purpose. It is a principle of high, and noble, and hallowed bearing on the interests of every community, and withered be the hand which shall be stretched out against it! The prosperity, glory and perpetuity of this government, are the consequences of the healthful operation of those moral principles, on which it is conducted. It is an ordinance of God’s moral government; sure as the ordinances which govern the visible universe, ‘that righteousness exalteth a nation.’ But what I chiefly wish to present to your minds, is the righteousness, the humanity, and the liberty of this government; and this with the ultimate design of elucidating the principle, that the genius of the gospel is the genius of universal freedom. And my principle is, that if the

religion of the Lord Jesus Christ were universally prevalent, if it held its decided and sanctifying influence over the hearts of all men, if the moral government of the gospel extended over all the nations of the earth, and over all in those nations, from the least even to the greatest; civil liberty would exist in its perfection, and be universal—the precious boon of the whole earth.

“But here I must pause a moment, to prevent mistakes. It is not pretended, that the gospel has established any particular form of government, or provided set codes of laws for nations; much less, that the teachers of the religion of Jesus, should be the legislators of mankind, or that the ministers of the gospel should administer the affairs of civil government. Such ideas we reject with abhorrence—against them we enter our deliberate and solemn protest. There is one kingdom which the Lord Jesus Christ has set up in this world, which is peculiarly his own; the form, the laws, the officers of which he has prescribed. This kingdom is the *Church*; it is not of this world, but spiritual in its nature, its object and its tendency. Its organization is thus described: ‘And he gave some apostles; and some prophets; and some evangelists; and some pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ.’ This kingdom consists of all those throughout the world, who profess the religion of Christ as taught in his word. It is the free and independent kingdom of the Redeemer. It is spread abroad through the nations of the earth; but its concerns are distinct from the concerns of the civil governments where it exists. It has its officers, but their official duties are confined within the limits of this kingdom; they are not to transact the affairs of civil government. And on the other hand, the officers of civil government are, not as such, to transact the affairs of the Church. The civil magistrate may no more assume to himself the powers of the keys of the kingdom of heaven, than the minister of religion may assume to himself the reins of civil government. The two kingdoms are distinct; each free, each independent. Yet they dwell together; and they should dwell together in peace and amity. They have, and of necessity must have, a moral influence on each other; and that influence should be mutually salutary. The State has no authority over the Church, and the

Church has no authority over the State; yet who shall forbid them to dwell as friendly allies in the same cause of promoting the public good? Who shall forbid the Church, while she aims supremely at the eternal welfare of men, to inculcate and disseminate piety and virtue, as the great pillars of government?—And who shall forbid the State to encourage the Church in these exertions?

“Though distinct and independent of each other, Church and State are both dependent on the Sovereign of the Universe, and in his counsel and providence, constitute one harmonious system for promoting the temporal and spiritual welfare of those his intelligent creatures, which he has planted in this lower province of his wide dominion. The same revealed word, which teaches our duty to God, teaches our duty to man, and it is as necessary a part of religion to perform the latter, as to perform the former. The same revealed word, which prescribes our duty as Christians, prescribes our duty as citizens; and no man can be a good Christian who is not a good citizen, nor is any man the worse citizen for being a good Christian. Nations are bound as truly as individuals, for they are made up of individuals, and therefore just as truly as the individuals of which they are composed, are under the moral government of the same Supreme; and if he have made a revelation of his will, they are bound to heed it just as truly as individuals are. And magistrates, who are set over the people, whether they be accountable to the people or not, are subject and responsible, to this great moral Governor, who is none other than the Lord Jesus Christ, whom God has ordained to be the Judge of quick and dead.—Prov. viii. 15, and Psalms ii. 10. 12 v. The gospel revelation made by him, lays indispensable obligations on all classes of men who are favored with it; it reaches to men in every circumstance and condition of life; wherever men are, however exalted, they can never get out of God’s empire nor from under his dominion; and therefore magistrates as such, while they are forbidden to do any thing inconsistent with civil rights, or to assume any dominion over conscience, are still bound to regard the revealed will of the Governor of all nations, and to execute their respective offices in subserviency to the interests of the Christian Religion, administering government on

Christian principles, and ruling in the fear of God, according to the great moral principles of his word.

“And, now, my position is, that if this were done, if the Christian Religion had such an ascendancy over nations, both citizens and magistrates, as to lead them in their respective places to act consistently with its principles; the demands of justice would be so respected, and the dictates of humanity so obeyed, that civil liberty would exist in its perfection and be universal.

“In proof of this position, I shall appeal, *first*, to the *precepts* of this religion; *secondly*, to those *prophecies*, which describe the state of the world when this religion shall be universal; and *thirdly*, to *historic facts*.

“I. I appeal to the precepts of the Christian Religion. All the injustice, cruelty and oppression, which have stained the history of nations and individuals, have had their origin in the selfish and unrestrained passions of men. The lust of gain, the lust of power, and the lust of pleasure, have predominated, and in the eagerness to gratify self, the rights of others have been overlooked, contemned and trampled under foot. But the religion of Jesus calls upon every man whom it addresses, ‘to deny himself of all ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously and godly’—it teaches him, that ‘the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life,’ are inconsistent with that high destiny of character and enjoyment, to which it calls him—it teaches him, not to let self-employment and gratification absorb all his thoughts, but to respect the rights and happiness of his neighbor sacredly as his own, to ‘love his neighbor as himself’—it prescribes this rule of action: ‘All things, whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets;’ if you would enjoy *your* rights undisturbed, let your neighbor enjoy *his* rights undisturbed; if you would be treated with humanity, treat your neighbor with humanity; if you would be free, let your neighbor enjoy his liberty: it teaches to do justly and love mercy,’ as well as to ‘walk humbly with God’—it pronounces a woe upon those formalists in religion, who ‘omit the *weightier* matters of the law, judgment mercy and fidelity’—it sets its face against all oppression, and stands forth the deliverer of the oppressed; it ‘delivers their souls from deceit and violence, and breaks in

pieces the oppressor;—it warns against tyranny, ‘trust not in oppression; rob not the poor, neither oppress the afflicted, for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoiled them.’ To men in power it comes, and says, ‘He, that ruleth over men, must be just, ruling in the fear of God:—mercy and truth uphold the King; and his throne is upholden by mercy, and established by righteousness:—Seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless; plead for the widow: Thus saith the Lord, execute judgment and righteousness, and deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor, and do no wrong, do no violence to the stranger, the fatherless, nor the widow, and take away your exactions from my people.’ To the unrighteous and cruel monarch, it says, ‘Break off thy sin by righteousness, and thy iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor.’ To the soldiers of a despotic prince, it says, ‘Do violence to no man.’ To unprincipled publicans, often guilty of extortion, it says, ‘Take no more than that which is appointed you.’

“II. I appeal to those prophecies which describe the state of the world when the Christian Religion shall be universal. Here, we shall find injustice, cruelty and oppression forever banished; not one vestige of tyranny; but justice, mercy and peace, universal and triumphant. Such shall be the influence of the gospel in improving the moral character, and ameliorating the civil relations and earthly condition of man. The office of Jesus is, not only in a spiritual, but in a temporal and civil sense, ‘to proclaim liberty to the captive and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.’ Thus prophecy spake of him: ‘He hath sent me to preach deliverance to the captive, and to set at liberty them that are bruised.’ Such was his office, and thus he appears devoted to the work; and prophecy says, he shall accomplish it. ‘He shall judge the people with righteousness and thy poor with judgment. The mountains shall bring peace to the people, and the little hills by righteousness.’ By him kings reign and princes decree justice; yea, nobles and all the governors of the earth.’ These, in their various grades of office, in nations great and small, all the world over, are the ‘mountains and the little hills, which shall bring forth peace and righteousness to the people.’ ‘He shall also judge the poor of the

people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor.' Of him, and those reigning under the influence of his gospel, it is foretold: 'Behold a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment: And a man shall be as an hiding place from the wind and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.' *Then*, 'the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever. And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places.' *Then*, 'all officers shall be peace, and even the exactors righteousness; violence shall no more be heard in the land, wasting nor destruction within the borders.' *Then*, 'they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more, but they shall sit, *every man under his vine, and under his fig-tree*; and none shall make them afraid; for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it.'

'III. In the third place, I appeal to HISTORIC FACTS. It may be asked, 'does experience, so far as the experiment of the gospel has been made, justify the expectations which prophecy has raised, and which the precepts of the gospel seem to warrant? Is not a great part of the world professedly Christian, and yet in the largest part of Christendom, does not despotism rule?' Yes, but you must recollect, that Christianity *corrupted*, is not the religion of Jesus—that Christianity *professed*, is not always Christianity reigning in the heart and life—that the Christian Religion prevails only where its precepts are observed—that often only the minority of a nation is under its decided influence, while the majority and those in power, are not—that the unrighteous acts, and the despotism of such a majority and of such rulers, are not chargeable on the Christian minority—that in no nation yet has this religion become ascendant over all from the least to the greatest. These *facts* account for the apparent failure, which some charge on the gospel experiment. But let us turn our eyes upon the heathen world. Emphatically, in the language of the Bible, 'the dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of horrid cruelty.' The asser-

tion of Jesus is proved by all observation. 'Ye know, that the princes of the Gentiles, exercise dominion over them, and they that are great, exercise authority upon them.'* The republics of Greece and Rome, which seem to form an exception to this, really do not; for in their best days, they were little better than a military despotism. When Jesus came into the world, despotism was universal; and observing the dominion and tyranny of the potentates of the earth, he says to his disciples; 'But it shall not be so among you, but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister, and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.' Curb all ambition for lordly dominion; let it be the object of your ambition, to be great by excelling in useful services.

"We do not call upon you to resist the constituted authorities, or to emancipate the slave by violating any of the state laws; but let your voices be raised in vindicating the claims of Africa's injured sons, and contribute of your substance, with which God has blessed you in this land of freedom, and let those contributions aid in doing the peaceful and sure work of a Society, whose aim is to carry the emancipated to the land of their fathers, and open a safe door for a progressive emancipation with the consent of the master, and in perfect harmony with the laws of the States. And hereby the world may behold the interesting spectacle of the light of revelation rising from that little spot, whose population now numbers fifteen hundred Colonists, and spreading North and South and East, over the whole tract of that darkened continent, and carrying to nations which have not yet been reached by the eye of the adventurous explorer, the principles of salvation, and the benign influences of the gospel in favor of justice, humanity and liberty."

Agency of Robert S. Finley, Esq.

The following letter from this Gentleman, who has recently been appointed a permanent Agent for the Western States, is of the most interesting and important character.

* The original words denote the *oppressive exercise* of dominion and authority—an overstretch of power—to domineer, to play the tyrant—to make a display of authority.

LEXINGTON, KY. APRIL 12, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—I left Cincinnati about three weeks since, for this place, on a visit to this State, principally with a view to induce certain individuals in Kentucky, distinguished alike for their talents, patriotism, and devotion to the interests of the Colonization enterprise, to give themselves wholly to this splendid scheme of Christian benevolence. My efforts in this point of view have not been without success.

On the last Sunday in March, I delivered an address in Maysville, and added thirty members to an Auxiliary Society formed the day previous through the instrumentality of the Rev. William L. Breckenridge.—There was one encouraging circumstance connected with this meeting, which, to me was unexpected, but which I find to prevail universally throughout Kentucky, and also, as I am credibly informed, in most of the slave States. I refer to the attendance of a large concourse of slaves, with the entire approbation of their masters and of the white population generally. A great many masters intend to emancipate their slaves with a view to their removal to Africa, and wish their minds to be prepared for it. Others discover from experience, that the discussion of this subject has a tendency to quiet the minds of the slave population, and makes them more contented and subordinate. This principle is in conformity with a political maxim as old as the history of governments, and reiterated and strongly urged in the writings of the late ex-president Jefferson—"That nothing but intolerable oppression will induce any people to revolt against an established government—and that they will even submit quietly to great oppression if there is a prospect, even remote, that a gradual and peaceable revolution in their moral and political relations, will alleviate the sufferings and wrongs of themselves or their posterity. From Maysville, I came to this place, where I have delivered several addresses, and where I find the cause to be extremely popular. The course adopted by Mr. Peers in this state, to elicit discussion and diffuse information, and thereby dissipate error and prejudice, has been vigorously pursued by his fellow-labourers and successors with the happiest influence.

The subject of slavery has been so much, so freely, and so fairly canvassed in this state, of late years, in connexion with the system of African Colonization, that all sensible men foresee, and seem to exult in the contemplation, that the time is not far distant when some plan of gradual emancipation *must and will* go into operation—and they boldly take this view of the subject, both in private conversation and in their public speeches.

There is no law in Kentucky prohibiting the instruction of slaves to read and write; and I am surprised to find that multitudes of them can both read and write, and that great efforts are making and pains taken to

encourage and assist them in doing so. After delivering an address to a large and respectable audience in this place, a venerable clergyman who has lived here ever since the early settlement of the country, arose and in a solemn and impressive manner urged the necessity and duty of having a Sunday-school established in every kitchen where there were slaves, to instruct them to read the Bible, having especially in view the object of preparing them to be useful and respectable citizens of Liberia. These remarks, as far as I could learn, met with universal approbation. This gentleman has a Sunday-school taught in his kitchen, by a very intelligent and respectable man, his slave, where from 50 to 100, most of them slaves, are weekly instructed. I visited his school last Sunday, and found it remarkably well ordered, and was informed by its teacher, that about thirty of his scholars could read in the New Testament. I might multiply facts within my own knowledge, to show that this benevolent and enlightened spirit is pervading the whole State.

I have introduced these remarks, to quiet the apprehensions of those who fear that the slave population will be too unenlightened and too vicious to be capable of self-government in Liberia. It may be proper also to add, that the intercourse between the slaves and the free white population of Kentucky, is so constant and familiar, and the principles of government and civil liberty so common a topic of conversation, as to have enlightened the slave population on this subject, to a degree incredible to those not personally acquainted with the state of society which exists in Kentucky. Facts illustrating the truth of this remark have come under my observation, which while they have encouraged, have, at the same time, astonished me beyond measure. The Ladies of Lexington, a short time since, formed a Society which is acting with great energy. Last week they held a special meeting, at which, by their request, I delivered an address. At this meeting, they resolved to contribute their funds and efforts in co-operation with the Ladies in other parts of the State, to raise the means to enable the Parent Board to send a vessel to Liberia in the ensuing fall with emigrants from Kentucky. And such is the energy with which they are following up this resolution, and such the spirit with which it has already been met in other parts of Kentucky, as not to leave the shadow of a doubt, that the Ladies of this State will accomplish this object. On Saturday last the Lexington and Fayette county Colonization Society held a special meeting of a very interesting nature. They resolved, among other things, to raise within the year, in the county of Fayette, \$1500. The proceedings of both of these meetings are published at length in the "Western Luminary," to which I refer you for particulars. The facility of obtaining any number of suitable emigrants in Kentucky, is established beyond all question. I have heard within the last ten days, without making any particular inquiries

on the subject, of hundreds of slaves who are only held in bondage until the Colonization Society will undertake to colonize them. And I have no hesitation in saying, that there are *thousands* of slaves in this State, who are merely held by their masters *in trust* for the same praise-worthy object. If proper exertions are made, the valley of the Mississippi will furnish to the Society, during this year, from one to two thousand emigrants and from twenty to fifty thousand dollars.

This calculation may appear extravagant. But it is an opinion formed upon a consultation with some of the wisest men in this country. And I reiterate what I repeatedly told you and the Board whilst I was in Washington; viz: That public opinion is at least five years in advance of the *operations* of the Board.

I hope you have found suitable persons to fill the permanent Agencies, particularly the South-western one, where every thing is prepared for a bold and decisive movement. If this Agency is not filled, I hope to be able to recommend a suitable person in the course of a few weeks. I am much concerned at learning the death of Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, and Dr. Humphries. I fear it may retard the making of the new settlements contemplated in the late resolution of your Board, at Bulama Island, Grand Bassa and Cape Palmas. The necessities of the cause *absolutely require* the vigorous prosecution of this measure. Humanity always drops a tear over the graves of such men as have fallen martyrs to our cause. But the death of no man or men can retard the advance of this Heaven-born enterprise. For every martyr that falls, two will be found to supply his place.

I have received pretty good assurances from two gentlemen in this State, distinguished for their piety and talents, of their willingness to serve the Board by raising the means of sending out a vessel with emigrants to Liberia in the fall, of going with them and procuring by *personal observation*, information of the actual state of things in Africa, and with this preparation to return and devote themselves wholly to the cause in this country. One of these gentlemen is a slave-holder and proposes to take his own slaves, ten or fifteen in number, along with him.

Another gentleman in this State, of great worth and political eminence, has authorized me to inform you of his willingness to give his services to the Board gratuitously, as a travelling Agent.

I hope to be able to inform you ere long, that each of the five States under my care have, in imitation of the Societies of New York City and Maryland, appointed efficient Agents to bring the subject fairly before the public within their respective limits.

I find many persons in this State as well as in Ohio, who are determined to advocate the cause without any regular Agency, by forming Societies and calling attention to the subject on every convenient and proper occasion.

Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Cincinnati, formed in this way, nine Societies in the State of Ohio last Summer. Dr. B. O. Carpenter, of Bainbridge, Ohio, who is, I believe, a correspondent of yours, was preparing to take a tour through the State for the same purpose.

I conclude with the repetition of the remark, that intelligent emigrants in any number may be procured in this country, and large sums of money to assist them in emigrating, if prudent and wise measures are adopted for that purpose.

With great respect,
Your friend,

ROBERT S. FINLEY.

In a letter dated at Versailles, on the 16th inst. Mr. Finley writes—

You have no idea of the enthusiasm excited by the proposition of sending a vessel with emigrants from their own neighbourhood. Since the proposition was made by the ladies of Lexington, two weeks since, I have had invitations from all parts of the State, with promises of hearty co-operation. In Louisiana and Mississippi, I learn that there is much good feeling on the subject in both of these States. A gentleman who has just returned from New Orleans, informs me that he found many warm friends there. I acknowledge the receipt of the following money: \$30 from the Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge, of Maysville, Ky.; \$20 from Wm. Merrill; \$10 from Stephen Burrows; \$2 from R. Davidson, all of Cincinnati; \$30 from the Juvenile Colonization Society of Cincinnati; and \$5 from Rev. Dr. Mills, of Auburn, New York—omitted in my former communication.



Intelligence.

The Western Luminary, printed at Lexington, Kentucky, of the 13th April, contains the following interesting statements.

WEST LEXINGTON PRESBYTERY.—This Presbytery met at Georgetown, Kentucky, on the 6th and 7th of April, 1831. The following Resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:—

“*Resolved*, That the Presbytery take this opportunity to recommend to the churches the cause of the American Colonization Society; and, at the same time, remind them that it is the bounden duty of every master and mistress to have their servants taught to read the word of God, especially that no young servant be permitted to grow up in their families

who cannot read, and, that every one that is able to read be furnished with a Bible."

The following was also adopted.

"Whereas we deem the subject of the Colonization Society and Temperance of very great importance, therefore

"Resolved, That we recommend to our churches and people to make these subjects objects of their prayers on the days of the regular monthly concert."

LEXINGTON FEMALE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. a meeting of the Society was held in the M'Chord Church, to hear an address from Robert S. Finley, Esq. Agent of the American Colonization Society—he delivered an interesting address, showing the object and success of the Society, the willingness and increasing desire of the free people of colour in the United States to emigrate to Liberia, and illustrating by anecdotes and facts, the strong social attachment, mental strength and activity, love of liberty and capacity for the successful prosecution of all the arts of peaceful life and the business of legitimate commerce, possessed by black men, and developed by them when placed in situations favourable to their exhibition. He congratulated the Ladies on the favorable auspices, under which their Society had been formed, and encouraged them to persevere in their efforts to aid a cause, promising so much good to the 150 millions of Africa, to our colored population, and to our own country.

After some remarks, urging the importance of doing something *here* in such a way as to benefit the free people of color here and our own State, the following Resolution was presented to the Society, by Rev. O. S. Hinckley. Rev. B. O. Peers supported it by an animated and forcible address, and it was adopted by the Society without a dissenting vote.

"Whereas it has pleased Divine Providence to bless in an unprecedented manner the effort to colonize the free people of color of the United States, on the Western Coast of Africa, thereby providing a desirable asylum, for this unhappy race; and in consideration of the rapid increase of the free blacks in our State, and the more rapidly growing disposition for further emancipation, we firmly believe that the time has arrived when Kentucky should feel herself called upon alike by a sense of interest and duty to participate in the advantages and expenses of this hallowed enterprise. In view of which consideration, we adopt the following Resolution.

"Resolved, That with the permission and under the direction of the Parent Society, this Society will appropriate its present funds and will make a special effort to raise more for the purpose of aiding to send out a vessel with a company of emigrants to Liberia from Kentucky, the ensuing fall, and that the Ladies throughout the State and the friends of African

colonization generally, be most earnestly solicited to co-operate in the execution of this Resolution.

"Also, Resolved, That the acting Agent of the Colonization Society in Kentucky, be respectfully requested to bring this measure before the public and test at once its practicability."

This Society has in its Treasury and on subscription, nearly \$200. The Resolution which they have adopted, we trust will commend itself to every Colonization Society and every friend of the Colonization cause in the State, and will receive their hearty co-operation and support.

LEXINGTON AND FAYETTE COUNTY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Lexington and Fayette county Col. Society was held in the Court House on the 9th inst.

After an able address from the Hon. Robert Wickliffe, President of the Society, in relation to the general objects of the Col. enterprise, succeeded by a few remarks from R. S. Finley, Esq. Agent of the Am. Col. Society, explanatory of the mode of operations in the valley of the Mississippi, intended to be pursued by the Parent Society at the City of Washington: the following preamble and Resolution was offered and sustained by an eloquent address from Robert J. Breckenridge, Esq. and was adopted, viz:—

"Believing that the wisdom and practicability of the plans of the Am. Col. Society have been fully demonstrated by actual experiment; and that Kentucky is now prepared to appropriate to her own domestic relief the benefits of a scheme, to which she has been for some years contributing as a matter of foreign benevolence;

"Therefore, Resolved, That the Lexington and Fayette county Col. Soc. will contribute its most zealous efforts towards raising funds from the contributions of its members and from individual subscription, for the purpose of aiding the Am. Col. Society to send out a vessel of emigrants to Liberia the ensuing autumn, consisting of free persons of colour from our own State, a sufficient number of whom it is ascertained have already been manumitted for this specific object."

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Blythe,

"Resolved, That this Society will endeavor, with the co-operation of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, to raise \$1500 during the present year, to aid in colonizing free people of colour of Kentucky in Liberia."

This Resolution, after a spirited and friendly discussion, in which Messrs. Blythe, Wickliffe, Combs, Peers and Breckenridge took part, was adopted.

Liberal subscriptions were at once made in aid of the above Resolution, and a Committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Breckenridge, Combs, Leavy, Sayre, and Peers, to solicit additional subscriptions.

On motion,

"Resolved, That the newspapers and periodicals of Lexington, be requested to publish the Proceedings of this meeting."

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 15th April, to
1st May, 1831.*

Collection by Rev. Mr. McGhee, Pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church, Great Falls circuit, Baltimore Conference, per Rev. Mr. Ryland,	\$15 10
by Rev. J. Atkinson, of Suffolk, Va. in July last, per John McPhail, Esq. of Norfolk,	7
by Richard Yates, Tr. N. Y. State Col. Society, as follows, viz—	
in Jerusalem Church, Town of Bethlehem, Rev. Mr. Kissam,	\$2
in Scienceville, by Z. Green,	3
in Le Roy, by L. M. Galea,	7 63
in Methodist Church, North Westerleit, by Rev. L. Stebbings,	3 25
in Dutch Church, at Ithica,	10
in Presbyterian Ch. at West Bloomfield, from N. W. Hubbell,	31
in D. Ch. Middleburg, from J. Garritson, ..	4
in Pres. Ch. Nassau, from L. G. Tracey, ..	7
donation, H W. Deleven, Esq. Albany, 250	317 88
Aux. Colonization Society of Alexandria, D. C. per Wm. Gregory, Tr.	128 50
The Young Ladies of the Academy of Mr. Arnold Treusdell of Cincinnati, Ohio, who preferred thus to appropriate the money intended to procure them medals which their distinction in their classes entitled them to,	15
Deposit in Lexington, Ky. Br. Bank, by D. A. Sager, for a donation to the Am. Col. Soc. by some unknown person, ..	20
D. H. of L. a friend to the Society,	2
Nathan Mendenhall, Tr. for meeting for sufferings in N. C. Female Aux. Col. Society in Georgetown, D. C. on plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.—part payment, per J. S. Nevius, Esq.	500
Donation from Miss Lucy G. Wyche, of Brunswick co. Va. ..	60
This sum given to the Rev. John Grammer, for the Society in Lawrenceville, Va.	50
Pennsylvania Col. Soc. a loan to Parent Society, to purchase a schooner and cargo for use of the Colony,	3 75
Seth Shelby, Esq. of S. Yarmouth, Maine,	5235 78
Elihu Hobart, Esq. of Abington, Massachusetts,	3
Rev. James Boyd, of Lovington, Va.	5
African Repository,	55
Cyrus Edwards, Esq. of Edwardsville, Illinois, as follows—	227 33
from Col. Wm. C. Greenup,	\$1
“ David Miller,	50
“ Green county, Illinois, Col. Society, ..	57
“ Morgan county, Illinois, Col. Soc. ...	30
“ Illinois State Colonization Society, ..	118
“ Madison county, Illinois, Col. Soc. .	92

298 50

Deduct premium on draft, 1 49 — 297 01

Total, 4942 35

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.

JUNE, 1831.

No. 4.

An Address

Delivered at the State House in Vandalia, Illinois, on the subject of forming a State Colonization Society, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society. By CYRUS EDWARDS, Esq.

THE efforts of Mr. Edwards to promote the interests of the Colonization Society, have been very meritorious and efficient; and his address is an able and impressive defence of the Society. Did our space permit, we should be happy to insert this address entire, but can at present select only some of the most interesting extracts.

"Fellow-Citizens: In obedience to an appointment which I have not felt myself at liberty to decline, it becomes my duty to submit to your consideration a view of the origin and progress of the American Colonizing scheme; and to invite your attention to the present actual condition, as well as the future probable prospects of the Liberian Colony established on the western coast of Africa by the untiring activity and the almost unaided charities of a few benevolent and enterprising individuals. In attempting the discharge of this duty, it is matter of unaffected regret that my ability is not commensurate with my devotion to a cause so vitally interesting to millions of benighted heathens scattered over the vast continent of Africa, so deeply involving the happiness of a wretched class of beings embosomed in our own country, and so unspeakably important to ourselves, our children, and our children's children. But this regret is not a little relieved by the animating assurance that the good work, however feebly supported, must and will receive the cordial sanction of this respectable audience: an assurance derived from the considerations, that in a cause recommended alike by interest, by duty, and humanity, an appeal has never yet been made in vain to Americans ever alive to the impulses of a generous philanthropy—that it has already drawn to its support many of the purest patriots, the ablest statesmen, and the most enlightened phi-

lanthropists that this or any other age or nation can boast. It has elicited the calm and sober investigations of a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe, a Marshall, a Washington and a Lafayette; revolutionary worthies, who wrote and spoke and fought for the achievement of your liberties. It has prompted the fervid and impressive eloquence of a Key, a Jones, a Harrison, a Harper, a Mercer and a Clay; the latter of whom assisted in the first organization of the Society, has watched its whole progress, is now labouring with indefatigable zeal for the accomplishment of its plans, and has declared with an almost inspired emphasis, that "if he could only be instrumental in ridding of this foul blot that revered State that gave him birth, or that not less beloved State which adopted him as her son, he would not exchange the proud satisfaction which he should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror." It has called forth to its service all the moral affections, the physical energies, and the intellectual resources of the lamented Ashmun, who, renouncing home, kindred and friends, with all the endearing relations of social and civilized life, has traversed the wide ocean, assumed the responsibilities of a colonial agency, encountered the heats of a tropical climate, endured multiplied privations, difficulties and dangers, and at last yielded his life a sacrifice to the glorious cause. But does this interesting cause depend alone for its support on the precarious bounty, or the unsustained efforts of individual benevolence? No, fellow-citizens—it has grown and is still growing under the cheering patronage of all the associated communities in our country. Several of our classical and theological seminaries have given unequivocal evidences of their interest in its success.—Many of our literary gazettes, religious magazines, and periodical publications have warmly espoused its interests. The different religious denominations—the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Methodist General Conference, the Baptist General Association, the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with many of their Synods, Presbyteries and subordinate churches have earnestly recommended it to the favourable consideration of the whole christian community. Twelve of the independent sovereignties of this nation have given to it a legislative sanction—in nine or twenty States have auxiliary societies been formed—and in the archives of the Congress of the United States is deposited a report of approbation by a committee of that body. A cause, thus sustained by such a full chorus of approving voices from individuals, companies and states, assures me that it must and will command the favorable regard and the liberal patronage of this enlightened people, however humble may be the pretensions or however limited the influence of its present advocate.

"The scheme of colonizing the free people of color is not one of recent origin, or of new and-untried speculation. It had its commencement in the times when the patriot sages of the revolution were directing the

destinies of this nation. As early as 1802, Mr. Jefferson, whose name has ever been associated with the cause of freedom and the equal rights of man, at the request of the Virginia Legislature communicated by Governor Monroe, another patriot soldier of the revolution, opened a correspondence with the Sierra Leone Company, and afterwards with the government of Portugal, with a view to the accomplishment of the important objects of our society. This negotiation having failed of success, from the disturbed state of the world at that time, as well as from other causes which need not be enumerated, we find the same venerable patriot in the year 1811 giving the sanction of his great name to a proposition of the Society of Friends for a colonizing establishment on the coast of Africa. Afterwards, in the year 1816, the Legislature of Virginia, solemnly impressed with the momentous interest of the scheme, and deprecating the increasing dangers of delay, appealed with an almost unanimous voice to the General Government for its aid in procuring an asylum for the reception of its free colored population. Influenced by these examples, some fifteen or twenty of the best and wisest men of the nation assembled about thirteen years ago in a small apartment of a tavern in Washington City, to consider, and if possible, to devise a remedy for the growing evil, which threatened desolation to the fairest prospects of their beloved country.—Among this small, but chosen band of patriot citizens, were men high in the affections of the people—to the study of whose interests their whole lives had been devoted, and who could not therefore be suspected of designs hostile to any portion of our Union. They formed themselves into a society called ‘The American Society for Colonizing in Africa the free people of color of the United States.’ They adopted a written constitution, elected their officers, and entered upon their great work. But, no sooner had they commenced operations than they were denounced as wild enthusiasts or wicked incendiaries—their scheme proclaimed to be absurd and chimerical, and utter ruin to all their hopes loudly and confidently predicted. The unthinking derided, the presumptuous prophesied, the timid became alarmed, and some even of its most ardent friends were for a time hushed into silence from a view of the appalling discouragements which surrounded them. But the *great* and *good* men of this society, undismayed by these formidable embarrassments and bitter prejudices, and confiding in the ultimate triumph of a scheme so eminently calculated to advance the interest, the honor and happiness of the nation, persevered with a prudent caution but unyielding firmness in their benevolent designs. ‘Acting above disguise they courted investigation,’ persuaded that a knowledge of their principles and objects would quickly silence the clamors of the uninformed, put to flight the nervous alarms of the timid, and at last unite all hands and all hearts in the generous enterprise. They calmly considered and mildly responded to the many arguments and objections conjured up by ignorance, misconception, or wilful misrepresentation.

"To the slaveholder, who had charged upon them the wicked design of interfering with the rights of property under the specious pretext of removing a vicious and dangerous free population, they address themselves in a tone of conciliation and sympathy. We know your rights, say they, and we respect them—we know your difficulties, and we appreciate them. Being mostly slaveholders ourselves, having a common interest with you in this subject, an equal opportunity of understanding it, and the same motives to prudent action, what better guarantee can be afforded for the just discrimination and the safe operation of our measures? And what ground for apprehension that we, who are bound to you by the strongest ties of interest and of sympathy, should intrude upon the repose of the domestic circle or invade the peace and security of society? Have not the thirteen years' peaceful yet efficient operations of our society attested the moderation of our views and the safety of our plans? We have protested from the commencement and during our whole progress, and we do now protest that we have never entertained the purpose of intermeddling with the private property of individuals. We know that we have not the power, even if we had the inclination to do so. Your rights as guaranteed by the constitution are held sacred in our eyes; and we should be among the foremost to resist, as a flagrant usurpation, any encroachment upon those rights. Our only object, as at all times avowed, is to provide for the removal to the coast of Africa, with their own consent, of such persons of color as are already free, and of such others as the humanity of individuals or the laws of the different states may hereafter liberate. Is there any thing, say they, in this proposition at war with your interest, your safety, your honor, or your happiness? Do we not all regard this mixed and intermediate population of free blacks, made up of slaves or their immediate descendants, as a mighty and a growing evil, exerting a dangerous and baneful influence on all around them? Incorporated into our country as freemen, yet separated from it by odious and degrading distinctions, they feel themselves condemned to a hopeless and debasing inferiority. They know that their very complexion will forever exclude them from the rank, the privileges, the honors, of freemen. No matter how great their industry, or how abundant their wealth—no matter what their attainments in literature, science or the arts—no matter how correct their deportment or what respect their characters may inspire, they can never, *no, never* be raised to a footing of equality, not even to a familiar intercourse with the surrounding society.

"Escaping from the unmerited censures of the slaveholder, the society are at once met by the keen reproaches of the uncompromising abolitionist, the blind advocate of general, immediate and indiscriminate emancipation, who denounces their scheme as an insidious contrivance to perpetuate the existence of slavery. And here, may we not pause to felicitate the society upon the wisdom of its plans in the view of objections

so diametrically opposite? Do we not perceive the sagacity, the harmonizing character of a scheme which rejects the hurtful extremes of either, whilst it adopts the liberal views of both? And what cause for congratulation that it has been thus assailed, at its very commencement, by the virulent denunciations of both extremes of public sentiment? For had it been at the outset warmly espoused by the one, it might have been irreconcilably opposed by the other. Only opposed, because it was not understood, it is now silently, yet rapidly gaining votaries from all parties and all portions in our Union. Verily, verily, the finger of that Being with whom are the issues of life, is in the work, and *will* conduct it to a prosperous result. The society, meeting the objections of the abolition enthusiast, in a like spirit of mildness and forbearance; assures him of their equal devotion to the pure principles of liberty and the powerful claims of humanity. We know, say they, and we deplore the evil of slavery as the deadliest curse to our common country. We see, and we lament its demoralizing effects upon the children of our affections, from the budding innocence of infancy, to the full maturity of manhood. But, we have not, we do not, and we will not interfere with this delicate, this important subject. There are rights to be respected, prejudices to be conciliated, fears to be quelled, and safety to be observed in all our operations. 'We enter no household to disturb its domestic tranquillity, we address ourselves to no slaves to weaken their obligations of obedience'—we interfere with no man's property. 'We suggest no compulsion of bond or free, master or slave.' We follow in the wake of public opinion. By its march, we are regulated; and to it our society offers itself as a simple handmaiden to assist in its benevolent purposes. And we protest, most solemnly protest, against the adoption of your views, as alike destructive of the ends of justice, of policy, and of humanity. No wild dream of the wildest enthusiast was ever more extravagant than that of turning loose upon society two millions of blacks, idle and therefore worthless, vicious and therefore dangerous, ignorant and therefore incapable of appreciating and enjoying the blessings of freedom. Could *your* wishes be realized, your gratulation would be quickly changed into mourning, your joy into grief, and your labour of love into visits of mercy to our jails and our penitentiaries, to the abodes of vice and the haunts of poverty... . Come, ye abolitionists, away with your wild enthusiasm, your misguided philanthropy;—on this middle ground, you may erect the altar of conciliation and love—on this altar you may spread the sacrifice of mutual distrust, mutual jealousy and mutual animosity, as a burnt offering to the cause of colonization, whose incense shall rise to heaven, spread over America, and reach to the utmost confines of Africa. On this ground, you may unite in sentiment and action—and from this altar, you may pluck the golden fruits of assured safety and of gratified humanity.

"But are we here met by the inquiry, what particular interest can the people of Illinois have in the encouragement of this project? I answer that, apart from the benevolent interest which each of you must feel in aiding to strike the fetters from the bodies of thousands and tens of thousands of slaves, and in giving a more perfect liberty to that class among us who are so cruelly mocked with the shadow without the substance of freedom; Independently of that high and ennobling interest which must be excited at the prospect of planting on the shores of Africa a happy republic of freemen, through whose instrumentality the lights of science, civilization and religion may be extended to fifty millions of idolatrous pagans, we, the people of Illinois, have an immediate, a peculiar, and a pressing interest in its success.

"Again, are we not urged to a speedy, an active and efficient support of this cause from the very great influx of free colored persons with which we are threatened? An evil which all admit to be most unpropitious to the well being of a free community—an evil, the extent of which can only be appreciated by those who have experienced it in all its diversified forms. Are you aware that in Louisiana a law has been passed, commanding all free persons of color to leave the state who have removed to it since the year 1825! Are you apprized of the fact that several thousands have been driven from Ohio, and taken refuge in Canada; and that they in their turn are threatening them with expulsion from *their* territories? That other states are adopting similar expedients to free themselves from similar embarrassments? Can you close your eyes to the view of their wonderful increase in the slave-holding states from the emancipating spirit of the times, and to the fact that immediate removal is made by law the condition of emancipation? And will you supinely wait to be overborne by an evil of such magnitude, and at last be forced to a cruel legislative proscription of this unfortunate race, when a door is thus benevolently opened for a happy riddance to us and to themselves? Other states are now actually laboring under the pressure, almost hopeless of a remedy—but *we* are only threatened with its approach. *We* have only to strive for the prevention of the mighty ruin which *may* fall upon us. Should not this, therefore quicken our zeal and animate our efforts in the good work of Colonization?

"And are we so selfish in our feelings, so contracted in our views, as not to be influenced by the consideration of the national character of the evil; national in its sanction, national in its progress, national in all its bearings and tendencies. And in contemplating its bearings and tendencies, will the enlightened, the patriotic citizen deny that the well being of the whole union is dependent upon that of all its parts? If one member of the great family of states languishes under the operation of a desolating scourge, will not the deadly infliction be severely felt by the whole united body? And whilst the diversities of soil, of climate and of situation happily constitute so many ligaments to bind us together in the strongest bonds of brotherhood,

what a sundering of ties is produced by collisions of feeling, clashings of sentiment and contrarieties of character! How ought we to estimate the importance of this consideration, when we hear of the continually recurring political strife in the Congress of the United States, and the question of slavery becoming the rallying word of the contending parties?—To be united, prosperous and happy, we must be one in sentiment, one in action, one in character. But further—Are not all the states equally interested in the furtherance of a plan for diminishing with perfect safety the alarming increase of our black population? What is our situation?—United America, almost the only portion of the globe where negro slavery is tolerated—the neighboring republics of the *South* testifying their abhorrence of it, by giving at one dash of the pen, freedom to all within their limits—the *Canadas* on the *North* frowning upon it, giving a home to the exile and a shelter to the fugitive—the most powerful nations of Europe turning an eye of reproach upon us—and at home, *yes, at home*, thirteen out of twenty-four states arrayed against it. Now, turn your eyes to the total population of the West India Islands, estimated at more than 2,843,000, of whom 2,559,500 are negroes and mulattoes. Look to the probable revolutions in Cuba, the key of the Mexican Gulf, which together with the neighboring island, Porto Rico, is computed to have 925,000 inhabitants, of whom 586,000 are free blacks, slaves, and a mixed race of white, black and Indian blood. When to all these, we add the fact that the United States contains within its bosom about two millions of blacks, have we not great reason to fear that we are “slumbering on the brink of a volcano where the explosion will be more appalling as it may be longer retarded.” Most gladly would we close our eyes against this view—but far better is it to see and obviate danger, than carelessly to wait for its approach.

“But now methinks I hear you ask, is this scheme of expansive and expanding benevolence, so just, so safe, so politic, a practicable scheme?—Is not the continent of Africa a sandy desert, doomed to perpetual sterility? Is not its climate pestilential and destructive to human life? Will not the colonists be viewed with jealousy by the neighboring tribes, and if spared by the climate, be exterminated by the natives? Will not the resources of the nation be incompetent to effectuate the great objects of the society? And can the free people of color be induced to renounce their homes, their connexions and their comforts for a far distant and inhospitable land? These five distinct and important inquiries present in bold relief and in the strongest coloring, the only remaining grounds of opposition, and if satisfactorily answered, must triumphantly establish the purity, the wisdom and the utility of this noble design. Would that my strength and your leisure would permit the dedication of this entire day to an examination of all the appropriate facts and observations comprised in these and other journals and pamphlets. But as this is impracticable,

I feel happy in giving the assurance, that a diligent, attentive and discriminating perusal of all the information derived from the most authentic sources, has resulted in a strong personal conviction that some of these difficulties have no existence at all, and that others are both remediable and surmountable by the employment of means and exertions entirely within the compass of our capacity.

"It is true that in Africa there are extensive deserts. But an argument derived from this fact is not more absurd than would be an attempt to persuade us, who are daily feasting upon the comforts and luxuries of a genial soil and climate, that our continent is an uninhabitable waste, because it contains within its limits rocky mountains, dismal swamps, and sterile plains. All tourists and journalists, who have explored that mighty continent, picture to our view many barren spots to be sure, but also widely extended regions of the most exuberant fertility—an exuberance which affords such a rich profusion of spontaneous productions, as to take away from the ungoverned natives, the necessary excitements to exertion; but which, under a wise and efficient government, exercising its salutary restraints and its stimulating influences, would give a new spur to industry, and a new elevation to character. Who has not heard of the far-famed productiveness of Egypt? Who has not heard of the rich countries watered and fertilized by the Senegal, the Gambia and the Rio Grande? And who can resist the testimony of the colonists themselves in their appeal to their colored brethren of the United States? 'Away with all the false notions that are circulating about the barrenness of this country: they are the observations of such ignorant or designing men as would injure both it and you. A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Its hills and its plains are covered with a verdure which never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labor, make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.'

"As to the alleged unhealthiness of its climate, we feel warranted in the assertion that it has been far less fatal to the colony, than was that of Massachusetts to the pilgrims, or that of Virginia to its first settlers. Bold, and daring, and desperate, were the efforts of our fathers to make a stand in this new world—but disaster and defeat embittered all their struggles. Thousands fell the victims of savage cruelty—thousands were swept away by the ravages of famine, the colds of winter or the heats of summer—thousands, buoyant with hope, spread their sails amid the blessings of parting friends, and were never heard of more. Five hundred emigrants, at one time landed at Jamestown in Virginia, and in

less than five months, their numbers were reduced to sixty. And yet from these two feeble establishments at Plymouth and Jamestown, has sprung a population which, in spite of these discouragements, have built cities, founded governments and erected this nation into a great empire. No such instances of wide-spread mortality have ever occurred at Liberia. It is true that the exposure of northern constitutions to its tropical heats has been attended, in too many instances, with disease and death; but it is believed, not in a greater degree than would attend a removal from Maine or Massachusetts, to Carolina or Georgia. Further comment on this point is surely unnecessary.

"But we are told that whom the climate may spare, the natives will exterminate. This apprehension is founded upon an entire ignorance of facts, and a gross misconception of the true character of this people. Although that character is marked by a proverbial treachery, yet this trait is seconded by no one feature of moral courage or fearless enterprise. Peaceful in their inclinations, and unwarlike in their habits, what they cannot effect by stratagem, they will rarely attempt by force. If we look to the history of ancient Greece, we will there learn that the introduction of a small Egyptian colony, bringing with them the arts, the laws and learning of their mother country, first gave impulse to that spirit of improvement which conducted this infant and barbarous state, to the highest rank among the nations of the earth. Greece in her turn sending forth her little colonies, communicated light and instruction to her more ignorant and savage neighbors the Romans. And from this latter kingdom, again were the blessings of civilization, by the same means, diffused through the other nations of Europe.

"And hand in hand with the progress of civilization will be the march of commerce. Established as we shall be in the undying affections of this grateful people, we may enjoy almost exclusively the rich fruits of an enlarged and enlarging trade in the important articles of gold dust, ivory, gums, hydes, dye stuffs, spices, coffee, cotton, rice, &c. with which this fertile country abounds. In return for these valuable commodities, we can furnish to them those articles of necessity as well as of luxury best adapted to their taste; and thus secure to ourselves a most lucrative foreign commerce, which may add to the wealth, power and stability of our union. Already does the harbor of Monrovia, the present capital of Liberia, present to the eye of the beholder, a most animating scene of commercial activity and enterprise. Turn your eyes to the harbor crowded with sails—behold the anchoring and launching, the lading and unlading of its numerous vessels, its warehouses stored with rich cargoes, the rapid wheeling to and fro, of its drays and carts—lend your ear to the busy hum of industry along its shores—mark the alert movements of the once sluggish slave, and then tell me what brighter evidence can be desired of the transforming influence of freedom, what richer reward for all our

labors and sacrifices in the cause of suffering humanity, or what greater incitements to perseverance in this godlike enterprise of doing good?

"Do I hear in this assembly the whispered ejaculation of the pious christian, that there is still wanting the means of dispelling the moral darkness of this people, of pouring into their benighted minds the light of christianity, and teaching them the benign principles of our holy religion? What more efficient instrument, let me ask, can be employed for extending to Africa's remotest bounds the sublime doctrines, and the humanizing precepts of the Bible, than this little Colony coming to them in the character of brothers descended from the same common stock? Send your white missionaries among them; and though clothed with all the sanctity and inspired with all the eloquence of a Paul, their appeals will be powerless, their labors fruitless. With their very complexion will be associated the recollection of the unchristian deeds of the white man in exciting peaceful tribes to bloody and destructive wars, devoting whole villages to the flames, chasing parents from their desolated dwellings, tearing children from the arms of parents, and dooming them to all the horrors of interminable slavery. Look then, ye ministers of the gospel, and ye humble followers of the Saviour of the world, to this germ of a great nation, as the instrument chosen of Heaven for the spiritual redemption of no less than fifty millions of your fellow beings. Send it forth, seconded by your prayers, sustained by your patronage, with that volume which proclaims 'liberty to the captive and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.'

"And when at last civilization, commerce and religion shall have exerted their ameliorating influences, what a sure death blow will be given to the horrible traffic in slaves—a traffic which, under circumstances of the most complicated suffering, and the most hellish barbarity, annually consigns at least sixty thousand souls to the unmitigated rigors of servitude—a traffic so enormous as to put in requisition the combined fleets of the civilized world for its extinction.

"But at the very moment when our hopes are thus enlivened, and our resolution is thus invigorated by the contemplation of these rich, and varied, and inestimable blessings, our ears are assailed by the soul-chilling prediction of certain failure from the supposed unwillingness of our free blacks to emigrate to Liberia. How many noble enterprises have been frustrated by such dismal forebodings of faint-hearted objectors? Let this objection lie forever entombed by facts, living cheering facts; facts which proclaim the certain, though perhaps distinct coming of that day when the pathway of the slave shall be retraced by thousands and tens of thousands of joyous freemen, sweeping like a resistless torrent across the broad Atlantic.

"But lastly, the expense of colonization is urged by many of our citizens as an insuperable barrier to the attainment of our wishes. Yet this,

Like many other seemingly mountain difficulties, sinks to a mole hill when we contemplate the magnitude of the evil, the plan of operations for its removal, with the means of its accomplishment, and the incalculable benefits resulting therefrom. What though the expense be great, was there ever yet any important enterprise accomplished without cost? And when the objects which the Colonization Society have in view, are regarded in all their varied features of relief, what expenditure can be too great within the scope of our resources? Look at the evils to be removed, and the actual benefits to be enjoyed, and then count its worth if you can in dollars and cents. Now, let it be remembered that the Society have never entertained the visionary project of removing in mass the colored population of the United States. It looks to the attainment of a great end by rational and practicable means. It well knows that precipitation would be certain defeat, because of the unprepared condition of the Colony, and the consequent danger of the too rapidly crowding emigrants into it. In the first year, not more perhaps than one thousand might be removed. In the second, not more than two thousand. But in the third, there might be five thousand—in the fourth, ten thousand, in the fifth, twenty thousand, and so on just in the ratio of capacity for their reception in the Colony. On this plan the expense, however great the aggregate amount might be, would be comparatively trifling at any one time. And that expense would be continually regulated by the quantum of good it would occasion; enlarging with *its* advancement; diminishing with *its* declension. Thus if the appropriation increases, it indicates an increase of emigrants. If the number of emigrants diminishes, just so much of expense is saved. The expenditure can therefore never exceed the benefit. As the cause advances, the society looks first to the removal of the annual increase, which may be more effectually kept down at the least possible expense, by the selection of a larger proportion of such as are between the ages of twenty and thirty, and of females than of males. They next look to the general mass. Such being the plan of the Society, a plan so replete with prudent calculation and cautious forecast; let us see if we can arrive at a reasonable estimate of its cost. The annual increase of free persons of color is ascertained to be six thousand. This at twenty dollars per head, the present cost of transportation, would amount to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The annual increase of the whole, both bond and free, is fifty two thousand, from which subtracting those who never attain to the age of maturity, and those over fifty, as not adding to the increase, the number necessary for removal is estimated at thirty thousand, which at the above rate of transportation gives the sum of six hundred thousand dollars. Now what is this pittance drawn from the treasuries of twenty-four states and of the General Government?

Thus, fellow citizens, have we endeavored to buffet opposition from

the North and from the South. And thus have we labored to overthrow the arguments and cavils of objectors. And is not the review most encouraging? The prejudices of the North are dying away, the fears of the South are nearly quelled. The God of Heaven has conducted our society to a luxuriant soil and a genial climate. He has disposed the hearts of the native tribes to a friendly reception of our infant Colony. He has at the time of our utmost need, and in a most remarkable manner, furnished an instrument for extending and perpetuating these friendly relations. Free persons of color are manifesting an eagerness to depart. Hundreds and thousands of masters are ready to add to their numbers. The wisdom and philanthropy of the society have been successfully exerted in devising the plan and unfolding the resources for its accomplishment. What more have they done? They have already purchased a territory of great extent and exceeding fertility. On this territory they have planted a Colony of two thousand freemen. They have laid off their farms, and directed their renewed energies to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture. They have pointed them to all the sources of a rich and productive commerce. They have built towns and given directions to their labours in the mechanic arts. They have erected churches and established schools to "teach the young idea how to shoot," and to train the immortal mind for heaven. They have organized a government based upon republican principles, and founded a free press to vindicate and perpetuate those principles. They have planted on their heights impregnable fortresses, over which wave the banners of freedom, and from which are pointed the cannons in defiance to all their enemies. And now, they ask of you a pittance to help this colony, to help yourselves, to help Africa, to help America. Can you refuse it? Can you look with a heartless apathy upon all this labour of love, and fold your arms with listless unconcern, whilst such an animating, such a soul cheering progress is making in the sacred cause of liberty, humanity and religion? Shall all these preliminary efforts, hitherto crowned with such signal success, be arrested, and the fond hopes of the patriot, the devout prayers of the christian, the awakened sensibilities of the master, and the delighted visions of his slave, be blighted, forever blighted? Must we lose all the hard-earned advantages of having at last conciliated a once prejudiced community at home, and a still more prejudiced world abroad—of having gained the free consent of our colored population, and excited the emancipating spirit of their owners? Shall a purchased territory, so extensive, so salubrious, so fertile, be again yielded up to savage beasts of prey. Must its hitherto flourishing towns, its fair villages, its peaceful cottages, and rich plantations, be no longer tenanted by a new-born race of happy freemen? Shall two thousand souls, now charmed with a Pisgah view of the promised blessings of learning, freedom, and religion, be at once exiled from their schools, their temples of Justice, and their churches dedicated to

the ever living God? Shall all the moral lights, which now beam upon Afric's gloomy shores, be blown out, and all the sounds of christian worship, and all the songs of christian praise, be forever hushed? And must that dreary coast be again heard to reverberate the deafening yell of despair wrung from the agonized heart of the pirate's victim? *O no! Justice, Mercy, Religion, Heaven forbid!* May the spirit of this assembly forbid it—and may the new-born spirit of civil liberty throughout the world forbid it. O yes, it must, it *will* forbid it. Its onward march cannot be stayed. The eagle of liberty is on the wing, bearing in her talons, freedom's banner unfurled and waving over every land. Now, she perches on the lofty Andes, and proclaims emancipation to all Southern America. Now, she flies to Europe, mingles in the battle strife at Scio, and at Missolonghi, and cheers, and animates, and sustains her Grecian votaries in their glorious struggle. Now, she hails the dawning light of religious freedom in subjugated Ireland. Anon, she bursts the fetters of Turkish despotism. And now, she claps her glad wings over regenerated France, and speeds her rapid flight to Spain, to Portugal, to Italy and the Netherlands. And now, *even now*, methinks I see her hovering over desolated Africa, and hear her pouring forth in sweetest accents, the gladning proclamation of freedom to Ethiopia, and freedom to her exiled sons."



Communication.

LETTERS OF WM. B. HODGSON, ESQ. ON THE BERBER LANGUAGE.

[We are under great obligations to a gentleman of very distinguished learning and ability for the following notice of these letters.]

We have been favoured with a copy of the first number of the fourth volume (New Series) of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, now in the press at Philadelphia. But a few months have elapsed since the third volume was published, the contents of which have already been noticed with approbation in several of the scientific and literary journals of Europe. We see, with pleasure, the zeal and activity with which that learned body are exerting themselves for the promotion of useful knowledge, in which we must acknowledge that their example is not sufficiently followed by the other institutions of the same kind existing in the United States. This has obtained for them an enviable distinction abroad, where that Society is more exten-

sively known, than any other Philosophical association that the United States can boast of, although there are several among them, whose labours are entitled to great praise, and would receive more, if they were not so long and so often intermitted.

The number that we speak of, contains 48 quarto pages, and consists entirely of a *Grammatical Sketch and Specimens of the Berber language; preceded by four Letters, on Berber Etymologies, addressed to the President of the Society, by William B. Hodgson, Esq.* We consider this document as well worthy of notice in the African Repository, as it contains much curious information, not only on the languages, but on the manners and customs of a people who may be numbered among the Aboriginal inhabitants of Africa.

The author, Mr. Hodgson, is a native of Virginia. He was sent to Algiers in the year 1826, by the Administration, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the languages of the inhabitants of the northern coast of Africa. There he devoted himself to the study of the Arabic, Turkish, and other oriental languages, and by way of relaxation from his severer occupations, at the solicitation of the President of the American Philosophical Society, he took pains to inquire into the structure and origin of the idiom of the Berbers, who inhabit the chain of Mount Atlas, from the coast of Morocco to Egypt. He was assisted in those researches by his friend, John Shaler, our late Consul General in the States of Barbary, and by a Taleb, or man of letters, a native Berber, attached to the service of the Consulate, who conveyed his information to him through the vulgar or Moorish Arabic, which Mr. Hodgson was soon able to understand.

It had been discovered some twenty or thirty years ago, that the Berber nation, as they are called, extended from East to West, through the whole chain of Mount Atlas, and spoke the same language more or less intermixed with Arabic forms and locutions. The learned, however, differed as to the origin of that language; some believed it to be an aboriginal idiom, while others thought they discovered in it the remains of the ancient Punic. Among the latter, was the celebrated English Philologist, Marsden, who is reported to have been overjoyed when he made the discovery. The result of Mr. Hodgson's inquiries

clearly proves that he was mistaken, and that the Berber was spoken in North Africa before the foundation of Carthage. It is proved to be spoken in parts far distant from the northern coast of Africa, and where Carthaginian Colonies cannot be perceived to have been established. It is spoken even into the desert of Sahara, and in the Oasis, where the power of the Carthaginian Government did not extend.

In order to prove the antiquity of the Berber language and its African origin, Mr. Hodgson has adopted a most ingenious method, which appears so natural and so obvious, that, like Columbus' egg, every body will think he would have discovered it, yet it occurred to none of the Philologists who reasoned *a priori* on the origin of that language. The method of our author was simply this; he sought in the Berber idiom for the etymology of the proper names of towns, rivers and mountains, which abound in the Greek and Roman Historians and Geographers, many of which have preserved their ancient denominations to this day, and he was fortunate enough to find that many of them are significant even in the language as it is spoken at this day, and as it was probably spoken long before the successive conquests of the country by the Carthaginians, Romans and Arabs; that is to say, in words of real Berber derivation, thus *Thala*, the name of a town so called in the days of Sallust, and in which that author says there were many fountains, is a Berber word which signifies a *covered fountain*, in contradiction to an *open spring*, and there is at this day a village in the country of the Kabyles, which, for the same reason, bears the same name—*Thena* or *Thenæ*, mentioned by Pliny, Strabo, Ptolemy and others, signifies *dates*, a fruit well known to abound in that country; *Thelga*, the methelga of Pliny, signifies *straw*; the *Tissidium* of Sallust, means the *cowpens*, from *Thisitha*, cows; *ampsaga* of Pliny, the *woody river*; *Tunes* or *Tunis*, the stranger's asylum; *seteef*, the ancient *sitipha colonia*, means a white earth abounding in that soil; and the *augela* of Herodotus, an oasis in the desert of Barca, still retains the same name, which in Berber signifies *riches*, a name analogous to the modern names Richmond, Richland, Richelieu, and well adapted to a rich and fruitful country, situated in the middle of a dreary wilderness. Even the name of *atlas* Mr. Hodgson plausibly derives from

the Berber *Adrar* or *Adhraer*, a mountain, the only name by which the Berbers at present designate that chain of mountains. He presumes that the Greeks have softened the pronunciation of the word to please their delicate ears.

Mr. Hodgson has not been so successful as to the names of persons; it is presumable that they have been too much disfigured by the ancient writers, besides, that the proper names of men and women are not always significant. The only one to which he gives a probable Berber derivation, is that of *Jugurtha*, from *Jugurth*, which, in that language, signifies a crow or raven. This, he says, is analogous to our Indian names, and even among the Romans, the proper names *Corvus*, *Corvinus*, were not unusual.

In subsequent letters, Mr. Hodgson takes a bolder flight, by giving Berber derivations to the names of Egyptian gods and goddesses. He rejects the generally received etymology of the name of Jupiter *Ammon*, from a Greek word which signifies *sand*, because, forsooth, that god had its celebrated temple in an oasis, situated in the middle of a sandy desert. He derives it, on the contrary, from the Egyptian word *amen*, which means *water*, and supports this derivation by some very ingenious arguments, observing with reason, that the Greek language could not be known in Egypt, at the time when the worship of this ancient divinity was first introduced, and he proves by various authorities, that this worship had not an Egyptian but a Libyan origin, and that it began in Africa, where the Greek language cannot be supposed at that time to have penetrated. The name of *Themis*, the goddess of justice, he says, means *fire* in the Berber idiom, and he thinks it a very appropriate name, fire being the emblem of purity. Thus the Romans have derived their words *purus*, *puritas*, from the Greek Πῦρ, which has the same signification with the Berber word *Themis*. *Osiris* he derives from *Osir*, an aged venerable man. *Isis*, in Berber, means *daughters*.

We have not space to expatiate further on the numerous etymologies of the same kind, which Mr. Hodgson has presented to the literary world. He has struck out an entirely new path, in which, we hope, he will be followed. The French being now in possession of Algiers, their *Savans* will have an opportunity

of pushing farther these interesting researches, and we may expect from them important and philological discoveries, which may throw considerable light on the history of ancient times, and particularly of Egypt, which is said to have been the cradle of Arts and Sciences, and the birthplace of civilization.

This is the more probable, that Mr. Hodgson has already discovered some very remarkable analogies and affinities (particularly in the structure of the two languages) between the Berber and the ancient Coptic. The definite articles are the same in both idioms, and in both they are prefixed to the substantive. The letter T in both, designates the feminine gender. And he has found several of the pronouns to be exactly or nearly the same. From thence he thinks it very probable, that the ancient Coptic idiom was of Libyan origin, and that language as well as civilization, flowed down the Nile, in which opinion he is supported by Herodotus, Strabo and Diodorus Siculus. He recommends the study of the various dialects of Nubia, Dongola, Sennaar, Darfur and Abyssinia, and of what remains of the ancient Coptic, which with the Berber, he thinks, will greatly aid future Champollions in their researches into the language, hieroglyphics, antiquities and history of Egypt and the neighbouring countries. These languages, he believes, will at any rate facilitate the intelligence of each other.

To these interesting letters Mr. Hodgson has added a Grammatical Sketch, with some interesting specimens of the Berber language, which are not easily susceptible of analogies and to which we must refer the reader. We shall only observe, that some of the grammatical forms of that idiom bear a strong analogy to those of our American Indians, particularly in the formation of compound verbs. Thus we find, *Ootasthatsakkara*, do not give it to him; *Oorasmathtsakghara*, I will not give it to them. This is exactly like the Indian verb mentioned by Heckewalder, which expresses in one word, *I do not choose to eat with him*.

We have no doubt that this interesting work of Mr. Hodgson will draw the attention of the literati of Europe, and that it will receive a just meed of praise on both sides of the Atlantic.

Agency of Cyrus Edwards, Esq.

We have received the following interesting letter from this gentleman, whose zeal and energy in the cause of our Institution merit our warmest gratitude.

EDWARDSVILLE, MARCH 23, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—Shortly after the receipt of your letter enclosing a commission as agent for the American Colonization Society, I procured a meeting of a portion of the citizens of this county, explained to them the nature and design of the plan of Colonization, and succeeded in the organization of an Auxiliary Society, called the Madison county (Illinois) Colonization Society. Although the meeting was small, consisting only of about twenty persons, yet the interest manifested, and the liberal contributions furnished on this occasion, afforded a very pleasing presage of the future success of the scheme. I afterwards attended, pursuant to previous notice at Lebanon, in St. Clair county, where a Society was formed, called the Lebanon (Illinois) Colonization Society. After the lapse of a few weeks, taking an extended circuit, with the two-fold purpose of engaging in professional duties, and contributing my humble aid in the advancement of the good cause, I visited successively Belleville, in St. Clair; Waterloo, in Monroe; Kaskaskia, in Randolph; Carlisle, in Clinton; Carrolton, in Greene; Jacksonville, in Morgan; and Springfield, in Sangamon County. At Bellville, my expectation of forming a Society, was mainly defeated, (as I was informed) by the unkind imputations of a prominent individual of the village. The failure was however, attended by the cheering evidence of a lively interest in the cause, on the part of an attentive and highly approving audience. At Waterloo, the attention of the people was called to the subject, and the plan of operations fully developed, without any attempt at the organization of a Society, but with unequivocal indications of a favorable state of public sentiment. In the other counties the following Societies were organized, viz:—the Randolph county (Illinois) Colonization Society; the Clinton county (Illinois) Colonization Society; the Green county (Illinois) Colonization Society; the Morgan county (Illinois) Colonization Society; and the Sangamon county (Illinois) Colonization Society. At Vandalia a State Society was formed, the report of whose proceedings, as detailed in the "Illinois Intelligencer," is herewith forwarded. The whole sum received, and accounted for in a statement transmitted to James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C. amounts to \$328,50. There being as yet no returns from several of the Societies, the precise amount subscribed cannot be certainly ascertained—but it is believed that, (allowing for the entire failure of some, which I regret to say is too probable,) considerably upwards of one hundred dollars will be realized. In all my efforts, I have had no positive opposition except in the single instance above alluded to, but

much of chilling indifference to encounter. The sparseness of our population, as well as their limited resources in a country so new, forbade the expectation of any very considerable pecuniary contributions. But from the general tone of feeling evinced throughout the State, I feel warranted in giving the assurance that Illinois will co-operate as cordially with the American Colonization Society, in the advancement of its views, as any of her sister States similarly situated.

Having accepted the Agency tendered me, with an ardent desire to contribute as far as opportunity would permit, to the success of this most philanthropic enterprise, but without any wish of remuneration for such slender services; neither my circumstances nor my leisure will enable me to offer in future any other than the occasional aid which the convenience of time and place may afford. Such aid will be promptly and zealously rendered, whenever and wherever practicable in a cause so deeply affecting the interests of both Africa and America.

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CYRUS EDWARDS.

P. S. The Rev. John Dew, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Thomas Lippincott, of the Presbyterian Church, are entitled to your paper, having taken up collections on or about the 4th July, and paid over the same to the Madison county Society. And I will add, that their zeal and efficiency in the cause, demand the warmest acknowledgments of the Society.

C. E.



Female Education Society in Liberia.

In our number for March, we inserted a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Ladies' Colonization Society of Richmond and Manchester, to the Colonists of Liberia, expressing a deep interest in their welfare, and proposing, in case a suitable house could be prepared, to employ a Teacher for a Female School in the Colony. The following letter was received in reply.

LIBERIA, Feb. 19, 1831.

To the Ladies of the Richmond and Manchester Colonization Society.

We received your kind letter, and must say that we feel equally impressed with the great importance of Education, and have suffered much for want of a female *Teacher*—one that we might depend on. We take it a great blessing that you have conferred upon us by preparing a "Lady" who is qualified for this great *task*.

We will prepare a house for her to teach in; also, we will do all that

we can to make her comfortable and happy here. We hope the Ladies will lose no time in sending her out—we intend to prepare for her.

With much esteem,

We remain yours,

C. M. WARING, }
ELIJAH JOHNSON, }

In behalf of the Colony.

Intelligence.

The following interesting account of the annual meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society of New York City, is taken from the Christian Advocate of the 29th of April.

GREAT MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Young Men's Missionary Society of New York, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, celebrated its anniversary in the John-street church on Friday evening last. At an early hour the large church was thronged with a multitude of the friends of missions, and the friends of the African colony to Liberia, to whose interests this society is now directing its efficient labours.

The meeting was opened with singing and a fervent address to the throne of grace.

Dr. David M. Reese, President of the society, took the chair; and after announcing the order of the meeting, the annual report was read by Gabriel P. Disosway, Esq. the corresponding secretary, which we hope to publish in our next number.

A motion to accept and print the report was then made by the Rev. Mr. Nickolls, of the Philadelphia Conference, and accompanied by an address replete with interest and feeling.

This motion was seconded by the Rev. J. N. Maffit, of the N. E. Conference, and accompanied by a brief and characteristic appeal in behalf of Africa.

After the latter gentleman had taken his seat, Charles Reason, a descendant of the African race, about fifteen years of age, rose and addressed the audience as follows.

"Friends of Africa's bleeding race!—I appear before you to-night in behalf of the suffering natives of the country of my forefathers. I am, as you perceive, a descendant of Africa.—Yes! that blood flows in my veins, which has been bought and sold by white men for centuries that are past, and doomed to galling slavery. But I shall not upbraid you with these wrongs, nor reprobate the memory of those who have gone to their retribution. The time, the occasion, the circumstances under which I speak, *all forbid it*. Other thoughts possess this heart.

This is the time of mercy—Jesus reigns, and by that light he sheds up-

on the world, a spirit of sympathy is awakened towards bleeding Africa. What else besides that Spirit which breathes good will to man, could have enlisted the labours of the American Colonization Society in behalf of the African race. I hear a voice!—it is the voice of mercy!—it sounds along the shores of the Atlantic;—it echoes back to the mountains of America. It tells me that my poor degraded race may yet be *free*. Here I would weep, but tears do not become me, unless tears of joy.

But I hear an answer to that voice; it is whispered by this young men's missionary society. Its softened accents have rolled over my ears with sacred delight. It tells me that my fathers and mothers shall have the gospel. Hark! I hear the tread of the missionary's feet on the shores of Liberia. I listen, and I hear him crying in all the accents of redeeming mercy, Ho! ye thirsty sons and daughters of hapless Africa, come to the waters. I look again, and I see my poor countrymen fleeing to the Saviour, and my little heart leaps within me while I thus see *Æthiopia* stretching forth her hands unto God.

But what more do I see and hear? I see the mission school, and mission teachers, supported by this society, gathering the half starved children of Africa around them, and they are learning with eager delight the word of the Lord. Shall I weep then for what is past? Shall I weep over my ancestors chained in a wretched, filthy, and starving slave ship? Nay, that time, I trust, is past to return no more. May the sweet horizon never be darkened by the sails of another of these floating hells.

I will now thank God and take courage. I see around me those whose hearts are throbbing with love for poor Africa. Yes, her sun-burnt shores shall soon echo with the voice of redeeming love. Oh! that I were worthy to go as one of the messengers of peace, I would fly on the wings of love, and proclaim in the ears of my countrymen, that Jesus died for them.—But one more worthy shall go. May I not go too, and sit by his side, and be a partaker of his joy?

Mr. President: I envy you the high honour to which you are called, in guiding the destinies of a society so holy in its objects, so rich in liberality, so dignified in its attitude, and proposing such ends to its labours. May my heavenly Father bless you."

This address was delivered in a strain of fervency which brought tears from many eyes, and gave evidence of talent far above mediocrity. The young speaker is a pupil of the African free school taught by Charles C. Andrews, under the patronage of the Manumission Society of New York.

He was followed by an address from the Rev. Mr. Merwin, in his usual style of pathetic and spirit-stirring eloquence, which melted the hearts of the audience, when the collection was taken up in behalf of the contemplated mission to Liberia.

The president of the society then solicited life subscriptions, and five

were promptly given in of ten dollars each, besides a considerable number of annual subscribers.

The apostolic benediction was then pronounced by Rev. S. Martindale.

We understand the amount collected and subscribed at this meeting fell but little short of two hundred dollars, thus affording solid encouragement to our young brethren to persevere in the highly important work in which they have engaged.

The following extracts are from the valuable Report of this Society.

The Young Men's Missionary Society in former years held a conspicuous station among the public associations of the Methodist E. Church.—It reached the zenith of its usefulness in the time of our beloved Summerfield, who was its presiding officer at the period of his death. Laborious, brilliant, and triumphant was his career; and this society, in common with the whole Christian Church, mourned his loss, and severely felt the bereavement. Called unanimously to preside over its destinies, he gave to it the influence of his opinions and the weight of his name; and from the time when these were withdrawn by an unerring hand, the operations of the society appear to have been gradually paralyzed, until at last it had only a nominal existence. The memory of the just shall live, and Summerfield's devotion to the missionary cause was remembered—though dead, yet he spoke. Some were to be found anxious once more to join in this sacred work, and the Young Men's Missionary Society was re-organized in the month of November last.

There was a loud, and, in the opinion of the newly elected board, an imperative call for missionary help from the African colony at Liberia.—To send this aid, they resolved, with the Divine blessing, to unite their zeal, their liberality, and their prayers. Meetings were accordingly called in each of our congregations for the purpose of promoting this object.—Our brethren in the ministry, to a man, became deeply interested in the undertaking, and afforded us every aid in their power. Very valuable services were also rendered by R. S. Finley, Esq. agent of the American Col. Society, who was fortunately on a visit to this city during the period of these meetings. His impressive and interesting addresses were listened to with deep and general attention. The Rev. Dr. Fisk also received the thanks of the board for the powerful appeal in his discourse preached in the Duane-street church to benefit the society.

These efforts were more than successful. Nearly three hundred annual and ten life subscribers were obtained, besides other donations. And it is with great pleasure that we record the liberal spirit and holy emulation which have been manifested to advance the interests of this great enterprise of Christian benevolence. All the stationed preachers in this city, with scarcely an exception, were made life members of this society by the liberality of the members more especially under their charge. An increasing interest daily manifested itself in favour of our object and our

plans. From the Juvenile Missionary Society of Brooklyn the board received a donation of \$25, and there appears to exist among the members of that association a glowing and ardent desire to co-operate in missionary labours with their fathers and elder brethren of the Church of Christ. A donation of \$100 has also been paid into the treasury of the parent society by the Female Missionary Society of our Church in this city, with a request that it be expended in the contemplated mission to Liberia. To them Africa, like the red men of our forests, has not stretched forth her hands in vain; and from the shades of domestic privacy we rejoice in their exertions to "hush the sighing of the prisoner, and save the souls appointed unto death."

At the last general Conference it was deemed expedient to establish a mission at the colony of Liberia; and since the organization of this society measures have been taken to obtain, as soon as possible, suitable aid for this wide field of Christian labours. Our exertions are to benefit Africa through the American colony founded upon her shores—Africa! once the pride of antiquity, the cradle of the arts and sciences, has been visited for three hundred years with every act of oppression, and scourged by cruelties unparalleled in the annals of the world. By means of the infernal slave trade, her coasts have been desolated, her happiness blasted, and her civilization prevented, or converted into barbarism. The king of Dahomey literally walks to his throne in *human blood*. The skulls and bones of his enemies, slain in battle, form the pavement of his palace; and the walls and roof are stuck over with these horrid trophies. In another tribe human sacrifices are constantly practised to a most horrible extent. The king of Comassie sacrificed on the grave of his mother no less than *three thousand victims*, two thousand of whom were prisoners; and at the death of a late sovereign, the sacrifice continued weekly for three months, consisting each time of *two hundred slaves*. This bloody custom appears to rise from an absurd belief here entertained that the rank of the deceased in a future world is decided by the train he carries along with him to the abodes of the dead.

The colony established in Liberia must have a powerful influence in favour of the gospel among the Pagan tribes. Much has been already accomplished by the labours of our brethren from the Wesleyan Missionary Society at Sierra Leone and the Cape of Good Hope. And from our colony light and peace are to pervade a Pagan continent. Come, then, young brethren, let us enter upon this wide field of holy labour with renewed zeal and devotion. Africa, long injured, long degraded Africa, may be regenerated and saved. There are those to be found who are willing to labour or to fall for her salvation; and some (hallowed be their memories!) have already stamped their devotion to her cause with the holy seal of martyrdom. In these labours of love we are not called thus to suffer, but Africa has a heavy claim against us for injuries long continu-

ed and severe; and it is our solemn duty to bear to her suffering sons and daughters the *water of life* and the *bread of Heaven*.

In behalf of the board,

GABRIEL P. DISOWAY, *Corresponding Secretary*.

New York, April 22, 1831.

At a late meeting of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the following Resolution was adopted—

Resolved, That this Conference, highly approving of the plans and purposes of the American Colonization Society, does hereby recommend that collections shall be taken up throughout the churches within our bounds so far as is practicable, on the 4th of July next, in aid of the funds of the above society.

G. G. COOKMAN, *Secretary*.

The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C. held its annual meeting on the 25th of December last. The following extracts from its Report, will show with what energy and zeal it has contributed to aid the Parent Society. The example of this Society is most honourable to itself, and worthy of universal imitation.

"The Board of Managers of this Society are much gratified that they have it in their power to state, that the receipts into the Treasury during the past year, have been greater than during any preceding year, since the formation of this Society. The receipts during the year that has terminated, amount to the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars, exceeding the receipts of the preceding year by the sum of fifty-two dollars.

"This fact of itself, furnishes the most conclusive proof of the increasing disposition on the part of the citizens of Georgetown, to foster and promote the cause of African Colonization. Besides this Society, there are two other Societies in this town, viz: the Young Men's Colonization Society, and the Female Colonization Society, both of whom are valuable auxiliaries, and contribute in a very respectable manner to the funds of the Parent Society.

"Let it be recollected, that of the sums collected by these Societies, the greater part, if not all, consists of the subscriptions of individuals, of one dollar each, and sometimes of a smaller sum; and that, in addition to the sums of money collected by these Societies, there is a collection made once a year, in each Church in this town, for the benefit of the Parent Society—making in the aggregate a very respectable sum—thereby shewing that a very large proportion of the people of this town, not merely by their opinions and wishes, but by the voluntary contributions of their substance, do evince their deep interest in the successful accomplishment of this great scheme of Christian benevolence. * * * * *

"A resolution was adopted by the Board of Managers at one of the monthly meetings of the Board, during the past year, to subscribe one hundred dollars a year for ten successive years, in aid of the funds of the Parent Society, upon the plan proposed by Mr. Gerrit Smith, of New York, and which plan has been so generally approved by the friends of the Colonization Society. This Society has the honour of being the first Auxiliary Society to subscribe upon that plan. The example was soon followed by the Female Colonization Society of Georgetown. It was supposed by the Managers of this Society, that it was important that that subscription

should be filled at as early a period as possible, as it would thereby render available to the Parent Society many subscriptions which were now withheld until the contemplated number of subscribers should be obtained. It was also believed that the resolution to subscribe a fixed sum of money, so deliberately formed and communicated to the Parent Board, would impose upon each member of this Society, and particularly upon its Managers, additional motives to make increased efforts on their part, to fulfil the obligation thus contracted. In this the Board have not been disappointed—the new members who joined the Society during the past year, were induced to do so at the solicitation of some of the Managers, who made exertions for that purpose, in consequence of this resolution. The first payment of the proposed subscription has been made to the Parent Society, and no doubt is now entertained by the Managers, that more than a sufficient sum will every year be collected from the members of this Society, to meet each instalment of the above subscription, when the same shall become due. It is hoped that the course which has been adopted by the Managers on this occasion, will be approved of by the Society, and earnestly and steadily persevered in. Should the example thus set by this Society, be imitated by the other Auxiliary Societies throughout the Union, it is believed that important benefits to the Parent Society will result from it, both in the increase of its means, and in the certainty of their attainment.

“The Board of Managers have for some time been desirous of getting some respectable man of color, of good moral character, and of industrious habits, a resident of this town, to consent to emigrate to Liberia. As yet the Board have not been able to get any such person to go there. * * * * *

“The Parent Society has every day been acquiring for itself more and more of the public confidence, and gaining to its cause, friends in every quarter of this Union. Its march has been onward, and its course steady and progressive; it will continue to be so, until it shall number among its friends all good men, whether they live in the North or in the South, in the slave-holding or in the free States.—But this Society depends not, for its success, upon agency alone; it is the cause of truth, of justice, of humanity, and of religion; and it has, therefore, Heaven on its side. Who could be made to believe it, if history did not record the fact, that the few friends of African Colonization, who, thirteen years ago, first assembled to form themselves into a Society, were all convened within the walls of a small room, in a building in the adjoining city? From that small beginning, amidst doubts and sneers, and hatred, and opposition, and distrust, and faintheartedness, it has grown up from a grain of mustard-seed, to be the lofty and spreading tree, whose roots strike deep into the bowels of the earth, and whose branches reach up to the Heavens. The past has been full of doubt, the future is full of hope. We should esteem it a privilege that we are permitted to contribute our mite to the furtherance of this work. Let us redouble our diligence, and never relax for one moment in our efforts, until this cause, which now depends, for its support, upon the charity of individuals, shall be sustained and encouraged by the wealth and power of this great nation.”

ALEXANDRIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Alexandria Colonization Society was held at St. Paul's Church, on Thursday evening, 14th April, 1831. The Rev. Mr. Cornelius, one of the Vice-Presidents took the Chair, and the Rev. E. Harrison presented the Report of the Board of Managers.

The following Resolutions were adopted.

On motion by Rev. Mr. Walton,

"Resolved, That the continued zeal and patronage of our fellow-citizens and the several congregations who have taken up collections on our behalf, deserve the thanks of this Society."

On motion by Mr. Woart,

"Resolved, That we consider education vitally important to the well being of Liberia, and that it be recommended to the Parent Society to exert its influence to promote education in the Colony, particularly among the females."

On motion of Rev. Mr. Cornelius,

"Resolved, That the history of the Colony for the year just gone by, gives us every thing to hope and nothing to fear; that it has been planned in wisdom, continued with a philanthropic spirit, and we believe will eventuate in one of the greatest blessings that has ever fallen to a nation to patronise; and therefore are we bound to pledge our utmost support to its interests."

On motion by Rev. E. Harrison,

"Resolved, That the Board of Managers be recommended to continue their exertions to extend the sphere of their operations as widely as possible, by diffusing information of the objects of the Society, and inviting the co-operation of the neighboring counties."

The Society then proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, whereupon the following were elected:

JOHN ROBERTS, Esq. *President*,
 Rev. S. CORNELIUS, 1st *Vice-President*
 Rev. E. HARRISON, 2d *do.*
 NORMAN R. FITZHUGH, *Secretary*.
 Mr. WM. GREGORY, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

Mr. Jas. Douglas,	Mr. Thos. Sandford,
Samuel H. Janney,	James Entwisle,
Hugh C. Smith,	Capt. A. D. Harmon,
George Johnson,	Mr. Robert Jamieson.

"Resolved, That the Report, Proceedings, and Names of Officers, be published in the Phenix Gazette."

S. CORNELIUS, *President*.

N. R. FITZHUGH, *Secretary*.

From the highly interesting Report of the Board, we give the following extract. After alluding to the influence already exerted by the Colony on the coast of Africa, the Managers say—

"And it is to this fact in part, that we are to attribute the increasing interest, which the great cause is every day enlisting on its behalf: an interest which may be gathered from the double amount of the means which has been put into the hands of the Parent Institution during the past year. Almost every breeze, brings with it the cheering information of new accessions of influence, and the multiplication of large and effective auxiliaries. The whole land seems to be waking up to the subject, in its entire length and breadth; while those significant movements, which are now going on in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, are indicative of a

result, to the transactions of the present year, scarcely transcended by all the previous operations of the Society from its commencement. Its board indeed as might have been expected, feeling their hands greatly strengthened; and their hearts encouraged, are beginning to act with more fearless confidence; and have resolved, that during the present year,* at least one vessel shall be sent out with accessions to the Colony every two months.

"Nor can any reasonable doubt be entertained, but that the number of those willing to emigrate, will always keep pace with the increasing ability of the Society to transport them. Opposition may indeed be made by some, as has been the case already, and no lack of influence expended to pervert and prejudice the minds of others. Yet multitudes will go, and rejoice too in the opportunity of going. The prospect is too inviting—the field of promise too large, and too rich to be resisted; and the information communicated, by those who return, and those who write back to their relatives and friends, will, it is believed have the effect of ultimately inducing a desire in many, to remove even though it be at their own expense. In that land—the land of their fathers, they will find a peaceful home. There, in every important and significant sense of that term, they will become *men*. The rights of self-government being enjoyed without clogs and without control, their minds will at once expand—their slumbering energies awake, their characters assume a new form—their prospects of the future brighten, and their hearts become sensible to the influence of emotions, corresponding to what might be supposed from an almost entire new state of being. Such effects as these, are in part realized already. To many of the colony, the influence of their new relations, seems to have imparted, not only a new complexion to their characters but a new spring to their existence. Unfettered by institutions, other than of their own choice, and cheered by a perspective, sufficiently glowing to satisfy the wishes of a rational intelligence, they move forward in the scale of moral agency and intellectual eminence, with a steadiness and a rapidity, which the most presuming had not ever dared to anticipate.—And when facts of a character so interesting and so important, are more extensively diffused, amid the ranks of the free colored population of this land, (and they cannot always be kept concealed) there is a strong probability, to say the least of it, not only that opposition will die among them, but that there will be greater difficulty in keeping them back, than is now experienced in inducing them to remove."

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—At the second anniversary meeting of the New York State Colonization Society, held at the Assembly Chamber, in the Capitol, on the 14th of April, 1831—the Hon. Chief Justice Savage in the chair,

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

Harmanus Bleecker, Esq. addressed the meeting in relation to the general objects and progress of the Society.

Gerrit Smith, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society and of the friends of the great cause in which it is engaged, are eminently due to the religious societies and clergy of this state, for the collections made on the 4th of July last; and that we confidently rely on their continued patronage.

The resolution was seconded by M. C. Patterson, Esq. of New York, who supported the same by an eloquent and able address.

Mr. Butler offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers issue an address, earnestly recommending the renewal of collections in aid of the Parent Society, on the Sabbath preceding, or subsequent to the 4th of July next, and also the formation of an Auxiliary Society in every religious congregation in this State.

The officers of the Society were then re-elected for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN SAVAGE, *President*.

Vice Presidents.

1st district—JAMES MILNOR.

2d district—N. P. TALLMADGE.

3d district—ELIPHALET NOTT.

4th district—LUTHER BRADISH.

5th district—GERRIT SMITH.

6th district—SAMUEL NELSON.

7th district—N. W. HOWELL.

8th district—DAVID E. EVANS.

Managers—BENJ. F. BUTLER, HARMANUS BLECKER, CHARLES R. WEBSTER, JABEZ D. HAMMOND, JOHN WILLARD.

RICHARD V. DE WITT, *Secretary*. | RICHARD YATES, *Treasurer*.

AUGUSTA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We observe by the Spectator that the sixth annual meeting of the Augusta Colonization Society was held in Staunton, Va. on Saturday, the 23d ult. At this meeting the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Divine Providence, by sudden death, to remove Daniel Sheffey, Esq. late a Manager of the Augusta Colonization Society:

Resolved, That this Society, whilst it bows with due submission to this expression of the Divine will, feels deeply and impressively, the loss it has sustained by this event;—an event that has deprived this Institution of one of its warmest and earliest friends, and of a most efficient officer.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing, to wit:—

REV. CONRAD SPEERCE, D. D. *President*

REV. JOSEPH SMITH, 1st *Vice-President*.

MAJ. WILLIAM BELL, 2d *do*.

WILLIAM CLARKE, *Secretary*. | JOSEPH COWAN, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

Hon. Archibald Stewart, Col. Joseph Brown, Maj. George Eskridge, Charles A. Stuart, Esq. John H. Peyton, Esq. Samuel Clarke, Esq. James A. M'Cue, Esq. John M'Cue, Esq. Mr. David Gilkeson, Jun. William Kinney, Jr. Esq. David W. Patterson, Esq. Nicholas C. Kinney, Esq.—

The subjoined extract is from the annual report.

The agency of an Auxiliary Colonization Society, like ours, situated so far from the sea-coast of our country, can scarcely ever be extended beyond one single article; namely, that of collecting funds, and transmitting them to the Parent Institution at Washington. A balance of \$12 40½

was reported last year as remaining in the hands of the Treasurer. Since that time he has received \$146 27, making a total of 188 67½; of which \$100 have been forwarded in aid of the great object; \$35 21½ have been employed in sending certain free blacks from Staunton to Richmond, with a view to their emigration to the Colony; and \$1 98½ for postage. The balance at present is \$51 47. While we regret that the wealthy county of Augusta contributes so little, we console ourselves with the reflection that every dollar bestowed is valuable in the promotion of a cause so justly dear to patriotism and humanity.

[From the *New York Observer*.]

At the instance and request of the Rev. Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, a meeting of the clergy of the city was held at the rooms of the Tract House, Nassau-street, on Friday, the 20th of May, 1831, at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. Rev. Dr. Milnor was called to the chair, and Dr. Cox appointed secretary. The following resolutions, after some statements from the Secretary of the A. C. S. and due consideration of the same, were passed unanimously.

1. Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the American Colonization Society is a humane and benevolent Institution, designed and adapted to promote the best interests of our country, of the free people of color, and of the African race—therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting consider the plan of taking up collections for the American Colonization Society, annually, on the Fourth of July, or on the Sabbath next preceding or succeeding that day, as peculiarly judicious and appropriate; that they will make such collections in their respective churches or congregations, and that they earnestly recommend this measure to the consideration of the clergy and people of all denominations throughout the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Journals of this city.

JAMES MILNOR, *Chairman*.

SAMUEL H. COX, *Secretary*.

The following very interesting items of intelligence are from the *Western Luminary* of the 6th ult. We think it probable that many of the reflecting and pious in Maryland and Virginia may think the plan of a Society to promote gradual emancipation worthy of their consideration.

LEXINGTON, APRIL 1st, 1831.

To the Editor of the Luminary:

Dear Sir:—In a recent number of the *Western Luminary*, we met with a contemplated project, in the consummation of which we feel deeply interested. Of the association proposed to be established, to take into consideration the momentous subject of emancipation, we wish to become members, and hereby authorize you to consider us as such.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. G. MCKINNEY, *Lexington*.

GEO. W. ANDERSON, *Fayette*.

JAMES H. ALLEN, “

MR. SKILLMAN:—When I first saw in your useful paper, the proposal

of getting up a Society, having for its object the gradual emancipation of our poor neglected and oppressed slaves, my heart rejoiced, and prayed God that he would raise up many friends to that good cause. Owing to my peculiar situation and from motives of prudence, I have hitherto withheld my name. My relations having been recently changed, I now cheerfully add my name to your list. May the God who is the defence of the oppressed, add his blessing to this effort. JAMES BLYTHE.

THE PROPOSAL.—Several citizens, slave holders, under a full conviction that there are insurmountable obstacles to the general emancipation of the present generation of slaves, but equally convinced of the *necessity and practicability of emancipating their future offspring*, are desirous that a society be formed for the purpose of investigating and impressing these truths on the public mind, as well by example as by precept: by placing themselves immediately, by voluntary arrangement, under a well regulated system for gradual emancipation; such a system as they would recommend to their fellow-citizens for adoption as the law of the land. In this view it is proposed to all slave-holders of every religion, opinion or country, who are willing to abolish slavery by the gradual emancipation of the coming generation, to form themselves into societies having these great and glorious objects in view. Persons inclined to make the experiment will forward their names to the Publisher of the Luminary, Lexington. And so soon as the names of fifty slave holders are obtained, a meeting will be notified for the purpose of forming an institution and organizing the Society. (Nearly the whole number of subscribers requested have sent in their names.)

Expedition for Liberia.

A vessel is expected to leave New York in the course of a few days, to touch at Norfolk to receive emigrants, and proceed thence to Liberia. Applications for a passage should be made without delay, to W. C. Mulligan, Esq. New York; W. B. Davidson, Esq. of Philadelphia; J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. of Baltimore; B. Brand, Esq. Richmond; John M'Phail, Esq. Norfolk; or to the Secretary of the Parent Institution, or of any Auxiliary Society.

Latest from Liberia.

By the return of the United States' Frigate Java, very gratifying intelligence has been received from the Colony. We have letters both from the Colonial Agent, Dr. Mechlin, and the Colonial Physician, Dr. Todsen, representing the health and prospects of the settlement as highly encouraging, and the general state of things in the Colony as prosperous and improving. Doctor Todsen states that out of a large number of patients for whom he had been called to prescribe, only

one had died, and this death occurred in consequence of a "stay of six months among the natives, exposed to the deadly nocturnal exhalations." Dr. Meehlin speaks of a visit to the St. Paul's, and of having discovered, opposite to Millsburg, an eligible site for a saw-mill, surrounded by valuable timber, and expresses his determination to have the mill erected, and put in operation without delay.



To the Memory of Ashmun.

Who is that man with fair and thoughtful brow,
 An eye and mien that speak him great and good;
 Standing on yon dark shore, deep dy'd with blood,
 Shed wantonly by murder; and where grow
 All crimes most odious to the eye of God,
 Like wisdom, bright and pure, 'mid savage men,
 Darker in mind than aspect? Unto them
 A God he seems; and from beyond the flood
 Whose ceaseless waves but chains and death have brought,
 He comes in friendship; love in every thought;
 His words are truth; and high above, unfurled,
 With hand of power, he freedom's banner waves,
 A sign of glory to the land of slaves;
 His name an honour, wonder to the world.



"At length the old man stopped, and said, he was now to see me for the last time; the tears were in his eyes, and the power of utterance seemed to have forsaken him for a while; holding my hand still fast he said, White man, think of Falaba, for Falaba will always think of you, &c."—*Major Laing's Journal.*

White man; we here must part;
 Your face is turned away;
 The thought is heavy at my heart:
 The sun is dark to-day.

See Falaba in tears!
 My wives and children see!
 They love you much; and weep—who once
 At sight of you would flee.

The men then laughed, but now
 All heads in grief are bow'd;
 The thought, white man, that you must go,
 Comes o'er me like a cloud.

Go, white man; go in peace;
 One mighty chief, you say,

Made, rules the world; He will not cease
To guide you on your way.

White man! these presents take—
This ivory and this gold;
Freely I give for friendship's sake,
For love unbought, unsold.

White man! you go to view
What black men ne'er will see,
The mighty water, deep and blue,
And boundless—called the sea.

And if there be a land
Far o'er that water wide;
'Tis there your wife and children stand,
And call you to their side.

Haste, white man; dry their tears;
But, sweet as home may be—
As I of thee through distant years,
O! white man, think of me.



Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 1st May to
30th May, 1831.*

Rev. John Wesley Childs, of Brunswick co. Va. as follows:		
John R. Pultney, of Lunenburg, Va.	\$10	
John Simmons, Muhlenburg,	10	
Aspin Grove congregation, Prince Edward,	3 41	
Rev. Rowland G. Bass, Methodist preacher,	6 59	— 30
Benjamin Brand, Treasurer Colonization Society of Virginia, of which the following sums were received, viz:		125
from Ladies' Colonization Society of Louisa, \$35 67		
from Powhatan Auxiliary Colonization Soc. 49		
from Highbridge cong. Rockbridge county, 6 18		
Fredericksburg and Falmouth, Va. Female Auxiliary Colonization Society, per Benjamin M. Miller, Treas. Rockbridge, Va. Female Col. Society per Mrs. E. M. Preston, Secretary, \$2 for subscription to Repository,		200
Sereno Wright, Granville, Ohio, his annual subscription,		52
Lieut. C. L. E. Minor, of the U. S. Army, to constitute		10
Mrs. Mary E. Blackford, Fred'ksburg, a life member,		30
Collections by Rev. H. B. Bascom, in Mississippi,		700

\$1147

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No. 5.

Speech of Mr. Williams.

WE publish the following speech delivered before the Colonization Society of Brooklyn, New York, on the 21st of May, 1831, with confidence that its merits will be obvious to every reader—that it will be admired, not less for the force and justness of its sentiments, than for the beauty of its illustrations, and the eloquence of its language: Mr. Williams (of New York city) said that he had been requested to offer the following resolution.

“Resolved, That the former participation of this country, in the wrongs inflicted on Africa, by means of the slave trade, imposes on us, as a Christian people, the obligation to promote the efforts which are making for her civilization, by means of establishing Colonies of free people of color, from this country, on her territory.”

The claims of the Colonization Society, in its bearing upon the interests of Christianity, afford a theme to which the thoughtful mind may turn with deep and solemn earnestness. Dangerous as it is ever to permit religion to be linked with a secular party, and anxious as every man venerating the ark of God, will be to guard it from being brought into the ranks of political strife, or profaned by the rude touch of partizanship, it yet behoves the humblest individual who has laid upon it the hand of a trembling hope, to visit often the home he has fixed for it. He will delight by the unseen standard enshrined in his inmost heart, to measure every scheme; he will look at every enterprise in its religious effects; and over his whole conduct he will seek to throw the mellow and holy radiance of that truth which he has lifted aloft as the chosen lamp of his pathway.

To the student of the scriptures, the thought must often recur, how peculiar and how awful in their character are the views which that book

inculcates as to national guilt and its punishment. The certainty and severity of the doom that oppression plucks down upon its own head, and the curse that tracks with staunchest step, the course of pride and luxury, are written on the face of revelation. They are visible too, in all history. The importance of morality to ensure national prosperity, is a truth which has been fully recognized in the International Law of the civilized world, although in the more modern science of political economy, it seems to have been strangely neglected. Nations, it has most justly been said, are the creatures of earth, they have no after existence, and for them there remains no future retribution. They are therefore punished or rewarded with an exactness and a certainty, greater than that which we can trace in the history of the individual, for to him is reserved a future being, and an eternal doom. Prosperous in crime, he may escape all earthly visitation, and seem to have defied with impunity the laws of Providence; but, it has never yet been thus with nations. Sure as the bolt of heaven, and often as suddenly, the hand of vengeance has fallen on the rapacious, the unjust and the profligate communities of antiquity, until the whole earth has become scarred with the curses provoked by the obstinacy, folly and viciousness of man. And if the guilt of nations has been ever sorely visited on their individual subjects, although most of these were born to serve and not to control their age; the guilt of a republic must be the heavier, from the fact, that each man is there in his degree a governor, and bears his share in creating or upholding the injustice that is to be punished.

In this view, no true patriot can look but with alarm, to the injury and degradation which have been inflicted most wrongfully and cruelly by the inhabitants of America and Europe, on the tribes of Africa.

To rid the Union of this great and increasing evil, slavery, has to the wisest of our statesmen seemed the most difficult problem in American legislation.

In the formation of the American Colonization Society, many who have observed it, have hailed at least one omen of good, such as had not before been granted them. Their brethren at the South, seem to have become willing to discuss the questions connected with our coloured population, and more ready to admit and lament the evils growing out of it.—Heretofore, irritated by reproaches often more zealous than just, and feeling perhaps in secret an alarm which they were reluctant to declare, they appeared to look with suspicion and anger on those who offered them either their counsel or their commiseration. With a resemblance to that despair which sometimes leads the man suffering under a hopeless malady to conceal and deny its existence, and to reject with scorn and hate the expressions of kindness or the mention of relief; many of their number denied that slavery was an evil, defended its justice, counted its advantages, and contended that they had little to regret or to

fear, except the ill judging sensitiveness and the disordered imagination of their more Northern neighbors. Happily for the cause of humanity and of man, that day and its delusions seem passing away. And the more free intercourse of thought, the restoration of mutual confidence, and the reviving sense of a common interest which this Society seems awakening, are in themselves blessings well repaying all the labours of the Institution. The North also, has learnt to look upon the subject with more sobriety and kindness of feeling, and to remember how easy it is for us to commend and require sacrifices in which we are to bear no share, and that it is one of the most common forms of self-deception, for us to withhold from our own conduct, the nice and rigid scrutiny which true virtue demands, and then to satisfy the conscience by reserving the whole mass of our virtuous indignation, that we may pour its burning weight on the vices and defects of our neighbours.

The object at first of suspicion alike to the master of slaves at the South, and the friends of the negro at the North, the Society moved with embarrassed and halting steps. But her plans as they developed themselves, proved that they needed no better advocate than a full explanation. The favor of Heaven seems to have followed her; and each successive month from a wider circuit, seem coming to cheer and to aid her the streams of bounty and the voice of blessing. Her objects are large in extent, but harmonious in their nature. Not only does she hope that slavery may be mitigated and finally abolished, but also to benefit by removal to a land of equal privileges, the free coloured population, who have not yet been able by their evident improvement, to break down the strong prejudices of our race, or, fully to assert the liberties we nominally allow them. She calls them to a home, where they are not merely free-men by law, but where they are delivered from that chain here existing, which no laws can break, a chain like that of the caste in India, with links invisible to the eye, but felt through all society, and dragged along from the cradle to the tomb. In addition to all this, the Society sends out to wronged, and plundered, and bleeding Africa, a republic of equal laws, administering the justice, and imparting the liberty of American civilization; a cultivated community enriching, alike by the wealth of commerce and the wealth of science, the helpless and impoverished country which was once visited, but for the purposes of robbery and murder;—a Christian community carrying the balm of salvation, and publishing to the degraded worshippers of fetiches and greegrees, the wonders of that Gospel which smote the gorgeous and profligate idolatry of ancient heathenism, and hurled from their high places the idols, in whose dark shadow the earth had slumbered long and fearfully.

In this view and merely as aiming at the establishment of a religious and free Colony on the shores of Africa, the object is one commending itself to the benevolent of every name. It seeks to plant a scion from the

most prosperous republic of the West, in the least cultivated but most accessible fields of the East. It is opposing civilization in its most perfect form to barbarism in its most degraded but least obstinate form. It is adding another to the line of posts which shall at last fence Africa from the incursions of the slave trader. It is giving to the Christian Missionary, another foothold on the plains of error, and opening for him a thousand diverging pathways into the heart of the dominions of idolatry and superstition.

The past history of Africa, has been one of long and deep suffering, of ignominy, of outrage and of crime. Passing the days when Egypt taught the arts to Greece, and Carthage gave laws to the commerce of the world, her tale has been one of sorrow broken by few intervals of happiness or rest. The continent has lain, like some huge and passive victim, with darkness throned like an incubus on its bosom, whilst every reptile of evil omen and hateful form preyed undisturbed on its palsied extremities. Even within the last century such was her condition. At the North, the conflicting interests and crooked policy of Europe, had permitted an organized system of piracy. Egypt, since the days of Cambyses, a tributary province, was the prey of the rapacious Mameluke. In Abyssinia, the lamp of Christian truth glimmering in its socket, threw its flickering beams on a degraded and brutalized population. In the regions to the South of her, ignorance and barbarism had only been consolidated and established by her union with Mahometanism. At the Southern Cape, human nature was seen in some of its most degraded forms in the Hottentot and the Bushman. Whilst on the West, were the slave factory and the slave ship, staining alike the land and the sea, and bringing the worst traits of civilized man to the homes of savage ignorance and simplicity.

We look forth, and the gleamings of day seem breaking along the shores of Africa. The tide of knowledge, which has for so many centuries rolled Westward, seems sending back eddies to its native East. At the North, civilization has dislodged the Algerine, whilst farther Eastward, it seems struggling into second life beneath the awful shade of the pyramids. Into Abyssinia, the Christians of Great Britain, are seeking to send the perfect volume of Inspiration, and its living preachers. In the populous Island of Madagascar, British influence has effected much in the cause of knowledge and piety. At the Southern extremity of the continent, the wilderness is beginning to bloom beneath the hands of the Moravian, the Methodist and other Missionaries, whilst the Colonies of England are multiplying and prospering. On the West, Sierra Leone and our own Liberia seem thrusting into the rich soil a vigorous root, and spreading over the wild their large and healthful branches. Looking at these, and remembering the holy principles of the men who planted them, telling over the heroic and excellent men who have poured out their lives as a libation upon them, remembering in whose name these infant

settlements were first begun, and to whose care they have been continually commended, the Christian cannot but indulge a hope that swells into exultation. He recalls the days when Africa boasted her fathers and her councils, when the Mediterranean shores of that continent counted Tertullian, the earliest of the Latin fathers; Cyprian, the orator and the martyr; Arnobius, the apologist for Christianity; Victorinus, and the eloquent, the fervid, and the holy Auguestine;—when Alexandria had her Origen, the learned and the zealous; her Clement, and her Athanasius, who, for the truth's sake, stood up against the world. The mind turns back to the days yet more distant, when the sons of Africa displayed abilities of which, the very existence is now denied; when they reared the pyramids and hewed the catacombs; when her Sesostris and her Tirhakah invaded Asia; when her Hanno ranked his name amongst the most adventurous and successful of ancient voyagers; when her Hannibal and her Jugurtha defied the power of Rome, in the age of the iron-handed republic; and when her Juba added to the fame of the warrior that of the scholar. By a quick transition, the memory recurs to the virtues and talents of the Foulah and the Mandingo nations, as described by Park, and we begin to feel that we have done wrong to our brethren, slandering the race we have plundered, and endeavouring by calumny and scorn, to trample out and cover over our tracks of blood.

Capable as the people of Africa are of great things, they have not heretofore been approached in the best mode. Much as philosophers have speculated on the powers of commerce to refine and elevate, Christianity has laboured whilst they have dreamed. And it is to the influence of this religion in its purer forms as exhibited in Liberia, that we must look for the most powerful effects in taming and moulding the savages that surround the Colony. A system of novel practices, new tastes and new laws, Philosophy cannot impose on the barbarian, because she has no means for creating a desire for them, and no mode of making tangible the value of them. But the one true religion has a voice which finds its echo in every conscience, while she carries her errand of love written upon her brow. Her aim is not at the mind only, but at the heart. She wins the soul, and then she frees the intellect, expands, cherishes, and directs it, until the rude bondsman, savage and idolater rises unfettered, illuminated, ennobled and regenerated, a man, a freeman and a Christian. The story of Africaner, the freebooter of Namacqua, is a triumphant instance of the humanizing and elevating influence of the Gospel. And remembering that the Christian Missionary has been amongst the foremost pioneers of discovery in Southern Africa; who shall say but that for this religion and for her heralds pursuing their fearless journeys of charity, is reserved honor which British enterprise has so long sought in vain, while from the Western, the Northern, and the Eastern borders of the continent, Park, Clapperton and Burckhardt with our own Ledyard, have

sought so eagerly and fruitlessly to unveil the hidden mysteries of Inner Africa.

But, of the value of the colony to one country by its religious influence, and to both by its commerce, there can be little doubt. Among those who have looked most coldly on the labours of the Colonization Society, may be numbered the men of true benevolence, who have yet doubted its efficacy as a means of freeing the Union from slavery. That it has already done much in encouraging emancipation, is a fact no longer to be disputed. That if favored of God it promises to do much more, is no less certain. And great as to the doubting and fearful the whole task to be accomplished may seem, let it be remembered that every day of delay increases, and every day of exertion lessens the amount of the task. And inaction is not allowed us. There is no safety in the folded arm or the failing heart. And it is not to be forgotten either by those that hail of those who as yet question the practicability of this enterprise, that on the side of every humble and truehearted reformer, there is one sure and mighty ally,—Heaven, that Heaven which for those who labour and venture, has ever raised up unexpected aid, and to those who linger and doubt, has sometimes granted the fulfilment of their worst fears and the accomplishment of their gloomiest predictions.

Of the known and allowed difficulties, the number is continually lessening. It has been shewn that the expense of transportation was greatly overrated, as that of liberality had been greatly underrated. It has been rendered probable that the costs of the voyage will yet be greatly diminished, and that the success of the present means will prompt to the invention of new modes of effecting the object. The error has been pointed out of reasoning from the present partial excitement of feeling and the present limited means, and of applying these deductions as the standard of what may be done in times of more general and active feeling. Besides this, there is reason to believe, that were a vent for the fruits of emancipation provided, there are slave States which would thin their own negro population, until emancipation would become first popular, then general, and at last universal. And if, by securing a home for the emancipated, but three States—if but one be brought to abolish slavery within their borders, the Union is richly benefitted and strengthened, and the dangers of the remaining slave States greatly lessened.


But to return to our hopes. It has been said of the good man, by a great poet of our own times, that when all other friends fail him, there are three which do not forsake him—

“God, and his conscience, and the angel Death.”

Of every good design may it not be said that it has three points of reliance and sources of hope—

"God, and man's conscience, and the angel Time."

The lapse of years will weaken the prejudices and remove the obstructions that at first rise up in the path of every benevolent enterprise. The conscience of man will at last speak, though interest strive to bribe, and passion to stifle its utterance, and to that hidden power every righteous plan will at last commend itself. And if in humble reliance on the Author of all good, they who are called by his name appeal to Him, they need no other ally, and should fear no foe. It is not for man, weak and narrow as is his vision, to pronounce decisively on the future and scanning the designs of Providence, to fix with overweening confidence the allotted destiny of this Institution. But if the blessing of Heaven rest on this scheme of good, it shall prosper. That we should seek and hope for it, none who duly reckons the fearful debt we owe to injured Africa can doubt. For our own sakes no less than for her, should we wish it. The same Scriptures, which turning to Africa, appeal for one testimony of their truth, to the fulfilment of the curse pronounced on Ham, shall soon in the same field gather another argument from the accomplishment of the prediction, which speaks of Ethiopia as "*stretching forth her hands unto God.*" If those hands shall still be bound, if in her supplication she shall lift to high Heaven the galling manacle and the ensanguined chain, we cannot but fear a heavy wo for the people whose name shall in that hour of retribution be found stamped on the collar of her servitude. Shall we not rather hope that the lock will ere then be snapt, and the fetter broken, and that not in the appeal of sorrow, but in the benediction of gratitude, the hands of Ethiopia shall be lifted on high and prove prevalent with Heaven. And never may the anxiety of the friends of this object flag, or their labours pause, until the leaves of our national history, which are now blurred with the weeping, and stained with the blood of Africa, shall be wet with the softer tears of her gratitude, and followed by the voluminous record of the benefits with which we have sought to make compensation for our injustice;—until, instead of the slave ship which once, like the shark that is wont to accompany it, prowled along her harbours in quest of human prey, there shall be seen the American trader, hailed as a friend and a brother, whilst as he floats along her palmy coast, he shall catch the hymns of his own home sung beneath an equinoctial sky to the simple melodies that he learned amid the scenery of his youth;—until Liberia shall have proved herself to Africa, what Plymouth has been to us, the first of a family of Colonies that have now spanned the continent, thrown back their widening bounds to the shores of the opposite Ocean, and won for themselves a national flag, floating in honour and in power over every sea.



New York Address.

To the People of the State of New York, and especially to the Officers and Ministers of Churches.

In behalf of the New York State Colonization Society, the undersigned beg leave to renew their annual appeal to the several religious congregations in this State, who are hereby most respectfully but urgently requested to make collections in aid of the *American Colonization Society*, on the Sabbath preceding or subsequent to the ensuing 4th of July. The monies collected may be either remitted to Richard Smith, Esq. treasurer of the Parent Society, Washington; or to Richard Yates, Esq. cashier of the New York State Bank, at Albany, the treasurer of the State Society. It is also recommended to the friends of African colonization, that Societies be formed in the several congregations, Auxiliary to the State or to some local Society, for the purpose of disseminating information on this important subject, and of giving greater efficiency and success to the exertions of its patrons.

It cannot be necessary, in this place, to enter into an extended statement of the objects of the American Colonization Society; nor to enlarge on their connection with the interests, not only of our own country, but of Africa and the world. The following suggestions will, it is hoped, be sufficient to give weight and success to our present appeal.

1. The colored population of the Union now, amounts to more than two millions, of whom all but about 300,000 are slaves.

2. The existence of slavery among us, though not at all to be objected to our southern brethren as a fault, is yet a blot on our national character, and a mighty drawback from our national strength. Every good man ought to desire its removal, as soon as may be consistent with justice and humanity.

3. Those persons of colour who have been emancipated, are only nominally free; and the whole race, so long as they remain among us, and whether they be slaves or free, must necessarily be kept in a condition full of wretchedness to them, and full of danger to the whites. This view of the subject is

rendered the more alarming by the rapid increase of this portion of our population.

4. Their removal to Africa, whilst it would carry to that continent many of the improvements of civilized and christian life, would relieve our country from the greatest evil to which it is exposed.

5. The history of the American Colony at Liberia, and of the Society which founded it, has shown, that coloured persons born in the United States, soon become naturalized to the climate of Africa, and are capable of keeping up the institutions of civilization, with advantage to themselves and to the world.

6. The expense of transportation, which at first was more than \$100 for each person, is now reduced to about \$20, and as the commerce of the Colony increases, will be still more reduced.

7. Many more free persons are ready to emigrate, than the Society can transport; and many benevolent slave-holders are prepared to emancipate their slaves, as soon as the Society shall be enabled to receive them.

8. Independently of the direct benefits to be derived from the colonization of our coloured population on the coast of Africa, it is probably the only method by which the natives of that country can be civilized, and the slave trade suppressed.

It is on these grounds, all of which are believed to be well founded, that the American Colonization Society appeals to the patriot, the Christian and the philanthropist, for their liberal and continued patronage.—We would earnestly second that appeal. Not that we suppose that the entire removal of our coloured people can be speedily effected by a voluntary association. We indulge no such chimerical ideas. The great national evil, which we are anxious to remedy, has been the growth of many generations; its complete removal will doubtless require more than one. Nor can it ever be accomplished, except by the direct application of the resources of the General and State Governments. But we look forward to the time when these governments will be enabled, in a manner at once constitutional, satisfactory and just, to direct their undivided energies to this great object. This, however, cannot be done, and in our judgment, ought not to be attempted, until the people of

this country shall become generally convinced of the truth and importance of the propositions above enumerated. When that period shall come—and come it surely will, if the business of colonization be pursued by private benevolence, with energy and wisdom—the State Governments will cheerfully apply their utmost efforts to the accomplishment of what will then be felt to be a great national object; and the powers of the General Government will either be enlarged with direct reference to this end, or all doubt as to its authority will be removed by the spontaneous expression of the popular will. The glorious spectacle will then be presented to an admiring world, of a whole nation returning from captivity, and bearing with them to their father land, the blessings of knowledge, christianity and freedom!

It is, as we confidently believe, the high office of the American Colonization Society, to prepare the way to this great and beneficent result; and thus believing, we ask our free fellow citizens, in connexion with the ensuing anniversary of their own independence, to remember and respond to the claims of that Society.

JOHN SAVAGE, *President.*

Managers.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

H. BLEECKER.

CHARLES R. WEBSTER.

J. D. HAMMOND.

JOHN WILLARD.

RICHARD V. DEWITT, *Secretary.*

RICHARD YATES, *Treasurer.*

ALBANY, *May 28, 1831.*



Agency of the Rev. H. B. Bascom.

This Gentleman, it will be seen, has recently visited New Orleans.—The following short letter will show the success which has attended his efforts.

NATCHEZ, Miss. May 5, 1831.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Enclosed is a check for \$700. My success has been entire in this State, and I am likely to accom-

plish much. I have formed several Societies, and it is probable a *State Society* will be formed in this place in a short time.—It is thought best for this proposition to have its origin with the citizens, and not come from an Agent. I could, however, succeed in the formation of one, even now, but have concluded to omit it, as some seem to think it best.

I accomplished something for our cause, but with great difficulty, in New Orleans.

Our cause, though triumphant, has some bitter enemies. On leaving the State, say three weeks hence, I shall report more fully.



Fourth of July.

“THURSDAY, June 2d, 1831.

“The General Assembly again call the attention of the churches under its care, to the efforts now making to colonize the free blacks of this country on the Western coast of Africa; and affectionately commend them to their earnest attention and zealous support; and it is particularly recommended to the Presbyterian Churches throughout the United States, to take up collections in aid of the American Colonization Society, on or about the Fourth of July.”—*Extract from Proceedings of the General Assembly of Presbyterian Church.*

We inserted in our last number the Resolutions of the *Clergy of the City of New York*, expressing their purpose to solicit contributions in their churches, *annually*, about the Fourth of July, to aid the Colonization Society, and inviting their Brethren of every denomination throughout the Union, to adopt the same charitable measure. We rejoice to know that several of the *Auxiliary State Societies* have addressed circulars to the clergy within their respective States, requesting them to consider and promote the objects of our Institution, by publicly explaining them to their congregations, and inviting those donations which are necessary to their accomplishment. One of these circulars, issued by the New York State Society, appears in our present number. While our friends at a distance then, are doing so much to secure the consent of the Ministers and churches of all denominations, to make contributions annually, on or near the Anniversary of our National Independence, to promote

the colonization of our coloured population, we cannot omit to express briefly our reasons for the opinion, that the general adoption of this plan of Fourth-of-July collections would prove far more efficient than any, perhaps than all others, in carrying into effect the design of the Society. From many observations, and no inconsiderable acquaintance with public sentiment in regard to this Society, we are convinced that let its design—the practicableness and utility of it—its perfect consistency with the rights and interests of all classes—be well understood, and the people of the United States will almost universally come forward to encourage and sustain it. In no other way however, can the views and purposes and proceedings of the Society, be so generally made known, and so fully explained to the public, as by the clergy, should they agree to consider its history and devote one part of a single Sabbath each year in communicating the information thus acquired to their respective congregations. And by no single measure, do we believe, could an equal fund be obtained to carry the benevolent design of the Society into effect, as by inviting its friends, on the occasion thus set apart for its consideration, to contribute what they might deem right and proper for its advancement.

The Fourth of July is consecrated to the grateful and joyous recollections of our National Liberty and Independence. Is it not appropriate to remember on such a day our fellow men who share not in the blessings, the origin of which we commemorate? Is it not right, that on such occasions, we should do something for the relief of those, who, without our aid, will remain degraded in condition, and with hardly the hope or prospect of improvement? And when on the sacred day of God which precedes or succeeds this glorious anniversary, what better tribute can we offer to Him who governs the nations, than by the exhibition of our charity, towards those, who, like ourselves, are the objects of his goodness and grace, to show that we are not insensible to his example—that we would imitate this example, by conferring upon the miserable, the choicest gifts of Heaven? The Colonization Society has commenced a work, which must be finished, if finished at all, by the wisdom and powers of the nation. But never will the national strength be applied to this work, until the voice of the people shall demand, and then will

this demand be made when the public mind shall see and feel that it is worthy of the efforts of a great and enlightened people.



Discovery of the Course of the Niger.

Intelligence has recently arrived, from Rio Janeiro, of the return of Messrs. RICHARD LANDER and JOHN LANDER from the interior of Africa, and we are assured that the great problem in geography in regard to the course and termination of the Niger is now solved—that these two individuals embarked on this river at the place where Park lost his life, and sailed down the stream to the Bight of Bénin. The books, letters, manuscripts and double barrellled gun of Park were recovered. They found the current of the Niger to flow about four miles an hour and to divide itself into several branches before discharging its waters into the ocean. It is ten miles wide just above the place of this division, and the largest branch which enters the sea is the Nonn (or nun.) The country through which these travellers passed, is very beautiful and fertile, and the inhabitants although Mahometans more tractable and civilized than those who reside nearer the coast. Many difficulties, were encountered by the Landers, and at one time they were taken and treated as slaves, but their prudence and forbearance and the blessing of Providence have enabled them to effect an object, for which many an enthusiastic traveller has sacrificed his life:

We wait anxiously for further information in regard to this famous river and the discoveries which have been made by these enterprising and fortunate travellers. Whether the Niger has sufficient depth of water to admit of the ascent of vessels for some hundred miles, and whether or not its course is obstructed by falls is not stated. It must have a course of from fifteen hundred to two thousand miles through the most productive and populous region of Africa, and should it prove navigable for steamboats or for vessels of considerable burthen, the advantages for trade will be immense, and we may expect soon to hear of American or European establishments far in the interior of Africa. The Colony of Liberia will possess the best

advantages for ascertaining all those things, and for developing and turning to profit the resources of this great and productive continent. We can see no good reason why the U. S. Government should not fit out an expedition to explore the Niger, and to establish friendly relations with the more powerful tribes or nations of Africa. Men of Colour in Liberia, whose constitutions are suited to the African climate, would readily engage in such an expedition and benefits incalculable might result both to our commerce and to the cause of African civilization. May we live to know that a line of steamboats is established on the Niger by American enterprise or American benevolence, and that not only articles of traffic, but the Bible and the arts, the teacher and the minister of Christ, are going forth to their work of grace and of triumph over the ignorance, sin and superstition of the people of Africa!



Extracts from Correspondence.

From a Gentleman in Kentucky.

I have been this day informed that some of my coloured people are willing to go to Liberia. I wish to send ten or twelve as soon as an opportunity offers. Orleans is the most convenient port from this. When, and where from, will ships sail with coloured people to Liberia this year? I am willing to give them up as soon as they can be sent to Liberia, for I believe their situation, so long as I live is as agreeable, as if free, and to remain in the United States. I have a man who has laboured for himself for four or five years; he informs me, he has purchased his wife and will be ready to go with her this fall.

I am now in my 80th year, and unable to bear much fatigue or exercise. I will furnish them with clothes for one year, and give them some farming tools, and make them some advance in money to convey them to Liberia. If they could be conveyed to Richmond, Va. they could be easily conveyed to Norfolk, where opportunities of conveyance to Liberia frequently offer. Some who have husbands and wives not owned by me, I suppose will not be willing to go at any rate, but I shall endeavour to get to Liberia, all who can with propriety go.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

Feeling anxious for the prosperity of the Society, I had thought ere this to have aided it more than I have done. Not being able to become a subscriber on the plan of Gerrit Smith, I have been endeavoring to associate myself with a few persons in my neighborhood, so as to add another subscriber to the plan of Mr. Smith, but have not yet been able to effect it, but still hope I will before very long, as I find the cause is gaining friends in this county, as well as elsewhere.

From a Gentleman in Connecticut.

A benevolent individual has put into my hand \$60 for the Colonization Society, and desired me to forward it to you.

From a Clergyman in Kentucky.

The friends of colonization have, as you are no doubt aware, great reason to be thankful for the prospects which are opening before us in Kentucky.

From a Gentleman in New Jersey.

The history of the enclosed donation of one hundred and thirty three dollars, to aid the grand and benevolent enterprise of African Colonization, is briefly this. About five years and a half since, a student of the Academy in this place, and native of the neighbouring town of Newark, by the name of ———, died of consumption. He was a youth of ethereal spirit, who took a deep interest in the benevolent enterprises of the day, and especially in those which are designed to meliorate the condition of the unhappy children of Africa. He was the last surviving member of his father's family, and the relatives, who, at his decease, would legally inherit his property, he stated, did not need it. He was incapacitated by age to make a will, or he would doubtless have devoted all he possessed, as a free-will offering to the Lord. Shortly before his death, he requested the Gentleman at whose house he died, and myself, to commit to writing his earnest desire that \$300 of his property might be appropriated for the benefit of the coloured people of the United States, and \$200 in aid of Missions.— The heirs did not think proper to comply with his request. A few days since a son of one of them who inherited a

fifth part of the above sum, called on me and stated that he trusted God had recently been gracious to him and brought him out of darkness into His marvellous light, and that he could not rest till the duty, devolving on his father's family in consequence of the dying request of his cousin, was discharged. The amount herewith transmitted, is the principal with the interest on the same, since the property came into his father's hands. With my earnest wish that this may be instrumental in securing to your Society the remaining \$200 which the devoted youth above named, desired might be given to it, and that the cause of African Colonization, may receive more and more favour both from God and man, I am, &c.

From a Gentleman in Georgia.

I have from the commencement been friendly to the Institution, but I am sorry to inform you that prejudices are entertained against the Society in this state, by some citizens of intelligence and respectability. Any measure of eclat at this time, could hardly fail of producing injury to the cause of colonization. If the measures of the Society shall be conducted prudently, so that the free coloured population shall be withdrawn silently and sent to Africa, the good effects of this Society will be felt and acknowledged; and in a few years I think the law prohibiting emancipation will be repealed in this State at least, with a proviso that the slaves to be emancipated, shall within a determinate period, (say in one year) emigrate to Africa. Indeed in one case that has been brought under my judicial consideration, I have determined that emancipation on condition of emigrating to Africa, was not within the meaning or reason of the act prohibiting emancipation, and was not the mischief intended to be prevented by that act—The decision was made concerning the negroes of the late ———, of this county. The number of slaves unknown, but probably fifty. The will gives them the option to go to Africa, under the auspices of the Colonization Society. I do not know that they or any part of them have made their election. The Judges have determined to hold semi-annual conventions by way of commencing a court of errors, for which there is sufficient authority in the existing laws; although the Legislature have several times refused to organize a court of errors *eo nomine*. If this convention shall suc-

ceed in extending to the State the benefits of a court of error, I will take the first opportunity of bringing the question of emancipation for the purposes of emigration before it. If the convention supports my decision, there will be no need of legislative intervention.

From an American Gentleman in Ireland.

Whilst in Liverpool I was so very unwell, that I could not ascertain the fate of the Fredericksburg address. I will endeavour when I return there, to make inquiry.

The subject of negro slavery, is one of great interest with a large class in this country, and judging from the number of petitions sent to Parliament, the determination of the petitioners not to be satisfied with promises any longer; the probable reform in the organization of the House of Commons, and especially the progress of liberal principles in Europe, I should think that slavery in the British West Indies, could not last much longer. It was lately an absorbing question, but is now laid over for others, connected with the representation of the people, which naturally take precedence of it, and which, if carried, will open the way for this. As a Virginian, I have often been called upon to defend my country, for the slavery which it tolerates. I admit that it is against the law of nature, and the declaration of our Independence—that it is an evil, and is felt to be an evil by our slave-holders themselves—that Congress however cannot interfere, nor can the Legislatures of the slave states, until public opinion shall direct them; and that, for the present, therefore, nothing more can probably be done than to colonize the free, at the expense of individual benevolence. But after all that may be said, it is still declared to be a foul stain upon our national banner, and evinces an inconsistency in our republican principles, which it is hard to account for. O'Connel seldom forgets, in his speeches against slavery, to fling it in the teeth of the boasting American.

From a Gentleman in Tennessee.

Our State Society was formed under rather unfavourable auspices—and circumstances occurred soon after, which have hitherto prevented any efficient results. We are now determined to make every possible effort to aid the good cause. Opposition

is growing less virulent every day—and the example of Kentucky and Louisiana will accelerate our tardy movements, and add vigour to our counsels. The Society has many powerful and decided advocates in every section of this country—and I feel persuaded, that the great Mississippi valley will yet contribute its full proportion in furtherance of this truly national, and most philanthropic enterprise.



Intelligence.

FORMATION OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES—We learn with pleasure that in February last, the citizens of Tompkins County, New York, formed a Colonization Society, Auxiliary to the Col. Society of the State, and that a subscription of more than \$100 has been obtained. The President of this Society writes, "the subject is new in this section of country, and we want more light to enlist the feelings of the community in the glorious enterprise." The pamphlet recently published by the New York State Society, contains much information which will prove valuable to our Friends in Tompkins County.

On the 24th of November last, a Society was formed, Auxiliary to the State Colonization Society of Ohio, by the citizens of Beechwood, Preble County, entitled *the Colonization Society of Israel Township, Preble County, Ohio, Auxiliary to the State Colonization Society*. The following is the list of officers.

REV. A. PORTER, *President*.

REV. G. M'MILLAN, *Vice-President*.

JOHN CALDWELL, *Secretary*.

WM. RAMSEY, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

DR. G. BROWN.

DR. A. PORTER.

E. ELLIOTTE, Sen.

T. M'DILL, Sen.

J. ROBINSON.

"The Society consists of nearly one hundred and fifty members. The cause of Colonization is quite popular in this part of the country," say the Committee, "and glad would we be to see it eliciting the exertions and influence of all classes of our citizens, until the moral sensibilities of all the commonwealths of this Republic should be aroused to a due consideration of the evils of slavery, in all their demoralizing effects. How desirable to see Congress aiding this noble cause, and patronizing the

Parent Institution at Washington. So soon as this shall be done, shall we see a generous nation endeavouring to compensate the wrong done to the unoffending and helpless sons of Africa."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We mentioned in our last number, the Anniversary of this Society. We have just received an account of its proceedings, containing the very interesting statement and remarks of Harmanus Bleecker, Esq. and the short but impressive speech of M. C. Paterson, Esq. of New York City. We rejoice to see that this Society is moving forward with so much energy and success. We have inserted in our present number, the address of the Managers to the Clergy and Churches of their State, and we have no doubt that it will be answered by liberal contributions. Many of the members of this Society, as well as of that in the City of New York, have engaged in our cause with a degree of zeal and resolution which must prove productive of great results.

THE BENEVOLENT NEGRO.—The Rochester Observer states, that during the last winter when owing to the severity of the weather, and the extreme scarcity of fuel, wood was selling at \$24 a cord, application was made to the charitable to obtain relief for the poor. A Gentleman seeking to make collections, happened to call at the hut of a poor coloured man, and observed as he entered a considerable quantity of hickory wood, which upon inquiry, he found to belong to the occupant. The Gentleman offered to purchase, but the owner refused to sell; the price at which wood was selling was offered, but the coloured man declined selling it at any price—Having learned, however, that the wood was wanted for those who were suffering through the inclement season, the negro said, that if it was to be given to the poor, the applicant might have nine loads without pay, and nine loads more for the same price which he had paid for it in the fall, being about half the price which it would bring in the market. This noble-souled man of colour obtained his own living by a cart drawn by a single cow, and yet on this occasion, he unhesitatingly gave forty dollars' worth of wood for the relief of the distressed. Such a deed is most honourable to the man and his race, and deserves mention and remembrance.

A Gentleman writes to a Friend in New Bedford:—"I have been thinking this morning what I ought to do, and can do, to favour and increase the contribution. I have resolved, for myself, to abstain for the month of June, from tobacco, cider, coffee, tea, sugar, butter, cheese, pies, cakes, &c., and chiefly or wholly from fresh meat; and so far as my family will agree to abstain from these articles, I intend to contribute to the American Colonization Society."

The Editor of the New Bedford Weekly Register observes:—"The writer calculates that ten dollars will be the amount thus added to the contribution. If the objects of this Society are worthy such efforts and self-denial,—and we believe they are,—how ought those to act upon the subject who can, with comparative ease, and without self-denial, contribute many times the amount?"

[From the Olive Branch.]

ANNIVERSARY.—At the Anniversary of the Danville Colonization Society, Ky. on Saturday last, (the 21st May,) the following Resolutions were offered and adopted.

By J. A. JACOB,

Resolved, That a subscription be opened, under the direction of a Committee, to aid Robert S. Finley, Esq. in the freighting of a vessel with emigrants from Kentucky to the Colony at Liberia.

By JOHN GREEN, Esq

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be requested to prepare and circulate a petition to the Legislature of Kentucky, requesting the aid of the State by the appropriation of adequate funds, for the removal of the free people of the State to the coast of Africa.

Resolved, That we will give our hearty support in aid of the memorial now submitted to this meeting, and recommend it to the approbation and support of the members of this Society, and our fellow-citizens generally.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

JOHN GREEN, *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM MUNFORD,	DOCT. FLECH,
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD,	DOCT. AYERS,
JAMES HOPKINS,	

Managers.

John Tompkins,	A. I. Caldwell,
J. J. Polk,	D. G. Cowan,
O. Garnett,	Robert Russell,
James Gillispie,	Thomas Barbee,

J. A. JACOB, *Secretary*.

WM. STUART, *Treasurer*.

The resolutions above we heartily recommend to our citizens. Mr. Finley's purpose of freighting a vessel with emigrants to Liberia from this State, we hail as the commencement of this glorious work among us, the termination of which, we have no doubt, will be the total removal of the whole negro race. We hope Mr. Finley will meet with due encouragement.

This proposition is the most important that was ever presented to the

people of Kentucky for their support. We trust our citizens will give it liberal aid.

The friends of Colonization have ever looked to the hand of Government as the only power adequate to effect this great purpose. Mr. Green's resolution proposes to ask the aid of our State Legislature. By a slight tax on slaves, which would not be felt by any one, a sufficient fund might be raised to remove every free negro in the State.

S. Finley, Esq. Agent of the Parent Society, proposes to endeavor to freight a vessel to Liberia with emigrants from Kentucky immediately, and our funds were offered to assist in the enterprise. The effort seemed to correspond with our own previous views and exertions. This Society have sent, we believe, the first emigrant from Kentucky, and we heartily wish success to Mr. Finley's exertions.

Our list of subscribers has somewhat diminished the present year; we are sorry to say that some have withdrawn their names, but we trust they will soon be supplied by others.

<i>Treasurer's Account.</i> —Disbursed for Mark's emigration,	\$30
Postage,	2
Mr. Clay's Speeches,	5
	<hr/>
Total,	\$37
Received into the Treasury the present year, including the	
amount on hand at the end of the last year,	\$133 59
	37 00
	<hr/>
Remaining in the Treasury,	\$96 59

LIBERALITY.—Benjamin F. Butler, Esq. of Albany, stated, in a recent speech before the New York City Society, that soon after the constitution and plan of the New York State Society were published, an anonymous letter was received by the Secretary of the Society, from a remote section in Ohio, enclosing the munificent donation of FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS. The letter, said Mr. Butler, contained but a few lines, exhibiting little evidence of literary attainments, yet, should the name of the writer be known, it would deserve to be enrolled with those of Howard, Wilberforce, Clarkson, or Ashmun.

We are happy to see that our friends in Richmond have determined to renew their strength. Virginia has shown a deep interest in the cause of African Colonization, and we hope she will take the lead in promoting it.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.—At a meeting of the Colonization Society of Virginia, called and held in the Capitol, on

Thursday, the 19th of June, 1831, Judge Marshall, (President) having taken the chair;

Mr. Scott on behalf of the Board of Managers, presented their report, which being read, was on motion, approved and accepted.

The Treasurer's account from the 15th December, 1828, to this date, was presented duly certified, and on motion it was accepted. The account shows that the amount in the hands of the Treasurer on the 15th December, 1828, was

And that he has since received from Female Societies,	139	17
From Auxiliary and other Societies,	331	37
From Fourth of July collections,	258	13
From other donations,	227	53
	<hr/>	
	956	20
From Life members,	70	00
From other members,	107	00
	<hr/>	

Making a Total of \$1775 80

Disbursements.—Remitted to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society at sundry times, 1713 50

Paid for printing the last Report, and proceedings, and sundry expenses, 22 03

1735 50

Balance now in the hands of the Treasurer, \$40 27

On motion of Mr. Heath,

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the continued and increasing prosperity of the Colony of Liberia, and the success and growing popularity of the cause of Colonization in this country, abundantly evince the wisdom of the principle on which the Society is established, (of removing the free coloured persons to the land of their forefathers, with their own consent) as being efficient in full proportion to exertions made; and safe and beneficial to all parties concerned.

On motion of Mr. Scott,

Resolved, That this Society looks to the wisdom and munificence of our State as its chief resource for support and encouragement; and that the Managers be directed to make application for aid to our next Legislature, by memorial or otherwise as they may deem expedient.

On motion of Mr. Forbes,

Resolved, That the Auxiliary Societies within our State be invited to co-operate in such application to this Legislature; and further, that they be requested to send delegates to the Annual Meeting of this Society, which is to be held during next session of the Legislature, of which due notice will be given by the Managers.

On motion of Mr. Briggs,

Resolved, That in aid of the funds of this Society, the Rev. Clergy of

the various denominations are respectfully requested to take up collections in the churches, on or about the Fourth of July, to be paid over to Mr. Benjamin Brand, Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Burr,

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the Report, together with the Constitution and Proceedings of this Meeting, be printed in pamphlet form, and that copies thereof be forwarded to all the Officers, Auxiliaries and Correspondents of this Society.

On motion of Dr. Blair,

Resolved, That the Editors of the several newspapers in this city and in other towns of this State, be requested to publish the report and proceedings of this meeting.

And then the meeting adjourned.

D. I. BURR, *Secretary*.
Richmond Herald.

POPULATION OF BRAZIL.—The reader is referred to Walsh's "Notes on Brazil," for an exceedingly interesting statement of the population, &c. of that country. From this it appears that the number (divided into different *castes*,) in 1819, stood as follows:

Whites,	-	-	-	-	-	843,000
Free natives of mix'd blood,	-	-	-	-	-	426,000
Free blacks,	-	-	-	-	-	159,000
						<hr/> 1,428,000
Black slaves,	-	-	-	-	-	1,728,000
Slaves of mixed blood,	-	-	-	-	-	202,000
						<hr/> 1,930,000
Indians,	-	-	-	-	-	259,400
						<hr/> 3,617,400

We add the following remarks upon this subject from the "Eclectic Review," as appended to Dr. Walsh's statement:

"The importation of slaves, which has been increasing 'in a proportion frightful beyond comparison,' under the new order of things, must also have swelled the aggregate population, unless we suppose that the waste of human life has been proportionately dreadful. During the last ten years, according to the return furnished by Dr. Walsh, upwards of 300,000 slaves entered the port of Rio alone; the imports having latterly risen from 15,000 to between 40 and 50,000 a year. The number imported into Bahia, is not given. In 1824, we know that it amounted to 3137, of whom 962 were re-exported to Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande; and the number imported into Bahia during the first half of 1825, exhibited a similar proportion.—Supposing this to be the average number for the ten years, and making the necessary deduction for re-exportation to Rio, we

shall have to add from 20 to 25,000 slaves to the above estimate. If, then, the previous slave population of Brazil has not decreased in the same proportion, their total number must now considerably exceed two millions: say 2,200,000.—*G. U. Emancipation.*

BRITISH WEST-INDIA POPULATION.—The following table shows the relative proportion of the Whites, Slaves, and Free Blacks in the British West Indies, which will be read with interest:

<i>Chartered Col.</i>	<i>Whites.</i>	<i>Slaves.</i>	<i>Free Blacks.</i>
Bermuda,	5,500	4,650	500
Bahamas,	4,000	9,500	2,800
Jamaica,	15,000	331,000	40,000
Virgin Isles,	860	5,400	607
St. Christopher's,	1,809	19,500	2,500
Nevis,	800	9,000	1,800
Antigua,	2,000	30,000	4,500
Mount-Serra,	500	6,000	700
Dominica,	800	14,600	3,600
Barbadoes,	15,000	81,000	5,000
St. Vincent's,	1,300	23,500	2,000
Grenada,	800	24,500	3,700
Tobago,	350	12,700	1,200
<i>Grown Colonies.</i>			
St. Lucia,	1,100	13,500	4,000
Trinidad,	13,500	23,000	16,000
Honduras,	300	2,450	2,800
Demerara,	3,000	70,000	6,000
Barbice,	600	21,000	1,000
C. Good Hope,	43,000	35,000	29,000
Mauritius,	8,000	76,000	14,100
Total,	108,150	812,700	143,707

THE BLACK ASTRONOMER.—In the year 1739, and for several years afterward, Benjamin Banneker, a black man of Maryland, furnished the public with an Almanac, which was extensively circulated through the Southern States. He was a self-taught astronomer, and his calculations were so thorough and exact, as to excite the approbation and patronage of such men as Pitt, Fox, Wilberforce, and other eminent men, by whom the work was produced in the British House of Commons, as an argument in favour of the mental cultivation of the blacks, with their liberation from their unholy thralldom.—*Lynn Mirror.*

Captain Kennedy's Letter.

We are happy to acknowledge our obligations to one of our most intelligent and distinguished Naval Officers, the late Commander of the *Java*, for the following communication in regard to the affairs and prospects of the Colony of Liberia, which he recently visited on his return from the Mediterranean. It will be perceived that the opinions of Captain Kennedy have resulted entirely from his own inquiries and observations.

NORFOLK, *June 22, 1831.*

SIR:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 11th inst. requesting my opinion of the condition, prospects, and necessities of the Colony at Liberia, and of the best method to be adopted by the Society for the more effectual prosecution of the great work in which they are engaged.

I hope I need not assure you that it affords me great gratification to comply with your request, and to lay before you a statement of the facts which presented themselves to me during the visit I made to Mesurado, in the Frigate *Java*, under my command.

The wisdom and talent which distinguish the councils of the Society to which you belong, and the vast materials which your experience and zeal have enabled you to collect, cause great diffidence on my part in the suggestion of any new plan of operations. I was however, not an idle observer during my stay among the Colonists, and the conclusions which pressed upon my mind, as the results of my inquiries, shall be most cheerfully submitted for your better judgment and consideration.

It may not be improper to observe in the outset, that my inquiries were commended under ideas very unfavourable to the practicability of the scheme of your Society; for, while, I trust, I yielded unfeigned acknowledgment of the piety and purity of purpose which governed its worthy and disinterested projectors, yet, the vast difficulties attending the prosecution of their labours, and the very problematical results, in the want of success, left an impression upon my mind altogether unfavourable to the Institution—under these impressions, therefore, I commenced my inquiry with great caution. I sought out the most shrewd and intelligent of the Colonists, many of whom were personally known to me, and by long and weary conversations, endeavored to elicit from them, any dissatisfaction with their condition, (if such existed) or any latent design to return to their native country—neither of these did I observe; on the contrary, I thought I could perceive that they considered that they had started into a new existence, that disincumbered of the mortifying relations in which they formerly stood in society—they felt themselves proud in their attitude, and seemed conscious that while they were the founders of a new Em-

pire, they were prosecuting the noble purpose of the regeneration of the land of their fathers.

I was pleased to observe that they were impressed with the vast importance of a proper education, not only of their children, but of the children of the natives, and that to this they looked confidently as the means of their high object, namely, the civilization of their benighted brothers of Africa.

I observed with great satisfaction, that their children in many instances, could converse in the languages of the tribes by which the Colony is surrounded. Thus the obstacles which formerly embarrassed its commerce with the interior, and which, by the by, are even now but few, must in a very short time cease entirely to exist. Most of the articles of traffic which can be profitably used in barter with the natives, are familiar to your readers; but there are yet some which have not employed the enterprise of our citizens, and of those embraced in their speculations, many improvements in quality might advantageously be enumerated. The inhabitants of King Boatswain's town, (one hundred and eighty miles up the St. Paul's river, and twenty miles from it, which empties in the bay of Mesurado) interchange with the most friendly dispositions towards the Colonists.

In the article of salt, more especially, most advantageous traffic is conducted, and yet susceptible of great increase; in bartering with that article, the Colonists readily receive in gold dust, Ivory, dye-wood, &c. at the rate of two dollars per quart. It is to me a matter of astonishment, that our enterprising citizens have not sought in that particular article, a channel for the most profitable speculation. An extent of eight or ten leagues South West of the Cape, is well adapted for the making of salt by evaporation, with but comparative little labour,—one extended salt port. Indeed, the Isle of Mayo, (one of the Cape de Verdes) only eight or nine days sail from the Mesurado, would furnish abundance of salt for the commercial purposes of the Colony, at a low price.

I would recommend for the better prosecution of this traffic, that the salt should be imported in iron pots and kettles of various sizes, as they would be disposed of at a very great price.

It is hardly necessary to say that guns, pistols, beads of various colours, checks and various coloured calicoes, flints, &c. constitute a source of abundant profit in this traffic. Powder, more especially demands attention; that which is received from foreign vessels (and I think very likely from our own,) is so damaged and worthless that it serves hardly any useful purposes; so inferior is it in strength, that the natives in their attacks upon the Elephant, are compelled to load the barrels of their pieces half-way to the muzzle, and for the leaden ball, to substitute a dart or spear, made expressly to fit the calibre of the gun; short muskets carrying a two ounce ball, (particularly if loaded in the breach like the late invented rifles,) would be found a most saleable article.

It can hardly be expected that I can throw any additional light upon this

part of my subject—and I will proceed to consider somewhat at large, the condition of the Colony, as regards the progress of its improvements, and its deficiency in certain articles of indispensable utility and necessity.

It is known to you that the Colonists are erecting a mill at the falls of the St. Paul's river. This has been for a long time a desideratum; but yet, for its more effectual operation on the affairs of the Colony, I would suggest, for the facilitating the descent of produce from above the falls to Millsburg, that a small steam-boat of light draught be built, and employed to tow the produce boats and traffic boats to the falls, and up the river. From the falls to the mouth of the river, there can be no manner of difficulty in its transportation in boats manned by Kro, or Kroomen, natives of the coast, a hardy, industrious, honest, and intelligent race, nearly all speaking English. They are emphatically termed "the workers of the coast," and can be hired for 20 cents per day. Other changes and improvements in the affairs of the Colony occurred to me; many of these suggested themselves to me from conversations with the Agent, Dr. Mechlin, a gentleman of intelligence and admirable qualifications for the very important duties and responsibilities confided to him.

In the first place, the gun carriages of the fort, which commands the harbour, are in a state of decay; and in as much as the "dry worm" is in that climate exceedingly destructive to all "*dead wood*," or wood not *growing*, repairs will be always required at great expense and inconvenience.

To remedy this, I took the liberty of suggesting to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, in my report, the experiment of substituting iron carriages for the artillery of the Colony.

Again, the colonial Schooner, as guarda costa, is totally unfit for the purpose for which it was designed, whether in size, armament, or in complement of men; she could neither resist the attacks nor prevent the operations of the numerous pirates and slavers that infest the coast. The present commander, Thompson, is a brave man, enterprising and competent—and with a schooner of 90 or 100 tons, manned with 40 men, shipped in the U. States for that service, and carrying a large 9 or 12 pounder a midships, and two 18 or 24 lb. carronades, would be fully able to carry into execution the purposes of the service in which he is engaged. Until the funds of the Society can furnish the means of carrying into effect this idea, I suggested to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, the propriety of employing one of our national schooners, such as the Shark, or Porpoise, with a crew composed principally of blacks, as a regular cruiser for the protection of the Colonists, suppressing the slave trade, and of determining correctly, the lat. and lon. of *all* the head lands between Cape Anne, including Cape Anne Shoals (which are very extensive and dangerous), and Cape Palmas, or as far as the Island of Fernando Po, at the mouth of the river Cameroons, in the Gulf of Guinea. It is a fact, that none of the Charts that I have seen, indicate the correct longitude, or even latitude of

that part of the coast; they sometimes err from 5 to 10 miles in latitude, and from 8 to 30 in longitude.

There are many articles immediately wanted by the Colonists; for instance, a seine. I left one with them, which was considered as a very great acquisition, and should have left twine also for its repairs, but had none on board to spare. They require also rammers and sponges for their guns, cross-cut saws, and more especially one or two sets of "carry log" wheels, the tongs and axletrees can be procured there and a draft of them sent to them, that they may know how to complete them; the wheels should be such as those used in the Navy Yard at Gosport, having the tire covering from 4 to 6 inches; these are indispensable in clearing new and spongy ground, or for the purpose of transporting timber from the forests near Millsburg.

I would recommend, moreover, that all vessels bound to the Colony should touch at Port Praya, (Cape De Verdes) and lay in a supply of vegetable seed, asses and sheep.

It gives me pleasure to state, that the Colonists are turning their attention to the cultivation of coffee. That this article of produce is to prove a source of vast wealth to the Colonists, there can be no doubt; the labor and expense of its cultivation will be comparatively small; indeed, they have but to clear away the forest trees and the plantations are ready to their hands. There are two descriptions of the plant indigenous—one a shrub, evidently the same as the Mocha, but yielding a berry of superior flavor; the other a tree, frequently attaining the height of 40 feet; a specimen of the latter, I brought with me to Cuba, in the Java, and left with Mr. Shaler, our Consul, for the Botanic garden of that city. I had also several of the shrubs or small growth, but they all perished by salt water getting to them.

That there are many vast resources, yet undeveloped in Liberia, no one can entertain a doubt; that they will soon be brought forth and made available by the enterprise and intelligence of the Colonists is equally unquestionable—how earnestly should then every philanthropist apply himself to aid and advance the operations of a society, the object of which is not only to elevate so large a portion of our fellow beings from the degrading relations in which they stand towards the rest of the human race—but to redeem from the thralldom of ignorance, superstition and vice, a whole continent. That these great results are under Providence to be accomplished, is a conviction to which I have been brought by actual experience and scrutinizing observation.

To those who have been the protectors of this undertaking, how enviable the joy derived from the anticipation, and when the happy result shall have been consummated what monument so glorious to their memory as the gratitude of millions disenthralled!

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

REV. R. B. GURLEY.

EDWD. P. KENNEDY.

P. S. It would be well perhaps to state, that, in a conversation with one of the *Kro* or *Kroomen*, I was informed by him, that he came with his wife from Timbuctoo by water, with the exception of twenty-five miles, the distance that city stands from the Niger; he came down the St. Paul's to Mesurado.

In a few days I will take the liberty of sending you, through the Navy Department, an abstract of my cruize in the Java, from Mahon along the coast of Africa, and homewards through the W. Indies, which you can trace on a chart of the Atlantic. It may, I think, be useful to vessels returning from Liberia. Mr. Watson of Washington, late sailing master of the Java, will cheerfully assist, and give you such information on the subject as you may require. He is a young officer of great observation and an excellent navigator.

It is customary in leaving the Cape homeward bound, to clear along shore, endeavoring, by making short tacks, to receive the benefit of the land breeze and thereby get to windward out of the variables and into the trades, but it is a mistake, and also dangerous, as the currents are unsettled and may throw you on the shoals of Cape Anne; very green water extends from abreast Cape Anne shoals, to nearly Cape Mesurado, one hundred miles from the coast and no soundings—by keeping your wind on leaving the Cape and getting to the westward, even if you are driven as far south as the line, you will after passing through the variables in the *Thunder Sea* (so called by mariners owing to the incessant thunder and lightning and rain with but little wind—the appearance is truly awful, the Heavens and sea appear to be united by flame—this sea lies between 18th and 20th degrees of West longitude,) take the trades, increasing as you advance to the westward with delightful weather. I pursued that course in the Java, contrary to all the tracks on the charts and sailing directory. The authors, I think, know very little what they have written about.

The Java made from the Cape (notwithstanding we were becalmed near the coast six days) a remarkable short passage to St. Thomas.

I have been informed that the Ourang Outang has been repeatedly seen by the Kroomen on the Junk and other rivers, a crabbing with a rude basket and crab stick, both of his own make.

If this be a fact, I think the colonists might profit by domesticating them and employing them in their corn and rice fields. As they are not considered human beings, I see no reason why they should not be made to work as well as a Horse or an Ox.

Yours

E. P. K.

Health of Liberia.

We have no confidence in a report, (made by the Captain of a vessel which has recently arrived at Salem,) of an extraordinary mortality among the emigrants which sailed in the Volador. We presume that this report has grown out of the fact, that of those who embarked in the two preceding vessels, a larger number than usual died. It should be recollected, however, that the mortality was confined almost entirely to persons from the upper country, and that the whole company by the Carolinian had suffered severely from the measles during the voyage.— The report of deaths by the Volador, comes from a vessel which is stated to have left Liberia on the 10th of April. We have received letters up to the sixteenth of March, which represent the whole company by the Volador as having passed safely through the fever, without the occurrence of a single death.— If the Salem report be true, this great mortality must all have been experienced in the short period of 24 days, after all the emigrants by the Volador had been pronounced by their Physician out of danger. We wish it not to be understood, however, that we believe colored persons from the northern, and the elevated regions of our middle states, can emigrate to Liberia without exposure to fever, which may, in some instances, prove fatal to life. While experience teaches us to expect that individuals from these parts will be more or less exposed to suffering from the climate, it also gives reason to hope that the suffering will lessen as the country becomes more open and cultivated, and the causes and nature of African fever become better understood. All travellers agree in representing the elevated country of interior Africa as healthy, and this will in a few years be the dwelling place of civilized men. Men of color from the lower country of Virginia and North Carolina, and from all the more southern states, may settle in Monrovia, without apprehension.

But it should not be forgotten, and it will not be by reflecting men, that the *evil* of occasional disease and death among emigrants to Liberia, affects but the individuals of a single generation, while the *good* attained by the establishment of Christian Colonies in Africa, is permanent and to bless a thousand

generations. No people enjoy better health than the natives of Africa; and the children of those who are now founding their settlements on that coast, will be natives. Would it have been wise in the pilgrims to New England, or in the daring band who first landed at Jamestown, to have abandoned their project, because of sickness and for fear of death? The Colonization Society desires no free man of color to emigrate to Liberia, who finds not motives of interest or of duty for so doing, convincing and satisfactory to his own deliberate judgment.—Men of thought, of energy, of fortitude, of benevolence, are alone prepared to labor successfully in enterprises which are to be realized only in their greatness and their glory, by a future age.

Expedition to Liberia.

The Brig *Criterion*, chartered at New York, will sail in a very few days for Liberia. The number of emigrants which will embark in her, is not precisely ascertained. For the means of despatching this expedition, the Society is indebted in great part, to the liberality of the New York Society. Any further applications for a passage, should be made, without delay, to John M'Phail, Esq. of Norfolk.

Subscriptions on the Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

A venerable gentleman called at our office a day or two ago, and presented us with a hundred dollar bill, and requested that his name might be entered upon our books, as a subscriber on Mr. Smith's plan. This Gentleman observed, that he had long felt a deep interest in our coloured population, and had some years ago emancipated all his slaves, about twenty-five in number. Though the number of such subscription increases slowly, yet we do not despair of its completion.

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 30th May to
27th June, 1831.*

John Brewster, of Franklin County, Pa.	\$5	
L. J.	9	
Grove Wright, of New York, as follows:		
Rev. J. Whittlesey's cong. Stonington. Conn. \$20		
Reuben Werchell's cong. Lockport, N. York, ..	6	
Thomas G. Smith, Farrington, N. Y.	11	
Rev. D. Lewes, Greenwich, Conn. per Z. Lewes, 20	57	
Lewisville Col. So. Ky. per J. A. Frazer, Esq. Treas.	205	28
A benevolent individual, per James W. Lane, of New- London. Conn.	60	
In part of a Legacy of \$300 left by John S. Johnston, a stu- dent of the Academy of Bloomfield, New Jersey,— paid by one of the heirs who originally claimed the Estate in consequence of the minority of the Testator, but who under a religious feeling, could not rest satisfied until the money which he took was applied with interest to the purpose contemplated by the deceased youth. This sum was received from Mr. Gideon N. Judd, of Bloomfield, with the earnest wish that the other heirs would pay the Society the amount left by the deceas- ed youth,		
	133	
Indiana Col. Society, per Issac Coe, Esq. Treasurer,	38	21
Donation from Benevolent Society of Rocky River con- gregation, Cabarras co, N. C. per J. Phifre, Esq.	20	
Collections by Rev. Wm. Winans, of Centreville, Missis- sippi, as follows, viz:		
Edward M'Gehee, Esq. third annual payment ..	100	
Doct. J. P. Thomas, in part payment of bal- ance due on his second payment on plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.	80	
Do. in part of third instalment on plan of G. Smith, Esq.	20	
Donation from Doct. C. B. Massouir, a medical fee,		
	10	
by Mrs. Martha E. H. Scott,	1	
by Mrs. Agnes Lellies,	1	
by Rev Isaac V. Enoch,	5	
by Doct. J W Gibson,	5	
Subscription by Dr. R. Angell,	10	
Collection Fourth of July, by Rev. G. Hearn,	8	50
Wm Van Campen, Natchez, Mi. for the Rep.	2	
John G. Richardson, Centreville, Miss. per do.	4	
	\$246	50
Deduct exchange paid by Mr. Winans,	1	23
Jacob Towson, of Williamsport, Maryland, 1st donation on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.	100	
Some person at Norwich, Chenango county, New York, who omitted to sign his name in the letter to Mr. Gurley,	10	
	<u>\$882</u>	<u>76</u>

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An Address

Delivered before the Colonization Society of Kentucky, at Frankfort, on the 6th day of January, 1831. By R. J. BRECKENRIDGE.

WHEN the great Lawgiver of the Jews was perfecting that remarkable feature of his code, by which, at the end of every seven years, the debtor, the servant, and the oppressed, among the Hebrews, were to go out free among their brethren, he enforced its observance by the most striking and personal of all arguments: "Thou shalt remember that thou wast a bondman in the land of Egypt, and the Lord thy God redeemed thee." Again, after the lapse of a thousand years, when Israel was shorn of all her temporal glories, and the feeble remnant that gathered out of all the East around the sceptre of the house of David, was restored from a long and grievous captivity; it was among the first and most solemn exclamations of their gratitude: "We were bondmen, yet our God hath not forsaken us in our bondage."

If there be any that now hear my voice who have aided in working out the civil redemption of this large empire; if there be any whose kindred have poured out their blood in achieving the glories which have fallen upon us; if there be any who cherish the high exploits of our mighty ancestors, and cultivate an unquenching love for the free and noble Institutions which have descended to us, I beseech them to couple with the lofty emotions belonging to such scenes, the solemn recollection, that "we were bondmen." If any who hear me have been led, by the power of the everlasting God, into the liberty of his own sons, and who rejoicing in the hope of eternal life, look back upon the bondage out of which their souls have been redeemed, with unutterable gratitude to Him who

gave himself for them, I pray them to bring to the discussion which lies before us, those feelings which are produced by the deep and sacred assurance, that "our God hath not forsaken us in our bondage."

And will He not remember others also?—We have his own assurance, that "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Will his justice sleep forever? Will he not "behold the tears of such as are oppressed?" Will he not "judge the poor?" Will he not "save the children of the needy?" Will he not "break in pieces the oppressor?" The forsaken, the afflicted, the smitten of men, will he also utterly cast off? And who shall stand in the way of his righteous indignation? Who shall resist the stroke of his Almighty arm, or shield us from his fierce and consuming wrath? Alas! for that people, who, resisting all the lessons of a wise experience, blind to the unchanging course of the providence of God, and deaf to the continual admonitions of his eternal word, will madly elect to brave the fury of his just and full retribution! "Because I have called, and ye refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded; but ye have set at nought all my counsel, and would none of my reproofs; I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind; when distress and anguish cometh upon you: Then shall they seek me, but shall not find me."

Such thoughts habitually crowd upon me when I contemplate those great personal and national evils, from which the system of operations which I stand here to advocate, seems to offer us some prospect of deliverance. The scheme of African Colonization, as exhibited by our National Society and its various Auxiliaries, is a most noble conception. It is a stupendous plan—spanning the Atlantic, and encircling in its wide embrace a nation of slaves, and a continent of heathens.

Africa is classed as one of the great divisions of the earth, and is a vast peninsular continent extending from the 37th degree of north, to about the 34th degree of south latitude; and from the 17th degree of west, to the 51st degree of east longitude. Its greatest length is about five thousand miles, and its greatest breadth more than four thousand. Considering its peculiarly advantageous situation, it is surprising that in all ages, it has been comparatively so little known by the rest of the world; for standing, as it were, in a central position, between the other three quarters, it affords a much more ready communication with Europe, Asia and America, than they do with each other. It is opposite to Europe along the Mediterranean, whose shores were the nursery of our race, in a line from east to west, for almost a thousand miles, the distance being seldom one hundred miles, and never that many leagues. It is over against Asia for a distance of one thousand three hundred miles, the whole length of the Red Sea, whose breadth sometimes does not exceed fifteen miles, and seldom one hundred and fifty. Its coast for two thousand miles, lies op-

posite to America, at a distance of from five hundred to seven hundred leagues, if we include the islands; whereas America is scarce any where nearer to Europe than one thousand leagues, nor to Asia, except in the inhospitable climate of Kamschatka, than two thousand five hundred leagues.

At a period to which profane history does not reach, but on which the word of God sheds its holy light, Africa was planted by the descendants of Ham, the son of Noah. Cush settled in Lower Egypt, and from him were descended the ancient Æthiopians, known to us as the Nubians and Abyssinians, and embracing, also, those unknown nations inhabiting the equatorial regions of that continent. Misraim peopled what was known to the ancients as the Thebais, Hermopolis, Memphis, and the Delta of the Nile—to us, as Upper and Lower Egypt. From him also were descended, among other people of Africa, the inhabitants of Colchis, the ancestors of the warlike Philistines, whose descendants, until this day, if learned men are to be credited, have occupied so large a space on the page of history. Phut peopled Lybia and Mauritania, embracing the kingdom of Fez, the Deserts, Algiers, and other portions. From these, with such additions as emigration and frequent conquest have given, it is probable that all the nations of Africa, however divided, mixed, or dispersed, originally came.

Agenor, an Egyptian, founded the Phœnician Commonwealth and the Republic of Tyre. Cadmus, the son of Agenor, founded the Republic of Thebes, and introduced the use of letters into Greece. Cecrops, at the head of an Egyptian colony, founded the Athenian State, and gave laws to the barbarous hordes of Attica. If profane tradition is to be credited, these and other colonies from Africa, were driven out from their native regions by the first of the Shepherd Kings, (who were themselves the Amalekites, descendants of Canaan, another son of Ham) who devastated Egypt at the head of two hundred and forty thousand warriors, and established at Tanais, the seat of that empire, under whose iron sway the chosen people of God groaned, under a despotism so bitter in its progress, so awful in its overthrow. There are several reflections here which wonderfully illustrate, upon this fated race, the vicissitudes which belong to all that is human. They who gave to our ancestors the first model of those institutions which deserve to be called free, have the longest bowed down under insupportable oppression. They who gave to Europe the first knowledge of the arts, and of human letters, have been shrouded in the longest and deepest intellectual darkness. They who, in the career of resistless victory, first established the principle of national, perpetual and hereditary slavery, have the sorest, and the most unpitied, wept under that deep and unmitigated curse.

Certain portions of Africa were, as early as any other regions, erected into regular communities, after the re-peopling the earth by the descend-

ants of Noah. That some of those communities very early attained to a high degree of cultivation, wealth and power, there is abundant evidence in profane history, in the Holy Scriptures, and in those extraordinary monuments of taste and magnificence, which, placed beyond the farthest verge of knowledge, and as it were, beside its regular current, yet remain the wonder and astonishment of mankind. That their progress in immortality and crime, was equal to their advance in civilization, there remains no room to doubt. He who has dwelt much on such subjects, may consider this as in no way different from the ordinary course of events, and as accounting well enough for many of the calamities which have befallen them in subsequent ages. I dispute not with philosophy; but there is another view of the matter—and I would that philosophy were more frequently enticed to such contemplations—which has appeared to me most solemn and striking. Egypt was the most powerful of the kingdoms of Africa for many ages. As it stood on the threshold of the only entrance to that continent accessible to the ancients, and was itself the medium of all interior communication with it; as its boundaries, if well defined at all, were not accurately known to the nations of Asia, and Europe; as their knowledge of the surrounding tributary and allied States was still less accurate; as it was the uniform habit of all ancient conquerors, of whom Egypt produced many, to manifest the most extravagant pretensions to grandeur and empire; in fine, from a variety of such considerations, it is manifest to every scholar, that when the ancients speak of Egypt, their meaning is most generally to be understood, as of a country vastly more extensive, than we with our better knowledge, would attach to that term. If indeed we should frequently understand them as meaning all Africa known to them, we should not, perhaps, be far from the correct view of the subject.

At a period in her history scarcely less prosperous than any that had preceded it, and when she stood forth famous in arts and arms, the queen of nations; when there appeared beforehand, no probability of great reverses, and the Prince who filled her throne, boasted, as we are informed by Herodotus, "that no God could deprive him of his kingdom;" just then, when it would appear to human observation that the mercies of God were poured out profusely upon Africa, his decree went forth against her: "From the Tower of Syene, even unto the border of Ethiopia," the curse of the Most High, clave unto the land. The seed of his chosen had been enticed and betrayed; they had reposed upon her, and been pierced with many sorrows. "Thou art like a young lion of the nations"—"I will spread my net over thee"—"I will scatter the Egyptians among the nations"—"I will make many people amazed at thee"—"Ashur is there and all her company"—"There is Elam and all her multitude"—"There is Mesbeck, Tubal, and all her multitude"—"There is Edom, her Kings, and all her princes"—"There be the Princes of the North, all of them, and all

the Zidonians"—"It shall be the basest of the kingdoms; neither shall it exalt itself any more above the nations; for I will diminish them, that they shall no more rule over the nations." For more than two thousand years, the annals of every people attest the fulfilment of this remarkable prophecy. Conquered by the Persians, under Cambyses, within fifty years after this prediction; conquered again by the Macedonians; subjugated and pillaged by the Romans, and made the theatre of many of their bloodiest wars; overwhelmed by the Saracens, subjugated, scourged and made desolate by the Mamelukes, devastated by the Turks; overrun by the French; for a hundred generations made the battle field of nations, and the constant victim of them all; and worse than all, her children, for centuries together, swept into distant and hopeless bondage—scattered and sifted throughout the universe, as it is this day.

The discovery of America, which was destined to exert so extensive and so benign an influence upon the European race, the descendants of Japhet, added increased bitterness to the cup of affliction which seemed already overflowing for the children of Ham. The first adventurers to the Western Continent and the islands along the Atlantic coast, without the least remorse, reduced the simple and ignorant aborigines to a servitude so monstrous, that in the Island of Hispaniola alone, from the year 1508 to 1517, the Indians were reduced, by the brutal oppression under which they groaned, from sixty thousand to fourteen thousand souls; and the extinction of this miserable remnant was hastened by more aggravated calamities. You will observe that this wholesale butchery was perpetrated under the same execrable pretence of political necessity, under which every public crime which has disgraced our race, has found its constant defence. It was sanctioned by a formal decree of the King of Spain, "that the servitude of the Indians was warranted by the laws both of God and man." I have no intention of entering into details which are not necessary to the complete understanding of the subject before me. And perhaps enough has been said to show how easy was the transition from Indian to African subjugation; from crime perpetrated on a feeble and nearly extinguished race, to similar crime inflicted on one more robust, more degraded, and therefore more suitable to the purposes of an insatiable rapacity. Barthelemi de las Casas, Bishop of Chiapa, heading the little band of ecclesiastics who still recognized the obligations of justice and humanity to the Indians, beset the Spanish throne with prayers in their behalf, until by a fatality, singular and most unhappy, he saw their chains, which it was the object of his life to break, riveted forever; and those whom he had designated, in the madness of his zeal, as their substitutes in wretchedness, become only their fellows in slavery. As early as 1503, a few negroes had been sent to the new world. In 1511, Ferdinand permitted their importation in large numbers. Charles the fifth, on his accession to the throne, rejecting what was wise and humane in the plans of Las Casas,

and adopting so much of them as was abhorrent to every virtuous feeling, granted an exclusive patent to one of his Flemish favorites, to import four thousand negroes into America. The patent was sold to certain Genoese merchants for twenty five thousand ducats. The Portuguese had found the trade in slaves, which had been long abolished in Europe, one of the first advantages derived from the discoveries in Africa. The Genoese, under the patent of the Emperor, found no difficulty in procuring the victims of their avarice, and were the first who brought into regular form that commerce in the souls and bodies of men, between Africa and America, which inflicts, of all things else, the most indelible stain on the character of mankind.

The first settlements, which were made by the English on the continent of North America, were under the auspices of Corporations, or individuals, to whom extensive grants had been made by the English crown. The company that settled the colony of Virginia had monopolized its commerce up to the year 1620. In that year, this monopoly was given up, and the trade opened. A Dutch vessel from the coast of Guinea, availing itself of the commercial liberty which prevailed, brought into James river twenty Africans, who were immediately purchased as slaves. An ordinance that all heathen persons might be held as slaves, and that their descendants, although christians, might be continued in slavery, sealed on this continent the doom of the wretched African. Such was the inception of slavery in the United States. Such was the first settlement among us of an oppressed and suffering race, which has augmented by a very rapid propagation, and continual importation, in somewhat more than two centuries, from twenty souls, to two millions. Virginia, the most ancient of our commonwealths, was the first of them to lend herself to the oppression of these unhappy men. Holland, who had, within forty years, emancipated herself from a foreign despotism, used the large resources which grew up under the shade of her recovered liberty, to deliver over an unoffending people to hopeless bondage; and that the climax of cupidity and turpitude might be aptly adjusted, the whole matter was concluded in the name of Christianity.

Men were not so slow in discovering the evils of the unnatural condition of society, whose origin among us I have been attempting to disclose. As early as 1698, a settlement of Quakers near Germantown, in Pennsylvania, publicly expressed their opinion of the unrighteousness of human bondage. And from that day till the present, there have flourished in our country, men of large and just views, who have not ceased to pour over this subject a stream of clear and noble truth, and to importune their country, by every motive of duty and advantage, to wipe from her escutcheon the stain of human tears. They have not lived in vain. In better times their counsels will be heard. When the day comes, and come it surely will, when, throughout this broad empire not an aspiration shall

go up to the throne of God, that does not emanate from a freeman's heart, they will live in story, the apostles of that hallowed reign of peace, and men will quote their names to adorn the highest lessons of wisdom, and enforce, by great examples, the practice of high and virtuous actions.

With the increase of the number of slaves, became more apparent the injuries inflicted by slavery itself, upon every interest associated with it. The voice of reason and humanity began to be listened to when that of interest uttered its sounds in unison. What individuals had long foreseen, some of our communities began at length to apprehend and to provide against. A duty on the importation of slaves was laid by New York, in 1753, by Pennsylvania, in 1762, and by New Jersey, in 1769. Virginia, the first to introduce them, was also the earliest in setting the example of their exclusion. In 1778, in the midst of civil war, she put upon the pages of her history, an enduring record of her respect for those rights of other men, for which she was freely pouring out her own blood, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves into any of her ports. In 1780, Pennsylvania passed a law for the gradual abolition of slavery, which has the merit of being the earliest legislative proceeding of the kind in any country. All the states, north and east of Maryland, have since passed similar laws. On the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Congress was authorized to prohibit, at the end of twenty years, the importation of negroes into any part of the United States; and the power was exercised at the appointed time. No slaves have, therefore, been legally brought into this nation since the year 1808.

After the close of our revolutionary war, many negroes who fled from their masters, and sought protection with the British armies during its progress, were scattered through the Bahama Islands, and Nova Scotia. Others had found their way to England. In 1787, a private company in England sent 400 of them, with their own consent, to Sierra Leone, on the western coast of Africa. About five years afterwards, twelve hundred of those from Nova Scotia were transported to Sierra Leone, by the British government. The Maroons, from Jamaica, were removed thither in 1805. The hostility of the French, the opposition of the Natives, the selection of a situation which proved to be unfortunate in many local particulars, and perhaps more than either, the heterogeneous materials of which that settlement was composed, for some years, retarded its growth. All these difficulties, however, have been surmounted. That colony contains more than twenty thousand souls, of whom more than three-fourths are re-captured Africans, whose rapacious owners had destined them for foreign bondage. Towns are reared up, churches and schools established, agriculture has become a settled pursuit, and society has put on a regular and stable appearance.

For some years anterior to 1816, the project of colonizing the free blacks of this country in Africa, had occupied the serious consideration of individ-

nals in several parts of the union. The rapid accumulation of free negroes, who amounted at that period, to two hundred and ten thousand, to which number they had grown from sixty thousand, in twenty-six years, became a subject of general anxiety; in some of the states laws were passed annexing the condition of banishment to emancipation. The idea of colonizing them was probably first suggested in this country from the success which attended the establishment at Sierra Leone. It was known, moreover, that the Portuguese, the French, the Danes and the English, had established white settlements along the coast of Africa, from the Cape de Verdes, to the Cape of Good Hope. More than a century ago the French had established a post on the Senegal, four hundred miles from its mouth. At Congo, the Portuguese had grown into a considerable colony. At the southern extremity of Africa, the Dutch and English had spread over a country larger than the southern peninsula of Europe. It was not then a question requiring serious debate, whether America could do what many nations had done before. In 1802, Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, in compliance with the request of the Virginia legislature, communicated by Governor Munroe, entered into negotiations, which proved unsuccessful, with the Sierra Leone company, and afterwards with Portugal, to procure a situation for an American colony of blacks in Africa. The project continued to gain strength until, on the 21st day of December, 1816, the first public meeting to form a Colonization Society was held, under the patronage of many of the most distinguished citizens of this nation.

Formed under such auspices, at such a crisis, and for such an object, this society has steadily pursued its onward course, the object of many a bitter sarcasm, of various and contradictory accusation, of flippant and most impertinent contempt, and of grave and deep reproach. Full of the noble ardor which belongs to generous enterprise, it has triumphed at every step, and won its way to the confidence and applause of men. It numbers over one hundred and sixty auxiliary societies; eleven states have, by their legislatures, recommended it to the patronage of Congress; and all the leading sects of evangelical christians in the United States, have, through their highest ecclesiastical tribunals, testified their cordial approbation of its operations. The colony established at Liberia, under its auspices, occupies a fertile, and to the black constitution, a salubrious region, extending from Gallinas river to the Kroo Settra, a distance of two hundred and eighty miles along the western coast of Africa, and from twenty to thirty miles in the interior. About one thousand five hundred colonists, who have been sent from the U. S. with about half as many more re-captured Africans, constitute an independent, republican and christian community, in the midst of that benighted land. The rights of our holy religion are regularly observed, and its precepts as well obeyed as among ourselves. Schools are regularly conducted for the education

of the youth of the colony, and many children of the natives are also training in them. All the institutions of a young, though very flourishing, community are in successful operation. I have recently seen several numbers of a weekly newspaper, published by a free man of color at Monrovia, containing notices of the various interests which indicate a well established and prosperous little state. Notices of popular elections, of the condition of the military force and the public defence, of public roads opened and repaired, of the improvement and transfer of estates, of mercantile prosperity and commercial enterprise, of the little incidents of social life, and what is not less striking and indicative of the state of the people, literary notices and light efforts in the belles lettres, for the gratification of the popular taste. Such traits as these impress us, not less strongly with the existing condition of affairs at Liberia, than those interesting details of its growth, prosperity and general advancement, which are regularly given to the American public from authentic sources, and which I could not now recapitulate, without an inexcusable trespass upon your patience. The result of the whole is full to the point, that one great object of the Colonization Society has been completely attained. A colony has been actually established, possessing all the elements of permanent and boundless prosperity. The germ of a great and cultivated nation has already taken root in the midst of Africa. The leaven of Christianity is already mixed up with the mass of her dark and absurd superstitions. How much feebler was the origin of all those astonishing triumphs of civilization, by which the little states of Greece stamped her indelible name upon the very front of human glory! How small, compared with the actual condition of Liberia, was the beginning of the Roman state—stern, wise, and unparalleled as she was—whose power overshadowed the face of the whole earth, and transmuted every thing into the likeness of itself. And who shall say that, when two centuries have passed away, the continent of Africa shall not behold millions of free and christian men, lifting up their hearts in thanksgiving to the God of their fathers, and in grateful recollections of the pilgrims of Mesurado, in like manner as we cherish the recollection of the landing at Plymouth Rock.

The American Colonization Society has probably succeeded to the extent of its original expectation. It proposed to establish a colony of free blacks, from the United States, in such a manner as would decidedly improve the condition of those unhappy persons, and greatly ameliorate the state of society among ourselves. It was originally objected, that the plan would be rendered impracticable at its threshold, by the impossibility of procuring emigrants. Experience has shown that many more were always desirous of emigrating than the society had the means of removing. At this time not less than three thousand individuals would gladly remove to Liberia, if the necessary funds could be procured. It was also objected, that the expense of removal would be so great as to prevent

its being carried to any useful extent. This was clearly absurd, unless it had been shown that it was necessarily more costly to remove a free negro to Africa from America, than a slave to America from Africa; and that our national resources were smaller when our population was ten millions, than when it was three millions. The experiment has shown that emigrants may be sent out for twenty dollars each; a sum equal in value to about three month's labour of an adult male slave in most of the slave-holding states. It was farther objected, that the unhealthiness of the climate was an insurmountable obstacle in the way of colonizing any part of Africa. The facts stated in a former part of this address, the accounts of all travellers who have visited that continent—especially of Mungo Park, who saw more of its interior than all other Europeans—and the uniform experience of the American colony, leave no room to doubt that the region of country owned by it, is pleasant, and to the black constitution, extremely salubrious. It was also asserted, that if all these obstacles were overcome and a colony established, it would be unable to support itself against the native tribes in its neighbourhood. This cavil also has been answered by experience. In 1822, when the settlement was weak and but recently established, it was fully competent to carry on, and terminate with success, a war with the native tribes. The result of that war was so decidedly favorable to the colony, that the colonial agent, Mr. Ashmun, in his report for 1825, says, "our influence over them is unbounded, it is more extensive than I dare, at this early period, risk my character for veracity by asserting. But I beg leave to refer, at least, to facts already communicated, to our military expeditions into the heart of the country uninterrupted, to our purchase of the Saint Paul's, admission into the Grand Bassa, and acquisition of the Sesters. On several occasions of alarm from the interior, the whole population of the country has been ready to throw itself into our arms for protection." What adds greatly to the security of the colony, both from internal and foreign enemies, is the connexion of the agent of our government for re-captured Africans, with the affairs of the establishment. That agent is also the society's colonial agent; the re-captured Africans of whom he has the charge, by authority of an act of Congress, form a part of the colony, and their protection of necessity involves its security. Mr. Stockton of the United States Navy was one of the signers of the treaty, by which a part of the territory was ceded to the society. Captain Spence built a fort on the Cape, at the public expense, supplied it with guns, and the American flag was hoisted on its battlements. He, also, left an armed schooner for the better protection of the colony. The agent for re-captured Africans, as already stated, is appointed by the authority of our government, and is supported by it.

We have then a practical illustration of the manner in which three hun-

dred thousand free negroes may be removed from among us, and planted in security in the land of their ancestors. Almost the entire voice of the country proclaims that object to be worthy of our highest efforts, whether we consider what is due from a christian nation to the victims of its own avarice and oppression, or what is necessary in a wise people towards providing for their own security, and the peace of their offspring.

If I were to attempt to draw a picture of the suffering and degradation of this multitude of beings, reduced to that condition by our own policy and social state, I should only repeat in your hearing what has been often said. If I should set out to develop the ample means, and competent legal authority residing in our different governments, state and national, to redress evils which exceed by far the most forcible descriptions of them which have fallen under my notice, I should have to recapitulate to you, those views and arguments which are already familiar to the public. On none of these points will I detain you, but leaving them to rest on the able expositions from a great variety of sources, which are accessible to every one who desires such information, I will pass on to other considerations, which grow out of the operations of the society. Although they may not have entered largely into its original design, some of them have a higher interest than the direct, primary object for which it was organized. He who has considered the removal of our free blacks to Africa, as the ultimate point of this noble enterprise, has taken a very inadequate view of a subject of singular interest and almost unlimited extent. The blessings in Africa, to America, and to the whole world, which will follow the accomplishment of the simple and practicable scheme of the society, cannot now be grasped by any human intelligence; but enough can be foreseen to commend it to our earnest and zealous support.

The first of what may be called the collateral effects, attending the fulfilment, in some good degree, of the natural hopes, to which the successful operations of this society have given life and vigour, to which I will direct your notice, is the political and intellectual regeneration of Africa. One of the most uniform and curious facts in the history of man, is his constant propensity to migrate. Hardly one example can be found, of a nation locating the permanent seat of its empire in the native land of its inhabitants. Every people of which we have any account has been a nation of wanderers; some by peaceful acquisition of unoccupied regions, some by purchase, most by the power of their victorious bands. Driven out by the wants of too dense a population; fleeing from the various calamities by which every region has at some period been visited; persecuted children of God; oppressed disciples of liberty; incited by the love of gold, and the still more unappeasable lust of conquest; every motive in short, has operated to make men wanderers, and all nations colonists. With the tribes that have gone out in all ages, have gone out also the manners, the social institutions, the tastes, the literature, and the knowledge of their

country. Behold the overruling providence of God! America, the freest the wisest, the most practical of nations, is pouring back her streams of liberty and knowledge, upon the most degraded of them all. Behold the noble retribution! She received slaves—she returns freemen! They came savages—they return laden with the fruits of civilization. And though they earned in tears, and anguish the more intense that it found no utterance, every boon they can carry back to their afflicted tountry; yet, in the day of her regeneration, will Africa forget the wrongs inflicted on her for centuries together, in gratitude for the distant, but sacred, recompense. We can look back through buried ages, to the monuments of her power and grandeur, to the triumphs of her renowned captains, to the early cultivation of her people, and the rich contributions of her sons to the stores of ancient knowledge in all its multiplied departments; and we can well imagine the rapture with which her awakened sons will dwell on the tale of her departed glories, and rekindle in her breast that sacred flame which ages of wo had extinguished. We can look onward, as upon our own country, and see the lessons of wisdom, and liberty, and public strength, and social order, speaking forth in the acts of living men: and we can adequately conceive how confusion, and imbecility, and civil darkness, will flee away from the land into which the knowledge and the practice of such institutions shall be transplanted. These things we can foresee. But we cannot tell how deeply the seed we are planting may shoot its roots into a kindly soil. We know not how lofty may be its trunk at the meridian of its perfect strength. We cannot tell how many children of affliction may gather round it, and be secure. We see not how far its shadow may extend over nations that we now know of only by their crimes. But we know that we are acting well, and that the issues are in the hands of Him who is mighty to redeem.

I do not doubt that one of the surest, and certainly the most important, effects of the Colonization of Africa, on the proposed plan, will be the conversion of its inhabitants to Christianity. From the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, that country is possessed by Pagans. The Mahomedans occupy Egypt and the Barbary coast. The people of Abyssinia, or upper Ethiopia, are called Christians, but they retain many Pagan and Jewish rites. In the North of Africa are a few Jews, who manage what trade that region is possessed of; and in the South of Africa there is a small Colony of French Huguenots, planted nearly a century and a half ago. There is a moral fitness in the thought, and it is deeply solemn also, that we, who have contributed so largely to the degradation of Africa, and aided so fully in heaping upon her sons the direst calamities to which flesh is heir, should also be the instruments of bestowing on her the costliest gifts and richest blessings our nature can receive. The Christian public cannot fail to perceive, in all these operations, the hand of that presiding Providence, which, having permitted the wretched African to be

enslaved, that he might be christianized, now demands his restoration, that he may christianize his brethren. The time is fast approaching when the earth and all the fulness of it shall become the large inheritance of those, to whom it appertains by the promise of the eternal God. The reign of his own glorious kingdom is almost at hand, and when his people saw, even afar, the approach of its hallowed dawn, a new spirit fell upon them. They have arisen to do their Master's work, and to possess what is their own. You see them in the islands of the most distant seas. Their feet are in the midst of the pathless wilderness. In the great city, amid the busy haunts of men, and in the desolate abodes of wretchedness and squalid want, you behold the traces of their ardent labours. The Arab in the desert hears his unwritten dialect made the vehicle of salvation. The wandering hordes, whose names civilization is not able to recount, find their tents become the abode of those who are worthy to have been the associates of the Apostles. The Brahmin by the Ganges throws aside the chain of his accursed caste. The savage of our own wilderness forgets the wrongs which the fierce white man heaps upon his smitten race, and listens to the still small voice, which directs him to a higher and sure hope. The mariner, in his trackless wanderings, rears above his perilous home the unwonted banner, the emblem of his return to God. The way of the Kings of the East is drying up apace; and the scattered and afflicted seed of Abraham turn their longing hearts again towards the Mount of Olivet and the city of the Great King. Nine millions of copies of the Holy Scriptures have been distributed through the world, in one hundred and sixty languages and dialects, by the instrumentality of about four thousand five hundred organized Societies. Forty-five missionary presses have been established; forty missionary colleges put in operation, and six hundred and fifty ordained missionaries, aided by about three thousand assistants, are operating throughout the world, at more than five hundred and forty foreign stations. There are three hundred thousand children in the missionary schools. Fifty thousand persons converted from Paganism, are members of the Christian churches, and it is computed that more than five thousand are annually converted to the service of the living God. Four hundred thousand heathens have renounced idolatry; and in ten years the Gospel has been preached, at the various missions, to not less than four millions of adult persons. One hundred and sixty millions of tracts have been thrown into circulation, and there are over two millions of sabbath scholars under training throughout the world. It is an era of vast and magnificent christian enterprise. Every engine which the most ardent and intrepid piety could put in requisition, is wielded against the kingdom of darkness, and it already totters to its predestinated overthrow. Africa is partaking of its noble work; and she will partake more largely. The little band at Liberia, who are spreading over the wilderness around them, a strange aspect of life and

beauty, are in every sense a missionary station. Every ship freighted from our shores with their suffering kindred, will be freighted also with the heralds of the cross. You will see the light breaking in upon one and another dark habitation of cruelty. The night of heathenism will depart. One tribe after another will come to the light of Zion, and to the brightness of her rising. Ethiopia will awake and rise from the dust, and look abroad on the day, and stretch her hands out to God. The light will still spread, and kindle, and brighten, till all the fifty millions of Africa are brought to the glorious liberty of the sons of God!

The civil, intellectual and religious cultivation of a people carries with it the possession of all the indispensable ingredients to high national happiness and virtue; and is scarcely consistent with the prevalence of those brutal and inhuman practices which exist among savage and heathen nations. Amongst the present crimes of Africa, there is one encouraged and shared by nations calling themselves civilized, so horrible and atrocious, that its certain extirpation, by the means we have been noticing, would alone be sufficient to commend the American Colonization Society to the support of every enlightened man. I have already presented you with a brief account of the origin of the slave trade, so far as it was connected with our subject. There are some crimes so revolting in their nature, that the just observance of the decencies of speech deprives us of the only epithets which are capable of depicting their enormity. Every well regulated heart is smitten with horror at the bare idea of their perpetration; and we are uncertain whether most to loathe at the claim of those who habitually commit them to companionship with human nature, or to marvel that the unutterable wrath of heaven doth not scathe and blast them in the midst of their enormities. Let the father look upon the dawning intelligence of the boy that prattles around his knee, the pride of his fond heart, and the hope and stay of his honest name; and then, if he can, let him picture him in distant bondage, the fountain of his affections dried up, the light of knowledge extinguished in his mind, his manly and upright spirit broken by oppression, and his free person and just proportions marred and lacerated by the incessant scourge. Let the husband look upon the object in whose sacred care he has "garnered up his heart," and on the little innocent who draws the fountain of its life from her pure breast, recalling, as he gazes on one and the other, the freshness and the strength of his early and his ardent love; and then if he be able, let him picture those objects in comparison with which all that earth has to give is valueless in his eyes, torn from him by violence, basely exchanged for gold, like beasts at the shambles, bent down under unpitied sorrows, their persons polluted, and their pure hearts corrupted—hopeless and unpitied slaves, to the rude caprice and brutal passions of those we blush to call men. Let him turn from these spectacles, and look abroad on the heritage where his lot has been cast, glad

and smiling under the profuse blessings which heaven has poured on it, let him look back on the even current of a life overflowing with countless enjoyments, and before him on a career full of anticipated triumphs, and lighted by the effulgence of noble and virtuous deeds, the very close of which looks placid, under the weight of years made venerable by generous and useful actions, and covered by the gratitude and applause of admiring friends; let the man-stealer come upon him, and behold the wreck of desolation! Shame, disgrace, infamy; the blighting of all hopes, the withering of all joys; long unnoticed wo, untended poverty, a dishonored name, an unwept death, a forgotten grave; all, and more than all, are in these words, *he is a slave!* He who can preserve the even current of his thoughts in the midst of such reflections, may have some faint conception of the miseries which the slave trade has inflicted on mankind. I am unable to state with accuracy, the number of the victims of this horrible traffic; but if the least dependence can be placed on the statements of those persons, who have given the most attention to the subject, with the best means of information, it unquestionably exceeds ten millions of human beings exported by violence and fraud from Africa. This appalling mass of crime and suffering has every atom of it been heaped up before the presence of enlightened men, and in the face of a Holy God, by nations boasting of their civilization, and pretending to respect the dictates of christianity. The mind is overwhelmed at the magnitude of such atrocity, and the heart sickens at the contemplation of such an amount of human anguish and despair.

This trade has been abolished by the laws of every civilized nation, except Portugal and Brazil. Our own national act for that purpose, passed on the 2nd day of March, 1807, and preceded by twenty-three days, a similar act by Great Britain, achieved by the friends of humanity in that realm, after a struggle of twenty years. Acts of mere prohibition, however, were found unequal to the suppression of crimes which had been maturing for more than three hundred years. After several amendments to the law of 1807, it was enacted on the 15th of May, 1820, that every person proved to be engaged in the slave trade, should be adjudged guilty of piracy, and punished with death. Here, also, our country was in the van of nations. The glory of vindicating the rights of man, on the broad principles of truth and nature, and of first assuming this noble stand against the long cherished and guilty customs of the whole world, is due to the Congress of the U. States. Nor should it be forgotten that the recommendation for the passage of this law, came from a committee acting on a memorial of the American Colonization Society. Such acts unquestionably exercise a very salutary influence over those persons who might be disposed to engage in the slave trade; and are exceedingly valuable as high indications of public sentiment, and as imperishable monuments, erected by the highest authorities among men, to clear and noble

principles of right. But they cannot, of themselves, effect their own benevolent purposes. After the passage of the act of 1820, it was stated on the floor of Congress by gentlemen representing several slave-holding states, that no fewer than thirteen thousand slaves were annually smuggled into the United States. And we have undoubted authority for believing, that at least sixty thousand negroes are yearly transported from Africa, under circumstances of as great cruelty as have ever marked that traffic. The slave trade can be no otherwise effectually abolished than by shedding a stream of moral light upon the dark regions where it flourishes, so broad as to reveal it in its naked atrocity to all its wretched victims. Nor are there any other apparent means by which this can be effected, but the full accomplishment of the plan of African Colonization:

It is generally known, that the original members of the American Colonization Society anticipated, that at some future period, the general government and some, if not all of the state governments, would co-operate in their exertions for the removal of an evil which was obviously national in all its aspects, and which no private exertions were adequate to extinguish. This just expectation was expressed on the face of their original constitution, and has been constantly manifested in all their proceedings. I do not doubt that the general and state governments possess the constitutional power to make pecuniary contributions in furtherance of the objects of the society, and as it is a point heretofore very ably elucidated, I will not now trespass on your time by drawing it into discussion. Every reason which commends the scheme to the support of the people of this nation, commends it also, to the patronage of all our governments. Every motive which operates on the minds of slave-holders, tending to make the colonization of the free blacks an object of interest to them, should operate in an equal degree to secure the hearty co-operation of the government of every slave-holding state. And I confess it is this view of the subject which, as a slave-owner and a citizen of this Commonwealth, appears to me, to draw it so peculiarly up to the exigencies of our situation, and to lay open before us a political moral above all others clear and explicit. We say, we are the friends of African colonization; its lesson is already precisely taught, and it only remains for us to go whither the light of its example points us.

It was never the intention of the society to interfere with the rights of the proprietors of slaves; nor has it at any time done so. It took for granted the fact, that slavery was a great moral and political evil, and cherished the hope, and the belief also, that the successful prosecution of its objects would offer powerful motives, and exert a persuasive influence in favor of emancipation. And it is from this indirect effect of the society, that the largest advantage is to result to America. It has shown us how we may be relieved of the curse of slavery, in a manner cheap, certain, and advantageous to both the parties.

I have already, briefly, pointed to the origin of negro slavery in the new world. Throughout the continents of North and South America, it is now tolerated only by the United States and Brazil. The wisest and most imbecile of all governments agree only in this, that oppression, injustice, and hereditary wrong are sanctified by any pretence of public necessity. Yet we shut our eyes to the iniquity of such conduct, and solace ourselves with the reflection, that we would have been wiser and more virtuous than our fathers, and that no hope of gain could have seduced us into the violation of the plainest dictates of humanity. And how, I pray you, do we manifest the sincerity of such convictions? Is it by professing to be the disciples of the living God, and wringing tears of anguish from our brethren in Christ? Is it by being clamorous about our love of liberty, and exercising daily in private life a ferocious tyranny? Is it by proclaiming the ardor of our sympathy for every people struggling against oppression, while grinding down two millions of human beings in hopeless bondage? Is it by denouncing the slave trader as a pirate, and punishing with death a crime whose horrid fruits are our daily care and enjoyment? Alas! that man cannot act as wisely as he reasons; that he cannot be made to understand, that the union between virtue and happiness is indissoluble and eternal!

Hereditary slavery is at war with the principles of every species of social system. Even the fierce and intolerable rule of a military despotism, has this to alleviate its sway, that it tolerates no subsidiary tyranny. It is at war, also, with every law of nature, with every lesson of experience, and with every conclusion of reason. As it exists among us, it presents an aspect scarcely less singular, than it is indefensible. In those states where it is tolerated the organic law does not pretend to define it. Our own Constitution merely organizes it as an existing condition, and then limits it in various particulars. Who were to be slaves under it, or how they became so originally, it presumes not to decide. The constitution of Virginia, under whose sway slaves were first introduced into this state, is profoundly silent on the subject. Could the ordinary powers of that government suffice to inflict hereditary slavery on any class of its people? In the general statutes of England, at any time in force here, do we find this question settled? In the common law of that realm, which abhorred slavery, shall we find the recorded doom of endless and involuntary bondage? Alas! we find the record of our national crimes written the plainest in their daily perpetration. The legislative acts, which, with a cool atrocity to be equalled only by the preposterous folly of the claim they set up over the persons of God's creatures, doom to slavery the free African the moment his eyes are opened on the light of heaven, for no other offence than being the child of parents thus doomed before him, can, in the judgment of truth and the estimation of a just posterity, be held inferior in heinousness, only to the first act of piracy which made them

slaves. It is in vain that we cover up and avoid such reflections. They cling to us, and earth cries shame upon us, that their voice has been so long unheeded. The free Lybian, in his scorching deserts, was as much a slave when he rushed, in the wild chase, upon the king of beasts, as is his unhappy offspring before our laws cleave to him. God creates on slaves. The laws of man do oftentimes pervert the best gifts of nature, and wage an impious warfare against her decrees. But you can discover what is of the earth, and what is from above. You may take man at his birth, and by an adequate system make him a slave, a brute, a demon. This is man's work. The light of reason, history and philosophy, the voice of nature and religion, the Spirit of God himself proclaims, that the being he created in his own image, he must have created free.

I am not putting forward any novel or extravagant opinions. All this, and more, was the fruit of our glorious revolution; and to establish it, was its costly blood poured out. It is asserted, as the very first self-evident principle, in the Declaration of our independence, that all men are created free and equal; and the second is, that these rights are in their nature unalienable. These are the foundation principles of that immortal instrument. They are reiterated in express terms in nine of the American Constitutions, and result by the strongest implication out of them all. They are sentiments consecrated to our country, coeval with its national existence, and illustrated and enforced by the proudest monuments in its history. Yet there are not wanting those who assert that the Constitution of this Commonwealth is directly in conflict with these sacred truths. This is not perhaps the proper occasion to enter into that discussion; and I the more willingly forbear to do so, as I have heretofore argued that question somewhat at large. It is clearly however of the very essence of free government, that it should possess the powers necessary to secure the prosperity of its people, to enforce their unalienable rights, and to provide for its own preservation. He who will show that this is not accomplished by the Constitution of Kentucky, will cast a blot on that assemblage of great men, and on that era, which our citizens delight to contemplate as among the most illustrious in our annals. He will establish the unhappy fact, that our fathers, while they thought they were mitigating the rigours of slavery by a wise forecast and a vigilant humanity, were in truth rendering it hopeless and endless; and that instead of planting a deep foundation for the glory of this beautiful region, they were dooming it to be a prison-house forever, and us, their children, to be its wretched keepers. And when he does all this, he will prove, at the same moment, that that instrument has asserted what is not true in fact, that it has upheld what is indefensible in reasoning, that it has established what is fatal in practice, and that it is wholly inadequate to the exigencies of society.

He who is created free, cannot in the view of reason, even by his own vol-

untary act, bind himself to slavery; because no compensation can be equivalent to that from which he has parted—his liberty; and because whatever might be the consideration pretended to be given, it would pass through the slave to his master, who would thus enjoy both the thing bought and the price paid for it. This is an absurdity too gross to be entertained by any one with whom it would be worth the trouble of reasoning. Still less can a man barter away the rights of his unborn offspring, except in a manner subject to their confirmation or rejection at the years of maturity. In this case, every reason applies that does in the other, and these in addition, that here there could be no pretence of necessity over a being not yet created; and in any case, the parent could part with no greater right to control the child, than he himself enjoyed, that is, till the child was capable in mind and body of controlling itself. Such are the plain dictates of common sense. Similar to them are the doctrines of all our constitutions on the subjects of citizenship and naturalization; and that of Kentucky expressly provides for the voluntary expatriation of its citizens, and guarantees that right, as one of "the general, great, and essential principles of liberty." But if it were otherwise, in stating the original principles of all rational law, we have a right to look beyond all human governments; and instead of being impeded by their dicta, to bring them to the same standard of judgment, by which all things else should be measured. The law is to be obeyed, because it is the law; but it is to be commended only when it is wise and just.

It can be no less incorrect to apply any arguments drawn from the right of conquest, or the lapse of time, as against the offspring of persons held to involuntary servitude. For neither force nor time has any meaning when applied to a nonentity. He cannot be said to be conquered, who never had the opportunity or means of resistance; nor can time run against one unborn. Those who lean to a contrary doctrine, should well consider to what it leads them. For no rule of reason is better received, or clearer, than that force may be always resisted by force; and whatever is thus established, may, at time, be lawfully overthrown. Or, on the other hand, if error is made sacred by its antiquity, there is no absurdity, or crime, which may not be dug up from its dishonoured tomb, and erected into an idol, around which its scattered votaries may re-assemble.

Let it be admitted, for a moment, to be just for one race of men to hold another in perpetual and involuntary slavery; suppose it, farther, to be consistent with the clear and upright spirit of Christianity. Is such a condition of things advantageous to a State? Does it add any thing to its strength or riches? There are in this commonwealth, not far from two hundred thousand slaves. Now whether is it not better to have within our bosom two hundred thousand free citizens, attached to our political institutions, and ready to contend unto death in their defence, or an equal

number of domestic foes—foes by birth, by colour, by injuries, by cast, by every circumstance of life—ready to take advantage of every emergency of the state, to work our injury? Whether is it better to have two hundred thousand labourers, in the most abject condition of ignorance, with no motive for toil but the rod, and no rule of conduct but the caprice of a master, sometimes indeed humane and just, but often hardly more refined than themselves; or an equal number of hardy, happy and laborious yeomanry, such as the heart of a patriot would yearn over in the day of his country's prosperity, and repose on, as on a rock, in the hour of her need? Vain and most futile is the philosophy which will allow a man to doubt, choosing between such alternatives.

Whatever is contrary to the laws of nature or the rules of justice, must, of necessity, be ultimately hurtful to every community which attempts to enforce it. For no human sagacity can foresee all possible contingencies; nor can any state of artificial preparation, however ample, encounter at every point, the ceaseless activity of principles which belong to the very essence of things. This is most eminently true of the evils which result out of slavery. It feeds, as it were, upon itself, and reacts again in multiplied forms of ill. The care which in other countries would be bestowed, in better living and more bountiful support, on the poorer classes of the whites, is in slave countries lavished on slaves, and they increase faster in proportion. Their increase again encourages the emigration from amongst us of the labouring whites, whose small places are bought up, to add to the extensive farms cultivated by slaves. Then our laws of descent reduce the children of the rich to moderate circumstances; who, rather than lose idle rank, sell out and remove to some new country, where, in the gradual improvement of affairs, they hope to regain their former condition. We lose, in this manner, the bone and sinew of the state; but the slaves remain and increase, to fill up the space thus created. While this destructive operation is accomplishing, the slave owners themselves are only procrastinating a little the day of their own trial. As the number of slaves increases, their value must diminish, with the diminishing value of the products of their labour, in an increasing ratio. Then comes the competition with free labour from the adjacent states. This region of country is already supplied to a great extent, with articles of the first necessity, from other states, which we ought to produce as cheap as any other people, and some of which we formerly exported in immense quantities. Other articles which we still look upon as among our most valuable staple productions, are brought into this state, and sold at a profit, by auction, in the streets of our villages. All this must produce a continual decline in the value of slaves, which will still decline further as they steadily grow upon the whites, until they become themselves the chief article of export. Such is already the case in large portions of several of the slave-holding states. The value of the staples of the

Southern States, would, for some years, keep up the value of slaves. But when the progress of events shall produce the same condition of public necessity there, that is steadily advancing here, and they will no longer receive slaves as merchandise, it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee the calamitous condition that must ensue, over the whole slave-holding region. Never was there a more fallacious idea, than that slavery contributed any thing towards the permanent resources of a state. It is an ulcer, eating its way into the very heart of the state, and which, while it remains, cannot be mitigated by any change of constitution, but would work its effects with unerring certainty, under every possible condition of society.

There is another aspect of this painful subject, which is full of deep and mournful interest. Men will not always remain slaves. No kindness can soothe the spirit of a slave. No ignorance, however abject, can obliterate the indelible stamp of nature, whereby she decreed man free. No cruelty of bondage, however rigorous, can suppress, forever, the deep yearnings after freedom. No blighting of deferred and crushed hopes, will so root them from the heart, that when the sun shines and the showers fall, they will not rise up from their barren resting place, and flourish. The stern Spartan took the dagger and the cord. With what avail? The wiser Roman, as he freed his slave, against whom no barrier was raised in the difference of complexion, allowed him to aspire to most of the rights and dignities of citizenship, and to all the privileges of private friendship. Yet, the annals of the empire show, that this was scarcely any alleviation of the calamity. The slaves of the Jews, the remnant of the conquered nations of the land, for a long course of ages, were by turns, their victorious masters, and menial servants. Here is no doubtful experience. History sheds on this subject a broad and steady light, and sheds it on one unchanging lesson. Domestic slavery cannot exist forever. It cannot exist long, quiet and unbroken in any condition of society, or under any form of government. It may terminate in various ways; but terminate it must. It may end in revolution; bear witness Saint Domingo. The Greek and the Egyptian took other methods, effectual each, if fully acted out, and differing only in the manner of atrocity. It may end in amalgamation; a base, spurious, degraded mixture, scarcely the least revolting method of the three. Or it may be brought to a close, by gradually supplanting the slaves with a free and more congenial race among ourselves; and restoring them to the rights of which they have been so long deprived, and to the land from which their fathers were so inhumanely transported. That would be a just recompense, for their long hereditary sufferings. It would be a noble conclusion to a condition of society, horrible in its inception, cruel and unjust in every stage of its continuance, and which, without some such interference, must be utterly ruinous in all its results. The first part of such a scheme

has been matured, and as far as seemed practicable with a degraded caste, executed in many of our most prosperous states. We see by their examples, that it is effectual; by their redundant prosperity, that it is full of wisdom. Of its humanity, let him speak, who living among Free-men, owns and governs slaves. But its true and full completion will not come to gladden the hearts of men, until we shall have restored to Africa, all the children of whom our avarice has robbed her; until we shall have paid her the vast debt, which centuries of patient suffering under our merciless grasp, give her the sacred and irresistible title to demand; until America, within all her borders, shall contain no slaves; and Africa shall receive, in every recess of her dark empire, the light, the freedom, the power of knowledge, and the consolations of eternal hope, which God has given us, in trust for her redemption.

Intelligence.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE XENIA COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.—A procession of the Teachers and Scholars of the Sabbath and other Schools of Xenia, was formed at the Court-House, and marched to the grove in the rear of the Associate-Meeting-House, where the members of the said Societies attended agreeably to previous arrangement.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. John Steele.

The Annual Report of each Society was read. That of the Male Society by the Rev. H. M'Millin, and that of the Female Society by Mr. Albert Galloway.

Thomas C. Wright, Esq. addressed the Meeting in an eloquent and impressive Speech.

The children and members, and others, then came forward and deposited their contributions in a "Colonization Box" provided for that purpose.

The Female Society adjourned into the Meeting-House, and elected the following Officers for the ensuing year:—

Mrs. JANE STEELE, *First Directress*.

Mrs. NANCY TOWLER, *Second, do.*

Mrs. M. A. M'MILLIN, *Secretary*.

Mrs. MARTHA GALLOWAY, *Treasurer*.

Managers.

Mrs. B. Munroe,

Mrs. Hester Martin,

Mrs. Jane Kyle,

Mrs. M'Daniel,

Miss Eliza Jane Davidson,

Mrs. Rachel Mitchell,

Mrs. Harriet Parkison,

Mrs. Margaret Adams,

Miss Mary Marin,

Mrs. Hutcheson.

The Male Society being convened in the grove, adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Colony of Liberia furnishes satisfactory evidence that the Colonization Scheme is founded in wisdom, justice and humanity, and that, therefore, it deserves our zealous and persevering support.

2nd. That we consider Education in letters, and in all the pursuits of life, vitally important to the Colony of Liberia; and that, therefore, so far as practicable, emi-

grants thereto should be qualified, by an education for being useful and active citizens.

3d. That the Society recommend to the Board to appropriate a part of the funds to the education of one or more fit colored persons; provided such person or persons give satisfactory evidence of a willingness to emigrate to the Colony.

The following persons were elected for the ensuing year:—

JOSEPH KYLE, Esq. *President.*

JOSIAH DAVIDSON, *Secretary.*

JOHN GOWDY, *Treasurer.*

Vice Presidents.

Rev. John Steele,
John Alexander, Esq.
Dr. Joseph Johnson,

Rev. Hugh M'Millen,
William Ellsberry, Esq.

Managers.

Rev. A. W. Poage,
Rev. James Adams,
James Morrow,
Thomas Steele,
James Miller,
James Gowdy,

Rev. Samuel Wilson,
Rev. James Towler,
Joseph Grover,
William Currie,
James Dallas,
John Mitchell.—*Ohio Western Citizen.*

JUVENILE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This society celebrated its first anniversary in the Hall of the Mechanics Institute, on Monday, July 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses of a very interesting character were made by six of the members of the Society; and were listened to with apparent delight by a very respectable audience. The contributions and subscriptions amounted to \$15 16. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

Henry H. Goodman, *President.*

Jerome Twitchell, *Vice-President.*

Jonathan Edwards, *Rec. Sec.*

John Finley, *Treasurer.*

A. Blanchard, *Cor. Sec.*

D. Thorpe, *Committee of Advice.*

Managers.

Samuel B. Halley,
E. M. Clark,
John Settle,
Albert Henry,

J. G. Gassaway,
Nathan Marsh,
Lewis Cist,
Samuel R. Wilson.—*Cincinnati Jour.*

A gentleman who has been employed as an agent in New-Jersey and Delaware, writes—

I have during three weeks past, visited the principal cities and towns in the northern part of this State—I have generally had large congregations—I am encouraged to hope, that about \$2000 will be raised in these places the present year.

The Secretary of the Elkton, Kentucky, Colonization Society, writes: Every day brings the delightful intelligence that public sentiment is rapidly changing for our benefit, and that our great and holy cause has taken a deep hold on the feelings of the people.

On the Fourth of July, 1830, an auxiliary Colonization Society was formed at New Richmond, Clermont county, Ohio. The names of the officers of this Society are as follows:—

DOCTOR JOHN G. ROGERS, *President.*

DAVID JONES, *Vice-President.*

CHARLES W. SWAIN, *Secretary.*

ROBERT PORTER, *Treasurer.*

Thomas Glisson, Caleb S. Walker, Joseph Durham, D. Davis and Levi Moss, *Solicitors.* The Secretary is of the opinion that much might be done in that county were the subject brought fully before the citizens.

MORAL DARKNESS IN AFRICA.—When it is recollected that the light of revelation once illumined this populous region, it is more distressing to reflect on its present degradation, of which an instance is given in the Missionary journal of the French Missionary, Mr. Rolland. Having stopt with his companions in a small valley to pass the night, a man clothed in sheep skins came up, and assisted to unyoke the oxen, and kindled a fire. Mr. Rolland was at first alarmed by his appearance, but soon found that he was a poor slave, sent by his master to seek a strayed ox. He had been two days in the desert, and that day had eaten nothing, but partook with them. He was a Frenchman, a native of the isle of France, who had been in Africa 34 years. He was captured in a French vessel by an English frigate, and sold as a slave with nine others, captured with him. To the question, Does your master teach you to read the Bible? he replied, "My master does not trouble himself with these things; he does nothing but urge us to work from morning till night." He said he knew nothing about the existence of a God, nor of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of sinners. Mr. Rolland endeavoured to instruct him, and to teach him the sinful state of man, and of redemption by Jesus Christ. The aged man listened attentively, and seemed anxious to obtain further knowledge in the heavenly doctrine of salvation.—[*Watchman.*]

THE SLAVE TRADE.—"It would be easy to prove," says Humboldt, "that the whole archipelago of the West Indies, which now comprise scarcely 2,400,000 negroes and mulattos, (free and slaves) received, from 1670 to 1825, nearly FIVE MILLIONS of Africans! In these revolting calculations on the consumption of the human species, we have not included the number of unfortunate slaves who have perished in the passage, or been thrown into the sea as damaged merchandise."

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PLEDGED.—A friend of the American Colonization Society, in Lexington, has pledged himself to pay \$500 to the Treasurer of the Society; to be paid in ten years, in regular annual instalments of \$50 each; in order to aid the Board of Managers in their benevolent enterprise of African Colonization. In pursuance of this pledge, he has sent on to the Treasurer \$50 for this year.

From the Cincinnati Journal of May 21st, 1831.

LANE SEMINARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Agreeably to an appointment, a meeting was held in the Lane Seminary, which being opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, was addressed by Robert S. Finley, Esq., agent for the Col. Society, and after a few brief remarks, relative to the condition, utility and future prospects of Liberia; it was resolved, that a Society be formed Auxiliary to the State Society at Columbus; which being agreed upon, Dr. A. Guy was called to the chair, Mr. Dunham appointed Secretary, and after adopting a constitution, the following persons were elected its officers:

Doct. A. Guy, *President.*

Mr. Lawin, *Vice-President.*

J. E. Bright, *Secretary.*

Mr. J. Balford, *Treasurer.*

Directors.

J. W. Dunham,	H. Maltbe,
J. J. Murdock,	F. Beryhill,
L. Bridgeman,	A. S. Ross,

Hail, O Africa, your returning sons,
Welcome to your shores the sun of righteousness.

From the Cincinnati Journal.

A PROPOSITION.—Whereas certain friends of the Colonization Society have expressed a desire to liberate their slaves, provided they could find ways and means to pay their transportation to the Colony; now to aid and assist such persons in their benevolent desires, the undersigned will agree to feed, clothe, and pay the transportation of fifteen able bodied men for one year's faithful service of each man.

JAMES PERRY,
R. WALLACE.

CINCINNATI, June 3d, 1831.



Speech of Mr. Breckenridge.

The Speech which we publish in our present number, is certainly an able and eloquent production. In the sentiments of this speech generally, we concur, but we wish it to be distinctly understood, that we consider slavery to be an evil, which cannot, without producing evils greater than itself, be abolished, except by deliberate, cautious and gradual measures. The present generation did not produce, and are not therefore res-

possible for the *existence* of the present form of society in our Southern communities. If the state of things is wrong, it should be set right, but only with due regard to the rights and interests of all parties. The Colonization Society is removing the greatest obstacles in the way of emancipation, but none, we think, who is acquainted with the circumstances and condition of our Southern States, and who has any conscience or humanity, would deem it expedient or Christian to dissolve *instantaneously* all the ties which unite masters and slaves. We rejoice in the awakening interest felt in the cause of the Colonization Society throughout Kentucky, and the greater part of the Union. The condition of our coloured people demands the sober and solemn consideration of all the friends of our country and our race. Judicious plans for their relief and improvement cannot too speedily be adopted. The obligation to adopt such plans, is not less imperative and immediate than the duty of frowning upon all attempts to infringe upon the rights of any of our citizens, or disturb the peace of any part of our country. We have no sympathy with the man, who, professing to condemn war, is doing all in his power to kindle hostile feelings, and the fiercest passions in the minds of a numerous class of our population.

Expedition for Liberia.

The Brig Criterion is now ready for her departure from Norfolk. She takes out ample supplies, and a considerable number of emigrants for the Colony. We are expecting daily information in regard to those who embark in her. It is probable that another vessel will soon be despatched.

Schooner for the Colony.

The liberality of the Pennsylvania Society, has enabled the Managers to build a Schooner at Baltimore, of about sixty tons, for the use of the Colony. She is now nearly completed, and is said to be remarkably beautiful and well built. She will prove a great acquisition to the Colony.

Noble Example.

It will be seen from our list of donations, that a generous individual has paid into our Treasury \$1000. You may, said he in his letter dated July 4th to us, consider me a subscriber on the plan of the Hon. Gerrit Smith of this State, and you can draw on me at once for the first payment of \$100, or should you think the whole payment of \$1000 more advantageous to the Society in its present comparatively incipient state, you can draw on me for the whole. Such liberality is cheering, and animates our hope, that the great objects of the Society will not be left in any respect unaccomplished.

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 27th June, to 27th July, 1831.

Collection by Rev. James H. Hotchkiss, in Pres. Congregation, Hector, N. Y. together with a small sum given by a social party, per R. Smith, of Hector, N. Y.	\$7
in Amherst College Chapel, Massachusetts, per S. M. Worcester,	50
in Presbyterian Church, Union Town, Pa. per H. Campbell,	7 23
in Baptist and Presbyterian Congregations of the Rev. H. T. Kelley, and Rev. Jacob Bailey, Kingsville, Ohio,	12
in Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg, Pa. per Rev. D. Denney, Pastor,	15
by Rev. Stephen G. Rossel, Methodist Church, Baltimore,	35 62
in Associate reformed congregation, Chillicothe, Ohio, by Rev. Joseph Claybaug,	16 23
in Foster's Methodist Chapel, Ross county, Ohio, by Rev. Joseph M. Trimble,	20
in Methodist Church, Chillicothe, Ohio, by Rev. John M. Powers,	14
in Belfontaine, Ohio, by Joshua Robb,	11
in Saint John's Church, Washington, by Rev. William Hawley,	16 68
4th Presbyterian Ch, do Rev. Mr. Danforth, at the Monthly concert of prayer, in eighth Presbyterian Church, by Rev W L. M'Calla, Philadelphia, Penn. per Joseph P. Engles,	5 83
by Rev. Robert Cathcart, in York, Pa.	16
	15

Collection by Rev. J. A. Herring, in Fairfax circuit, Va.	5	
in 1st Pres. Ch. Easton, Pa. per R. S. Gray,	20	
by Rev. Mr. Smith, Ebenezer Station, Wash-	12	
ington,	13 30	
in East Kishicoquillas Presbyterian Congre-	15	
gation, by Rev. James Nourse,	57 25	
in 1st Presbyterian Church, Patterson, New		
Jersey, per Samuel Fisher,	10	
in do Baltimore, by Rev. W. Nevins,	10	
in Presbyterian Cong. of Upper West Cono-	15	
gocheauge, per James C. Watson, of Mess-	31	
ersburg, Pennsylvania,	51 66	
in Methodist Episcopal Church, Wellsburg,	15	
Va. per Rev. L. L. H. Hamblin, ...	12 37	
in Methodist Episcopal Ch. Newburg, N. Y.	1 26	
by Rev S. L. Stillman, per G. P. Discoway,		
in Congregational Society, Norwich, Con. Rev		
Henry Benedict, Pastor, per W. M. Betts,		
in Trinity Church, New Haven, Connecticut,		
per Rev. H. Crosswell,		
in Congregational Ch. Lenox, Berkshire, co.		
Mass. by Rev Dr Shephard, Pastor, per		
William P. Walker,		
in Christ Church, Washington, by Rev. Mr.		
Hatch, per John P. Ingle,		
in Deerfield, New Jersey, balance of collec-		
tion, per Rev Mr. Burt,		
in Oxford and Belvidere congregations, under		
Pastoral care of Rev J N Candee, per J Ken-		
ney, of Belvidere, N. J. \$17 02		
Children in Belvidere Sab. School, 2 98	20	
by Rev. James B. Morrow, in Presbyterian		
Church, New Philadelphia, Ohio, \$6 25		
deduct amount paid for postage, . 25	6	
by Rev. John T. Wheat, in Episcopal Church,		
Wheeling, Virginia,	15	
in Millford, Connecticut, by Rev. Archibald		
Train, per B. Peino,	12	
per Rev. David D. Field, of Stockbridge, Ms.		
as follows, viz:		
in his Church,	\$33 40	
in Rev. Mr. Dwight's Congregation,		
in Richmond, Massachusetts, 10 17		
in Rev. Mr Hayden's Congregation in		
Egremont, Massachusetts,	6 50	50 07
in Pres Cong. of Congruity, per Rev. S.		
McFarren, of New Alexandria, Pa.	10	
in Wyoming, Genessee county, New York,		
per N. Sanbourn, ...	11	
Adonijah Bidwell, of Hilldale, New York, an-		
nuual contribution, ...	10	
by Rev. B. Semple, at Slippery Rock Congre-		
gation, Pa. per Rev. William Cairnes,	3	
in Parish of St. James, Boardman, Trumbull		
county, Ohio, under Rev. M. T. C. Wing,		
and in Sunday school in Boardman, and in		
Canfield, per H. M. Boardman, Jr. Warden,	8	

Abner Wesson, one year's subscription to Repository, .	2
do donation,	8
Dr. John P. Coulter, and Cyrus Sprink, for Repository, .	4
Collection by Rev. Thomas G. Jones, in the Baptist	
Cong. Wooster, Ohio, per C's. Sprink, Esq.	6
in Presbyterian Church, Fredericktown, Md.	
per Rev. Joseph G. Hammer,	23 83
Auxiliary Society, New Richmond, Clermont	
co. Ohio, per Robert Porter, Esq. Treasurer	20
at New Marlboro', Massachusetts, on 4th of	
July celebration, per Aretas Rising,	13
S. L. Hamblin, of West Liberty, Ohio co.	
Va. as follows:—	
Additional collection in Wellsburg,	
Pa. making in all \$11	\$1
in Meth. E. Church of West Liberty,	14 25
M. E. Ch. Short Creek, Ohio co Va.	4 75
in 1st Pres. Ch. Pittsburg, Pa. per	
Rev. F. Heron,	\$75
do from Sabbath School children on	
4th July, per do do at do 27	102
at Brighton Temperance Colonization Society,	
Brighton, Mass. per Noah Worcester,	12
in Baptist Ch. and Society, Montrose, Pa. Rev	
D. Dimrock, Pastor, per W. L. Post,	7
in Cong'l. Soc. of Otis, Ms. per B. Seymour,	4
in Milton Church, Pa. per Rev. J. Hood,	10
by Rev. G. C. Leigh, in Methodist Church,	
Lexington, Kentucky, per J. Harper, Esq.	28
Fourth of July offering from the youth of	
Prospect Hill School, near Fredericktown,	
Md. per Honourable Edward Woodbridge	11 50
by Rev. H. M. Kerr, of Rutherford, North Car-	
olina, at Little Britain,	5
by Rev. G. W. Elliott, at Sabbath School cel-	
ebration in his Society, Bergen, New York,	13
in Rev. Wells Bushnell's Presbyterian Cong.	
Meadville, Pa. per Joseph Morrison,	15
by Rev T. Love, in his 2 churches at Loves-	
ville, Del.	5
by Rev. William A. Hawley, at Hinsdale, Mas-	
sachusetts, per Monroe Emmons,	11
by Rev D. H. Johnson, at Mendham, New	
Jersey, per Luther Concklin,	12
(received per W. Wallace,) by Rev Franklin	
Putnam, Presbyterian Minister, at Dayton,	
Ohio, per Ed. Putnam, as follows, viz:	
From Presbyterian Society, at Day-	
ton, taken up on Sabbath prece-	
ding the Fourth of July,	\$25
Females of the P's. Soc. at Dayton, O.	20
by Presbyterian and Meth. children	
of said place,	5
in part of collection, by Rev. J. A. Copp, at	
Winchester, Tennessee,	10
by Rev. Charles Bayter, of Corinth, Vermont,	5
Donation by Rev Charles Bayter of Corinth, Vermont, .	1

Collections by John Perkins, of Athens, Ohio, as follows, viz:

in Presbyterian Church at Athens,	\$25 97		
in Sunday School at do 4th July,	6 77		
in Sunday School at Alexandria,.....	2 26	—	35
A T Nye, of Marietta, Ohio, as follows, viz:			
at Quarterly Meeting, of the Marietta Temperance Society,	\$32 50		
in July, 1830, in Pres. Congregation, in Fearing, Ohio, Rev Luke De Witt, Pastor,	2 37		
by S. D. Heldridth,	1		
by W. Wilcox,	50		
by D. Putnam, Jr.	1		
by D. Putnam,	5		
	\$42 37		
Deduct exchange on draft,	31	—	42 06
by Rev. James May, in St. Stephens Church, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania,			6 79
by Rev E Clapp, in South N. Marlborough Ma. in 1st Pres Ch Morristown, Pa. per W Powell, in N. Providence and Jefferson congregations, Pennsylvania, by G. Vannerman,			6 10 5
Gersham Hyde of Portland, Me. as follows, viz:			
in Portland on the 4th of July,	\$51		
of John Pearson, Esq. of Bangor for the Repository,	2		
in Kennebunk Port, July 4th to constitute their Pastor, Rev Cephas H. Kent a Life Member of the American Colonization Society,	30		
by Rev. Mr. Adams, contributed in his Society, Camden, July the 3d,	9		
by Rev. F. Fitch, Belfast,	7		
by Rev. Stephen Thurston, contributed in his Soc. Prospect, July 3d, from Wm. Hovey, Warren, for Repository, per Rev. Asa Cummings, by Samuel Fechem, Saco, do do.	5 26 4 1 50	—	109 76
by Rev. T. J. Dorsey, of Methodist Episcopal Church, as follows, viz:			
at Middleburg, Virginia,.....	\$9 75		
at Rehoboth,	12 25		
at Upperville,	3 31	—	25 31
by Rev. E. G. Babcock in 1st Cong'l church and Society in Shetford, Vermont,			13
by Rev. E. C. M'Guire, Fredericksburg, Va. Everard Peck, Rochester, N. Y. as follows:—			18
in St. Luke's ch. by Rev. H. I. Whitehouse, \$63 at Sabbath School celebration 4th July,	30 50		
At meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society at Brockport, per Rev. I. Myers, after a discourse by the Rev. M. Adgate,	17 14		
Sundry individuals,	34 35		
Ladies' Auxiliary Col. Society of Rochester, by Rev. Chas. P. M'Ilvaine, Brooklyn, N. Y. in Pres cong. Hanover, Pa. Rev. J. Snodgrass,	105 01—250 43 29 8 35		

Collection in Meth Ep ch, Georgetown, by Rev. J. L. Amis,	13	75
in Dr. Balch's Pres ch, Georgetown, per J S Nevius	5	10
in Pres ch, Kenhawa C H. Va. by Rev N Calhoun	15	
at a general meeting of Sunday Schools of same		
place and Kenawha Salines, after an interesting		
address from one of the little boys in favor of the		
Col Society, the little children contributed	15	
another part of Rev. N Calhoun's ch, Kenawha Sa.	8	
by I A Lewis, from sundry individuals at Kenhawa	4	
by Rev. Saml. Hamilton, in Somerset, Ohio,	7	17
by Rev. E H Field, at McArthurstown, Ohio,	1	
by do do at Logan, Ohio,	6	
by Rev. Jos M Matthews of Ohio, after a sermon by		
him, in the Methodist ch, Staunton, Va. \$8 25		
Additional contributions, making with 50		
cts not transmitted last year,	1 75	10
by Rev. Saml H. Peckham, in North		
Parish, Haverhill, Massachusetts,		
and Plaistow, N Hampshire, \$2		
donations by himself, 1	—	3
in Christ ch, Cincinnati, O, by Rev. B. P. Aydelot,	25	
by Rev D Peers, Southampton, Long Island, N Y	10	
Richard Semmes of Wheeling, Va. on account of African		
Repository, per Rev. John Thomas Wheat,	5	
Donation by Thomas Harback of Wilkinsonville, 1		
do for Repository,	2	3
James Dudley for 1 year's subscription to Repository,		
per Thomas Harback, of Wilkinsonville, Massachusetts,	2	
Nathan Thomas of Bennetaville, South Carolina, for 1		
year's subscription to Repository,	2	
W. L. Breckenridge of Maysville, Kentucky, a subscri-		
ber for the Liberia Herald,	5	
Wills Valley African Benevolent Society, per William		
Chamberlain of Welttown, Cherokee Nation,	8	
Repository, one years subscription, by Rev. W. Cairnes,	2	
Contribution by Mrs. Mary O'Hara, for sending emi-		
grants to be selected by the Society,	30	
by Rev John Cooke of Hanover county Va. to		
make him a Life Member,	30	
by Rev. Mr. Winans, as follows, viz:		
A gentleman of Mississippi, his 1st In-		
stalment on plan of Gerrit Smith, \$100		
Rev J. Smylie of Centreville, Amite,		
Mississippi, for Repository,	4	
Edward N. Sale of Franklin, Attaka-		
pas, Lou. for Repository,	2	
	\$106 00	
Exchange for draft,	53	105 47
by E. Whittlesey of Canfield, Trumbull co.		
as follows, viz:		
Colonization Soc. of Warren, Ohio, \$80		
Deduct cash,	80—79	20
by Sunday Scholars of the 1st Cong'l. Soc.		
Warren—deducting one per cent,	12 03	91 23
This sum arose from a contribution of an assembly of persons in Warren,		
on the 4th inst. and from contributions at an earlier period.		

Donation from William Young, of Port Gibson, Miss.	4
by Miss Ann Smith, of Williamsboro, North Carolina, per Rev. Alexander Wilson,	5
from a Disciple in Philadelphia, to constitute Rev. Thomas G. Allen, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, a Life Member, to be applied to the supply of the Colony with the word of God, or the blessings of the Gospel,	30
E. C. Delavan, Esq. of Albany, New York, his subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. paid in full,	1000
by Rev G Lemmon of Warrenton, Va. as follows, viz:	
in Epis Ch. Warrenton, 3d of July,...	11 12
in Female Col Soc. Warrenton, Va.	23 87
A few Gentlemen, near Oak Hill, Fauquier co. Va. on plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. third payment,	\$100
Miss A. H. Marshall, Oak Hill, Va.	5
" Mary Marshall, do	5
Repository, per D. Barnes, of Brownsville, Pa.	145 5
Aux Col Society of Zanesville & Putnam, Ohio, of which \$20 was paid by the Young Ladies' Society of Putnam, per William Hadley, Esq. Treasurer,	132
Collection by Rev C G M'Lean in the Gettysburg & Hill congregations, Adams county, Pennsylvania,	20
in Queen Ann Parish, Prince Georges county, Md. by Rev George L. Mackenheiner,	10
in Trinity Church, Upper Marlborough, Prince Georges county, Md. by Rev Jno Swann,	11 25
Wm Gregory, Esq. Treasurer of the Alexandria Col Soc. the following, viz:	
Collection in 1st Presbyterian church by the Rev E Harrison, in 2d do by Rev Wm C Walton	26 07 13 37
St Paul's church by the Rev William Jackson, ..	56 68
Contributions by the Scholars of the Sunday School attached to St Paul's church,	4 71
do by the male & female Scholars of the Sunday School attached to 2d Presbyterian church,	78
Collection in the Episcopal church, Leesburg, Va. by the Rev B C Cutler,	22 60
The following sums were received through James C Dunn—	
Collection by Sabbath Schools of the Pres ch in New Albany, Indiana, per H Scribner, Esq.	25
in Meth Ep church, by Rev. Mr. Daniel, do.	10
by Rev Robt Semple of New Castle, Pa.	35 5
by Rev Wm Monroe in Methodist congregations, viz:	
at Brucetown, Va.	3 90
at Middleway, Va.	4 48
at Charlestown, Va.	16 87
Donation by John T Clark, Esq. of Mount Laurel, Va. being a balance of \$10 after paying his subscription to the African Repository up to February 1832, which he directed to be so applied,	25 23 6
Total,	<u>\$3,591 94</u>

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VII. SEPTEMBER, 1831. No. 7.

**Character and Influence of the Coloniza-
tion Society.**

THE founders of the American Colonization Society sought to establish it upon principles so humane, just, patriotic and unexceptionable, as to command for it the approbation and support of all virtuous minds. The purity and benevolence of the motives of those who first moved for the formation of the Society, and were principal agents in giving to it existence, cannot be questioned. If a Christian profession, honoured by an exemplary life—if long and disinterested efforts for the improvement and happiness of their fellow men—if the absence of all motives of selfishness or ambition be evidence in their favour, no one will hesitate to admit that their intentions were benevolent when they united in the establishment of the Colonization Society. The characters of Finley, and Mills, and Washington, and Caldwell, and Harper, and Fitzhugh, (who, alas! are no longer with us,) as well as of many still living who acted with them, are elevated far above the reach of calumny or suspicion.

It is plain that if the founders of the Colonization Society were actuated by benevolent motives, the operations of the Society were not limited specifically to the free people of colour because of unconcern for the interests or welfare of another portion of our coloured population. True benevolence embraces all men; and if, in a particular instance, it excites efforts in

behalf of one man rather than another—for one class of men rather than another, it is only, because the judgment dictates, that efforts so directed, will prove of greatest utility.

The different circumstances of different sections of our country in regard to our coloured population; the fact that one portion of this population is free, and the other is not; the various rights, interests and habits connected with the system of slavery, and the diversity of opinion growing out of these and many other causes, rendered it necessary that any plan, designed for the improvement of the free people of colour, should be adopted with caution and executed with discretion. Nothing was more important than that the plan should be one in which all the humane and benevolent could unite; that it should be *national in its character*—of course, founded upon principles to which none could reasonably make objection. It must not infringe upon private or political rights; it must neither disturb the peace nor endanger the welfare of any portion of the country. It must go forth in the meekness and power of truth, moving the minds of men with gentle and persuasive influence, and gaining victories only over the human conscience and the human heart.

The object of the Society, as declared in its Constitution, is “to colonize, (with their consent) on the Coast of Africa, the free people of colour residing in our country; and to act in effecting this object in co-operation with the General Government, and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.”

The specific object to which the entire funds of the Institution are devoted, is simple and plainly unexceptionable in this respect, that it interferes with no rights of individuals, and with no law of the land. Every thing is voluntary in the design and operations of the Society. No one aids the Society except of his own free will—no man of colour receives the benefits of it unless he chooses to emigrate. But we rely not upon the simplicity and unexceptionableness of the Society’s plan for its justification. A plan may be simple—it may be left to the judgment and free-will of every man to adopt or reject it, and yet its tendency may be injurious to the temporal and moral interests of mankind. Consequences the most fearful might

result from voluntary associations to propagate the doctrines of infidelity; yet such associations might violate no law, and trespass on no man's rights.

The great question to be considered is, whether the Colonization Society be a *beneficent Institution—whether it be well adapted to effect, and is actually effecting by virtuous means, a great and good end.*

The practicableness of the Society's plan we shall not now consider. Arguments to prove it are unnecessary, for it has been demonstrated by the actual establishment of a Colony under auspices the most favourable, and with the fairest promise. The work of colonization, then, can be done, and we need only inquire whether the Society, in accomplishing it, is by virtuous means, effecting on the whole, a great and good end.

I. Let us consider the influence of the Society upon the character, condition and prospects of the *free people of colour.*

It should not be forgotten, that the Society, at its origin, and during its early operations, received the approbation of nearly all the intelligent free men of colour in the United States. A few opposed it; yet generally, they confided in the Society as a benevolent and wise institution. They saw what all must see, that, though nominally free, freedom is not to them the same as to the white man. Invaluable as is this blessing to others, it is comparatively of little value to them. They did the Colonization Society the justice to believe, that it proposed their settlement in Africa, not because unfriendly to their improvement here, but because it appeared certain, that it was neither in the power of benevolence or legislation to remove their disabilities; to save them from influences which must repress hope and weaken exertion. To us it seems evident that the man of colour may as soon change his complexion, as rise above all sense of past inferiority and debasement in a community, from the social intercourse of which, he must expect to be in great measure excluded, not only until prejudice shall have no existence therein, but until the freedom of man in regulating his social relations is proved to be abridged by some law of morality or the gospel. The command of the Saviour is indeed comprehensive—requiring us to regard every man as our neighbour, and to do unto him as we would that he should do unto us. But

the reason and conscience of every man decree that he should be free in his social relations; and of course no individual can claim from others what he would never feel himself bound to grant to them. And certainly never would his dearest rights be surrendered, when he saw clearly that such a sacrifice would retard rather than promote the improvement and happiness of mankind. Is it not wise, then, for the free people of colour and their friends, to admit, what cannot reasonably be doubted, that the people of colour must, in this country, remain for ages, probably forever, a separate and inferior caste, weighed down by causes, powerful, universal, inevitable; which neither legislation nor christianity can remove. The structure and arrangement of society may give all possible privileges to the people of colour, and these causes remain the same. That he is affected by them, is not the fault of the coloured man. It is the fault of no one, but a misfortune for which the Colonization Society offers the only remedy.

If, however, the view which we have now taken of the condition and prospects of the free coloured people of our country be incorrect, it appears to us too plain to be denied, that both their *happiness and usefulness will be increased immensely* by their colonization in Africa. The very grandeur of the enterprise which they are called upon to achieve, will enlarge their conceptions, and waken them to a new and nobler life. Even the difficulties which they must encounter, will give vigor to intellect, and activity to invention. Nor is this a benefit lightly to be considered, when we reflect how long they have been without the most animating and stimulating motives for intellectual exertion.

The early circumstances of the people of New England rendered them proverbially enterprising; and we recently heard a foreigner remark, that England had hardly made a single invention in the mechanic arts, which had not already been improved upon in the United States. National, like individual character, is often elevated and strengthened by circumstances; and no one can doubt that many causes, which can never be realized here, will operate in Africa, to develop the talents, invigorate the faculties, and dignify the purposes of the people of colour. They will not there be depressed by the con-

sideration of their past condition, and by the presence of men of superior powers and attainments.

No longer conscious that they are far behind those with whom they dwell in the race of improvement, their efforts will be made with the hope and with the assurance of success.— They will no longer be objects of charity, but dispensers of charity. They will no longer look to others as to their superiors, but be regarded themselves as superiors. They will discipline themselves while they teach others; and, while others show them respect, they will acquire a character which ought to be respected. And is it possible that they can look abroad upon the wide field for usefulness, enterprise, and honour, which will be spread out before them in Africa, and remain insensible to the innumerable, the mighty motives it presents to arouse their faculties and inspire them with noble sentiments? Is there nothing stirring in the hope of suppressing the slave trade,—so long the reproach of Christendom—the terror and curse of Africa—which has turned pale the features and made sick the heart of humanity—nothing to plant freedom, civilization and Christianity in a land where despotism, superstition and barbarism have unitedly, and for ages, held dark dominion—nothing to enlighten and regenerate a continent, making it the peaceful asylum, the rich heritage of men of colour, of all countries and for all time? Have objects like these, pursued, no power to elevate the character and enlarge the mind?

But it may be said, perhaps, that the emigrants to Africa have many difficulties to encounter, and that the climate is destructive to health and life. We admit that there are difficulties and trials, and that the climate has, in some cases, (particularly among persons from the Northern and from the high lands of our Middle States,) proved injurious to health and even fatal to life itself. The difficulties in the enterprise, however, are not worthy to be considered. Those men of colour who laid the foundations of the Colony of Liberia, who have known and felt them all, will testify that they have already reaped a rich reward. They will unitedly declare that the blessings *now* theirs, have a value far beyond the price they cost. But when they look to the future—when they consider the privileges and blessings secured for their posterity, they feel that their worth is

inestimable; that the sacrifices made, and the trials endured, to obtain them, deserve to be forgotten, as the little troubles of a voyage by him who has brought home with him a fortune.

The mortality which has occurred in Liberia, is to be attributed but *partially* to causes which cannot be controlled, and has been confined almost exclusively to emigrants from the North, and from the upper country of our Middle States. And it should be remembered, that this is an evil limited to a *single generation*: while the good accomplished by colonization is to bless *all succeeding generations*.

The natives of no country enjoy better health than those of Africa; and the children of those who are now emigrating will be natives.

But will any reflecting and benevolent man say, that the good to be effected by the Colonization of Africa is not sufficient to justify some sacrifices, and some hazard of human life?

In a single slave-ship, we believe, more persons have perished, perished in agony, than have died from the influence of climate, since its origin, in the Colony of Liberia. But how shall we speak of the evil of the slave trade—where shall we find language to describe its enormous atrocities? “It desolates,” says Judge Story, “whole villages and provinces, for the purpose of seizing the young, the feeble, the defenceless. All the wars that have desolated Africa for the last three centuries, have had their origin in the slave trade. It breaks down all the ties of parents and children, and family and country. It shuts up all sympathy for human suffering and sorrows. It stirs up the worst passions of the human soul, darkening the spirit of revenge—sharpening the greediness of avarice—brutalizing the selfish—envenoming the cruel—famishing the weak, and crushing to death the broken-hearted. The blood of thousands of the miserable children of Africa has stained her shores, or quenched the dying embers of her desolated towns, to glut the appetite of slave dealers.—The ocean has received in its deep and silent bosom, thousands more, who have perished from disease and want, during their passage from their native homes to the foreign colonies.”

It has been ascertained by Mr. Clarkson and others, that the mortality which prevails among the slaves exported from Africa, (the number of which has at some times equalled 100,000,

and has, of late, been not less than 50,000 annually) during the passage and seasoning, has in the course of two years reduced about one half, the whole number which were embarked in Africa. In the name of humanity, then, and our holy religion, we ask every free man of colour who shares in the feelings of our nature, and especially who partakes of the spirit of Christ; when he knows, that to suppress the slave trade, Africa must be civilized—that her civilization is nearly, if not absolutely impossible, except by the return and efforts of her children—we ask every such man to judge, whether, because some may suffer, and some die in establishing Christian colonies upon her coast, the glorious work should be abandoned? We maintain that the Colonization Society is a truly benevolent Institution; not only because it tends to improve the condition and elevate the character of the free people of colour, in such manner and degree, as more than to compensate for any difficulties and trials to which they may be exposed in Africa, but because the sufferings they may endure, and the lives which may be sacrificed in their emigration and settlement, are as nothing compared with the *sufferings they may prevent, and the lives they may save* among their brethren. And is there nothing in this consideration to minister resolution and happiness to the Colonists in Liberia? We have rejoiced in the belief that, under the Divine government, to be useful was to be happy; and that our Saviour spoke the truth when he said, it is more blessed to give than to receive. But supposing the happiness of the people of colour would be the same whether they remain in this country, or settle in Africa, and from their removal no benefit would result to the community in which they reside; still the fact that they bear with them to Africa civilization and religion, is motive, *weighty enough to influence them to emigrate, and us to assist them.* They go to the land of slaves to sound the trumpet of jubilee—to the land of barbarians, to call them forth from the wilds and caverns of a horrid superstition, to the light and blessings of civilized life—to a land of crime and blood, holding up before its miserable inhabitants the sign of the cross, and making their dwellings joyful with the purity of virtue, the spirit of peace, the songs of salvation, and the hope of immortal glory.

But it should be kept in mind, that the climate of Africa is unfavourable only to coloured emigrants from a northern or mountainous district of our country—that many of the deaths which have occurred, (and which have been much fewer in proportion, than in any one of the early American colonies) have been occasioned by other causes than climate; and finally, that we have reason to believe that the interior of the continent, which will soon be in possession of the people of Liberia, is as healthy as any other country. What incalculable benefits had been lost to the world, had the first settlers in these United States retired faint and despairing from our shores, at the first blow and shock of calamity? God be praised for their firmness of heart!

II. Let us consider the moral influence of the Society on the system of slavery.

Here it seems proper to remark, that the Society has no influence upon slavery, excepting a *moral influence*. It embraces in its provisions only the free. It does not interfere—it desires not to interfere, in any way, with the rights or the interests of the proprietors of slaves. It condemns no man because he is a slave holder; it seeks to quiet all unkind feelings between the sober and virtuous men of the North and of the South on the subject of slavery; it sends abroad no influence to disturb the peace, and endanger the security and prosperity of any portion of the country. It believes that slavery can only be abolished by a system of measures founded upon the opinions and consent of the slave holders. It looks not to the General Government to effect its abolition. The States wherein it exists are alone regarded as possessing the right and power, under the Constitution of the country, to legislate upon it. But although slavery is untouched by any direct operations of the Society, its moral influence is working safely, extensively, and effectually, in favour of voluntary emancipation. The Society arose and has been sustained by a spirit of benevolence to the unfortunate, and by conferring blessings in the legitimate sphere of its operations, it sets an example which many a noble-minded master of slaves has rejoiced to imitate. It shows how emancipation may be effected with benefit to the slave and without detriment to the public welfare. It offers the most

powerful motives to the humanity and religion of the master, and takes away all excuse for perpetuating slavery on the ground of political necessity. It shows how this evil may be removed, and thus silently invites individuals and States to adopt measures for this end, which cannot be too soon commenced, or too vigorously prosecuted; but which must, if judicious, be gradual in their operation, and made to harmonize with the great, essential, and multiplied interests of society.

To the moral influence of the Society on the system of slavery, there can be no reasonable objection; and it is plainly working more effectually for the diminution and final removal of this, our greatest moral and political evil, than every and all other causes that have been, or can be, made to operate. The early friends of the Society, and those particularly, whose interests were all identified with those of the South, deemed its influence on slavery among its greatest advantages. Said Gen. Harper, "It (the scheme of African Colonization) tends, and may powerfully tend to rid us gradually and entirely in the United States, of slaves and of slavery; a great moral and political evil, of increasing virulence and extent, from which mischief is now felt, and very great calamity in future is justly apprehended. It is in this point of view, I confess, that your scheme of Colonization strongly recommends itself, in my estimation, to attention and support." Said Judge Washington in his address at the first annual meeting of the Society,— "The effect of this Institution, if its prosperity should equal our wishes, will be propitious to every interest of our domestic society; and should it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions, the only blot which stains them; and in palliation of which, we shall not be at liberty to plead the excuse of moral necessity, until we shall have exerted all the means which we possess, for its extinction."

Nor was the beneficial effect of the moral influence of the Society, more distinctly recognized by any of its advocates, than by the Putnam county Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgia, in 1821, in its published Report.

"The accomplishment of our object," say the Managers, "will secure to any proprietor of slaves an opportunity, if he thinks

proper to exercise the right, of disposing of his property as he pleases; a right for which, we all strenuously contend, but which none of us possess." Again, "Turn loose a person of colour in the southern country, then, and without adding to his happiness, you increase in the community an acknowledged nuisance; transport him to Africa, and you promote his happiness, make place for a valuable white member of society, and add to the strength and security of the community." Here then the moral obligation to extend the benefits of the Society at some time, to those in servitude, is inferable from the creed of the Putnam Society; for who will deny, that to promote the happiness of others and the welfare of the community, is an obvious Christian duty?

From its origin, the Society has experienced opposition from a few individuals, widely separated from each other in place and in opinion, but both far from the unexceptionable and truly Christian principles of the Society. The one class, appear to think that slavery should be *perpetual*, the other, that it should be *instantly abolished*. The arguments of the former would be equally valid for the slave trade on the African Coast, and are at war with every principle of free government: those of the latter confound the misfortunes of one generation with the crimes of another, and would sacrifice both individual and public good to an unsubstantial theory of the rights of man. Both these extremes we are solemnly bound to avoid. That the system of which we speak is a great moral and political evil, is admitted by nearly all the reflecting and virtuous citizens of our country. It is equally plain that for the origin and existence of this system, the present generation is not responsible. Their duty is fulfilled, then, if, taking things as they find them, they endeavour to make them as they should be, without needless delay, and by all the means in their power. Though every virtuous man will aim to promote that state of society which secures freedom and equal rights to every member of the community, and though of the possibility of such a state under the influences of civilization and christianity, we ought not to despair, yet it is unquestionable that individual freedom and individual happiness should be ever considered subordinate to the public good. *It is not right that men should be free, when their freedom will*

prove injurious to themselves and others. Hence in all enlightened communities, the restraints upon minors, and upon all who are found incapable of judging and acting for themselves. We ask those who declaim most vehemently against the peculiar institutions of the Southern States, whether should a body of Ashantees be suddenly and mysteriously transported to the United States, these wild and savage men should be left without restraint; or rather, whether benevolence and justice would not alike dictate that they should be placed under laws, far more rigorous than those to which any portion of our population is subjected? If they admit that such Ashantees might be placed under severe restraints, they admit, that, on the subject of the abolition of slavery, it is right that we consider, not only the condition of one, but of all classes—not individual freedom and happiness only, but the public welfare. Those who oppose the moral influence of the Colonization Society on the system of slavery, might, with equal propriety, war against the spirit of the age, and the mild and gentle spirit of the Christian religion. It was Christianity according to Dr. Robertson, which weakened the feudal system, and finally abolished slavery throughout Europe. “The doctrines which it taught concerning the original equality of mankind, as well as the impartial eye with which the Almighty regards men of every condition, and admits them to the participation of his benefits, are inconsistent with servitude. Men were so sensible of this inconsistency, that to set their fellow christians at liberty from servitude, was deemed an act highly meritorious and acceptable to Heaven.—The humane spirit of the Christian religion struggled with the maxims and manners of the world, and contributed more than any other circumstances, to introduce the practice of manumission. The formality of manumission was executed in a church, or a religious assembly.” That the moral influence of the Colonization Society has already operated with persuasive, but powerful influence in favour of voluntary emancipation, will be denied by none that are acquainted with its history. A large number of the emigrants to Liberia have been slaves, liberated with a special view to their colonization in Africa. These have not been the aged and the infirm: but the young and the active, and in several instances, all belonging to the high-minded pro-

prietor, have been sent with supplies, as freemen, to the Colony. And many more are now held in trust, ready to be delivered over to the Society whenever it can receive them.

III. Not less favourably does the Society bear upon the great moral and political interests of this Union. We might here exhibit the opinions of our wisest statesmen, many of whom have been citizens of the South, in proof that our coloured population is a cause operating to diminish the industry, the improvement, the moral welfare, and political strength of the nation.

It may be set down rather as the misfortune than the fault of the free man of colour, that he too seldom feels animated with noble purposes of effort for himself, his family, or his race. He cannot be expected, where he feels himself belonging to a degraded caste, greatly to improve his condition, or to contribute much to the general good. Many free men of colour, we know, have, under circumstances most unfavorable, shown themselves capable of virtuous and honourable action. Still, while their emigration as a class would be every thing to them, it would be of essential benefit to the country.

But the plan of the Society admits of an indefinite extension, and it is offered, with full demonstration of its practicableness, to the consideration of those individuals and states to whom, as matter of right and duty, it pertains to decide when and how others than those already free shall be permitted to share in its benefits. If, moved by the spirit of Patriotism and Philanthropy, they shall adopt this plan and prosecute it with vigour, we may anticipate for our beloved country deliverance from its worst evil, and the renown of an enterprise signally beneficent to a large and long afflicted portion of mankind.

IV. We have already alluded to the revolution, great and glorious, which is to be expected from the operations of the Society in Africa. To civilize and christianize a pagan and barbarous continent—to suppress a traffic which has for ages filled it with lamentations and covered it with tears and with blood, is certainly an object for which the charity of individuals and the powers of the nation may not unworthily be employed.—Have not the injuries long received by Africa from us given her some special claims to our interposition and kind offices in her

behalf? And when, in the prosecution of a scheme most benevolent in its aspect towards the free people of colour, those in servitude, and towards our nation, we can set free a continent: changing her darkness to light, her grief to joy, her waste and desert plains to garden spots of fruitfulness and beauty, and where superstition hung his altars with terror, and poured out upon them human blood, build temples to the Prince of Purity and Mercy and Peace, calling forth humanity from bondage, from despair, and moral death, to the life of angels and their bright and everlasting rewards, can we hesitate to urge forward this scheme with all our means and with all our might?

It has been said that little has been effected by the Colonization Society. But is it indeed little for a private Society, in the space of fourteen years, to explore a distant and almost unknown coast to purchase an ample territory—to establish a colony, prosperous and well defended, of from fifteen hundred to two thousand people, to bring under its influence and its laws several thousands of the natives, and thus to diminish very considerably the slave trade?—Is it nothing to have secured the attention of a great nation to the subject of its labours, and increased its annual income ten fold—is this little or nothing? We submit it to the public judgment.

It has been said that the Society is unfriendly to the improvement of the Free People of Colour while they remain in the U. States. There is no truth in the assertion. We rejoice in their happiness and their prosperity. The Society exerts no power, moral or otherwise, to *compel* them to emigrate. They are left free to accept or to reject the advantages which it offers. But we hope that they will judge of the character of the Society from its avowed principles and actual proceedings, and not from the misrepresentations of its enemies.

We rejoice in the belief that upon the high and unexceptionable ground assumed by our Society, the wise, the patriotic and religious of every section and state of this Union may cordially unite. The number, activity, and liberality of its friends daily increase. That its enemies are summoning all their forces against it cannot be denied. With some it would do too little, with others too much. Some denounce it as selfish, and others as fanatical. But it is neither the one nor the other. Intent

upon accomplishing a great and good end by virtuous means, and convinced that this end can be fully attained only by the united efforts of the patriotic and pious throughout the land, it cherishes the hope that its principles and measures will commend themselves to every man's conscience, and receive the support of every friend of man and of God.

Agency of the Rev. Mr. Bascom.

This Gentleman has recently returned from a visit to several of the South-Western States, where his exertions have been attended with success. We have seen in the public papers, notices of addresses delivered by him in many of the Cities, and County Towns of that section of our Country, and we have evidence that his arguments and his eloquence have contributed greatly to promote the interests of the Society. The following is extracted from a letter recently received from this Gentleman.

BLUE LICKS, (Ky.) AUGUST 11, 1831.

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honor of reporting the following collections: Woodville, Wilkinson county, Mississippi, \$100—Port Gibson, Claiborne county, Mississippi, \$400, a small portion of which is remaining in the hands of the collectors—Bethel church, Claiborne county, Mississippi, \$91—Natchez, Mississippi, \$443 59 (original count 454 59, an error, corrected by the collectors)—Pinckneyville, Mississippi, \$37 37—St. Francisville, Louisiana, \$36 06—Kingston, Adams county, Mississippi, \$50—Pine Ridge church, Jefferson county, Mississippi, \$40—Ashbury chapel, Jefferson county, Mississippi, \$31 75—Philadelphia chapel, Jefferson county, Mississippi, \$34 87—Thomas H. Chew, Laurel Hill, Louisiana, \$5 for Repository—Vicksburg, Warren county, Mississippi, \$109 06—Clinton, Hinds county, Mississippi, \$36 68—Rev. John Lane, Vicksburg, Mississippi, in advance, for the Repository, \$2—Rev. J O T. Hawkins, \$2 for Repository—Wesley Coleman, Esq. New Orleans, by Rev. Mr. Curtiss, \$5—Rev. Mr. Curtiss, Natchez, Mississippi, \$2 50—Mrs. Curtiss, \$2 50—Colonel Ragan, Clinton, Mississippi, \$10 for the Repository, five years subscription—Huntsville, Alabama, \$134—Florence, Alabama, \$51 50—Tuscumbia, Alabama, \$17 22—Courtland, Alabama, \$54 25—Athens, Alabama, \$32 37—Blue Spring Camp meeting, Madison county, Alabama, \$36 12—Fayetteville, Lincoln county, Tennessee, \$31 81—Shelbyville, Tennessee, \$9 62—Murfreesborough, Tennessee, \$34 87—Franklin, Tennessee, 10 81—Nashville, Tennessee, \$110 50.

I have also to report, the formation of "The State Colonization Society of Mississippi," at Natchez—"The Woodville and Wilkinson county Colonization Society"—"The Port Gibson and Claiborne county Colonization Society"—"The Vicksburgh and Warren co'y. Colonization Society"—"The Clinton and Hinds county, Colonization Society"—all of Mississippi—also the "Athens and Lincoln Colonization Society," Alabama—beside numerous additions to pre-existing Societies, in different places.

I am now hastening on to Pittsburg, to meet the session of the Pittsburg Annual Conference of our church, in that place, the 25th inst. The public prints have spoken so fully and freely on the success of my mission, I need not be minute. It is believed much good was effected in favour of the enterprise in New Orleans.

Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

H. B. BASCOM.



Agency of R. S. Finley, Esq.

We observe with great pleasure the success which attends the energetic and well directed efforts of Mr. Finley. The following are extracts from letters recently received from him:—

WINCHESTER, (Ky.) June 8, 1831.

DEAR SIR—On Saturday, 16th of April, I delivered an address in Versailles to a respectable meeting, called on a limited notice, after which about \$50 were subscribed in aid of the Colonization Society. Measures were also taken to form a Female Society in that place. On Sunday, the 17th, I delivered an address in the Woodford church, (Woodford county) under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Saml. V. Marshall. I found among the members of this church and congregation several wealthy and influential individuals, determined friends both of colonization and emancipation, some of whom were educating their slaves with a view to send them to Liberia; others intend to emancipate the future offspring of their slaves.— On Tuesday, the 19th, I delivered an address at Frankfort, and received subscriptions to the amount of \$125, which was considerably increased the next day. On Friday, the 22d, another meeting was held and a Female Society formed, and about an equal amount subscribed. On Sunday, the 24th, I delivered an address in the 1st Presbyterian Church in Louisville, and on the subsequent evening, a large meeting assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at which about \$300 were subscribed and on Tuesday evening, another meeting was held, and a small but very promising Female Society was formed. I would take this occasion to remark that the interest with which the Ladies of Kentucky espouse this cause is above all praise.

On Sunday morning, 1st May, I delivered an address in the Unitarian

Church in Cincinnati, and another in the Methodist Episcopal in the evening. On Tuesday 10th May, I delivered an address according to previous appointment at Mount Sterling, Kentucky, about 100 miles from Cincinnati, but owing to some neglect in giving notice of the appointment, the audience was small. On Sunday afternoon, 15th May, I delivered an address in the 3d Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, and in the evening in the Associate Methodist church. On Monday, the 15th, a very large meeting was held in the 2d Presbyterian church, which was addressed by our mutual friend the Rev. C. Colton, and by those worthy and steadfast friends of African Colonization, Edward Colston, Esq. and Bishop Meade of Virginia. The first *decided general* impression in Cincinnati, favourable to the colonizing scheme, was made by an address from Mr. Bascom last fall during my absence at New York. This impression was extended and strengthened to a very encouraging degree by the late meeting, at which it was resolved to raise in Cincinnati within the year \$3000, for the purpose of enabling the Parent Society to send a company of Emigrants to Liberia from Cincinnati by the way of New Orleans. On Saturday, 21st May, at the request of the students of the Lane Seminary, I delivered them an address, after which they formed a Society,—Officers—Alexander Guy, President; H. Bright, Secretary; — Brelsford, Treasr. On Saturday, 28th May, at the request of some Methodist friends in Mount Sterling, I attended a camp meeting in Montgomery county, Kentucky; and an opportunity was afforded me on Sunday, 29th, of addressing an immense concourse of people. After addressing the whites, I went to the stand of the colored people, of whom the number was great, and addressed them; and I presume that not one of the large number of white persons who were present and witnessed the painful and intense interest with which most of the sable audience listened to the explanation given them of the objects of the Society, had any remaining doubts of the willingness of the colored people, whether bond or free, to emigrate to Liberia, if the subject were fairly explained to them by a person in whom they had *implicit confidence*. On Thursday, 2d June, I addressed a respectable number of the citizens of Danville, collected upon a few hours' notice. On Friday, 3d inst. I delivered an address to a small audience in Nicholasville, Jessamine county; and was invited to visit them again, and deliver another address on the 2d Sunday in August, at a "four days' meeting" expected to be held at that time in the Presbyterian church. On Sunday 5th, by previous invitation, I delivered an address in this place, in the Methodist church, to a large concourse both of whites and blacks. This is the period of the Quarterly Meeting of the Winchester circuit; and there are a considerable number of preachers in attendance, all of whom have agreed to preach sermons and take up collections in behalf of the Colonization enterprise. I send you their names, with a request that the African Repository and copies of the two last Annual Reports be sent to

each of them. Last night a male and a female Society were organized in this place. Officers of the Winchester Male Society—Doctor John Mills, President; Willis Collins, Secretary; Alexander M. Preston, Treasurer.

I am not in possession of the names of the officers of the Female Society. On Sunday, 12th June, I delivered an address to a Baptist congregation in Clark county, in a neighbourhood where the subject had never before been presented. On Tuesday 18th, I addressed a small congregation in Paris, at which I received \$10, and on Saturday 18th, I addressed a small congregation at North Middletown, when several members were added to a society already in existence. On Sunday 19th, I delivered an address to a congregation of Reformed Baptists, in Clark County, and on Monday I delivered an address to a very respectable audience in Richmond, where there is a very flourishing Society; I had a large audience notwithstanding it rained hard. You will perceive from the letter of the Rev. Mr. Putnam that the Ladies of Dayton, have within the last year been liberal patrons of the cause; and I am happy to inform you that their movement on this subject was unsolicited, and arose purely from the promptings of their own benevolence. You will perceive also from the same letter that the Sunday school scholars celebrated the fourth of July in reference to the interests of the Colonization Society.

BATAVIA, AUGUST 6, 1831.

DEAR SIR—I wrote you last from Dayton. I was informed by the Treasurer of the Dayton Colonization Society that there were between two and three hundred dollars in subscription to the Colonization Society in that place, which would in a short time be collected and transmitted. On Sunday, 24th August, I delivered an address in Xenia, where they have very flourishing male and female Societies. The Sunday Schools of Xenia had a very interesting celebration on the 4th of July, in reference to the interests of the Colonization Society, and took up a collection in aid of its funds. I have observed a disposition to be extensively manifested by the Sunday Schools in the Western country, to follow the recommendation of a Boston paper, that all the Sunday Schools in the United States should publicly celebrate the 4th of July, and make it subservient to the interests of the Colonization Society. I think that with proper exertions such celebrations would become almost universal. If this should be the case, the addresses delivered and money collected will not be inferior in amount and moral influence to the 4th of July sermons and collections of the clergy. I would therefore suggest the propriety of sending a copy of the African Repository *gratis* to the Superintendent of every Sunday School that shall hold a public meeting, and have an address delivered and collection taken up for the benefit of the Colonization Society.

On Monday, 25th August, I addressed a small audience (principally ladies) of the visitors at the Yellow Spring, and received from them, unso-

heited, a donation of \$10 50. On Thursday, 27th August, I delivered an address at Hamilton, during the session of the Cincinnati Presbytery at that place, and formed an Auxiliary Society,—Officers—Rev. D. M'Dill, President; Hon. John Woods, Secretary; James Boal, Treasurer.

I acknowledge the receipt of the following sums (some of which may possibly have been acknowledged before)—\$10 from Dr. Luke Munsell, on account of the Kentucky Colonization Society; \$10 from J. B. Harrison, on account of the Louisville Colonization Society; \$10 from Paris, Kentucky, \$10 from John Baker, Cincinnati; \$10 from Dr. Wm. Smith, Cincinnati; 12½ cents, Juvenile contribution from Danville, Kentucky; \$30 anonymous, per Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge, to constitute Rev. Edward Stephenson, of Maysville, a Life Member of the American Col. Society; \$206 from J. A. Jacobs, Secretary of the Danville Colonization Society, to be appropriated to the fitting out of an expedition from Kentucky; \$3 87 from Rev. F. Monfort, 4th of July collection, Hamilton, Ohio; \$4 37 from Rev. Andrew Morrison, Twenty-Mile Stand, Ohio, 4th of July collection; \$9 37 from John Lowes of the same place 4th July collection in Pisgah church; \$6 from Elder Richard Simonson, New Burlington, Ohio, 4th of July collection; \$6 from Rev. Wm. L. Breckenridge, 4th July collection in Maysville, Kentucky; \$5 from Ezekiel Hughes, of Cleves, Ohio, per Rev. Mr. Scoville, \$4 of it for the Repository. I believe that in my former communications I have omitted to acknowledge a collection taken up at Cleveland, Ohio, last fall, of \$10 56—also a donation of 50 cents from John Riddle, Springfield, Ohio.

In reply to your last letter making inquiries in relation to the prospect of obtaining Emigrants in the West, you already have my views in the general way. They can be had in endless abundance. But notice of the time and place of embarkation must be given sufficiently long to enable them to make preparations for starting, and Agents must be constantly employed in the Districts from which you intend to send them, for the purpose not only of collecting funds but of giving correct information both to whites and blacks.

Intelligence.

From the Olive Branch, Danville Kentucky.

The following petition will be put in circulation, in a few days, for signers, which petition with the signatures that may be obtained, will be presented to the next Legislature. We hope the friends of the good cause will exert themselves to procure a sufficient number of names, to command the respect of our representatives, and ensure the passage of the law contemplated:

PETITION.

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

The undersigned, a portion of the free citizens of Kentucky, would respectfully invite your honourable body to a consideration and adoption of the means which shall be best calculated to effect the removal of our free coloured population in a manner consistent with the rights and interests of that portion of the community.

If there be any one opinion in which all men of all parties agree, it is this, that a separation between the whites and free coloured population, is not only expedient but necessary to the highest political and moral well being of each, and the fact of the rapid increase of the latter caste among us, while it proves that something must be done sooner or later, warns us at the same time, not to delay. Within the last ten years, these degraded people have nearly doubled their numbers, and if they go on to increase at the same ratio, for the next fifty years, they will amount to one *half the number of our present slave population*. It may be thought by some that this hypothesis is chimerical. But we think it by no means beyond the bounds of sober probability. Two thirds of this increase has been produced by emancipation from the slave class, and the same spirit which has produced that result is still abroad among us, and is every day acquiring increased potency over the minds of men. The work of emancipation is still going on, and it will go on with increased rapidity. You cannot under our present constitution prevent the master from emancipating his slaves, and if you could, every feeling of humanity forbids it. We would refer your honourable body to the state of Maryland, where, with a population considerably less than that of Kentucky; there are upwards of fifty thousand free people of colour. The same causes which have swelled the numbers of that degraded caste, to such an enormous amount in our sister state, are in the full tide of operation here, and they only require time to produce equal or greater results.

Without deciding on the policy of the course, we speak of its existence as a fact, which will, if not counteracted, result in filling our towns and villages, our high ways and hedges, with swarms of degraded beings turned loose from the restraints of slavery, but denied the rights of citizens; without home or country, morality or religion, to hang like a deformed and hated excrescence on the body politic.

The fact then being incontrovertible and the evil being immense, it seems to your memorialists that the season for prompt and efficient action has arrived, and that the means are fully in our power. The great cause of African Colonization is powerfully attracting the attention, growing on the affections and influencing the conduct of many of the good people of this commonwealth. The practicability of the scheme is no longer left to rest on theory. The flourishing Colony of Liberia has established the fact, that Africa may be colonized from America, and with means so

small, that the amount furnishes no reasonable objection to the enterprise.

But these means, although trifling when compared with the resources of our country, it may well be feared, are beyond the competency of a voluntary association. Besides, while we yield the homage of our admiration and gratitude to the wise and benevolent spirits who first projected and still sustain this grand undertaking; we are not willing that a few individuals should bear all the burthen or reap all the glory of conducting it to a complete success. The injury to be atoned, the evil to be averted, the blessings to be obtained by us, are *national*. The labor and the sacrifice, if such they may be called, should be national also. The American Colonization Society has already done all that they promised—and now, they point our statesmen, our philosophers, our divines, and our whole population to the spectacle of their success; and call upon us all to take the infant nation, they have founded, under our patronage. That the voice of public opinion will, at no distant day, induce our General Government to act nobly, on this subject, is confidently expected by the friends of colonization. But when we consider the diversity of interests to be affected by the measure in some of its distant and indirect bearings—and the peculiar structure of our political institutions, reasons are perceived for the first governmental movements being made by the States.

In view of these considerations, and of others which it may be useless or improper to urge, in this place, we would respectfully request your serious attention to the subject and that an appropriation of money be made for the removal of all such free persons of colour as are willing to emigrate to the coast of Africa.

We are aware that a leading objection to African Colonization with many, is the expense. They have, without, as we conceive, proper examination, embraced the notion that the resources of the country would be inadequate to the undertaking, without imposing a heavy burthen on the people. But we are led to a very different conclusion. The trifling tax of ten cents a head on all the slaves of this State, would be more than sufficient to defray the expense of the removal to Africa, of all the probable increase of our free coloured population, for years to come—and when the annual number of emigrants shall have increased, by voluntary emancipations, beyond our means of transportation, there is every reason to hope that our National Government will supply the deficiency.

The supposed tax of ten cents on each slave is so reasonable, that every slave-holder would find it his interest to pay it in the single circumstance, of the removal of troublesome neighbors—and it would seem that there is a peculiar fitness in taxing the slave holders for this purpose, as it is by their voluntary emancipations, that the evil of a free colored population exists and is constantly increasing among us. All which is respectfully submitted, &c.

SOUTH AFRICA.

We make the following extract from the May number of the *London Missionary Chronicle* :

Extract of an Address of the Rev. Mr. Moffet, of Lattakoo.

"It had frequently been said, by persons unfriendly to the great cause of missionary exertion, that psalm-singing was all that they taught the people; but he could appeal to the effects of their humble endeavors to convince the prejudiced, that missionaries did more than sing psalms, for, in many instances, their exertions had the effect of turning almost devils into men.

"I speak from experience," continued Mr. M., "I appeal to the mission in which I am employed, and to the various stations which I have visited. I appeal to Lattakoo, where there is a church gathered from barbarians, who, a few years ago, were in an awful state of moral degradation, and on a level with the beasts that perish! I appeal to a well-filled chapel, marked with a decorum which would do honor to a British congregation. I appeal to the change which has been effected in the persons and habits of those residing on our station.

"It must be recollected that the Bechuannas are altogether ignorant of a future state. They have no idea of any existence beyond the present. They suppose that all the pleasures, enjoyments, and honors, of this world terminate in annihilation. When the spirit leaves the body, they suppose that it has ceased to exist; and, if a plebeian's, the body is dragged away, and left a prey to beasts; and, if that of one more honorable, the body is committed to the grave, with many unmeaning ceremonies, while the females chant a dirge, deploring the eternal loss, and then return from the grave without one pleasing hope of immortality.

"The consequence of such deplorable ignorance, is, that they participate in every species of sin, and think as little of plunging their spear into their neighbor's bosom as of killing a dog. A traveller among them, like a bird of passage, may be led to form a favourable opinion of their humanity, their fidelity and good sense: but far different will be the judgment of those who have half the acquaintance with the native tribes which the missionaries possess. There you will see man tyrantizing over the females—the weaker vessels doomed to bear infirmities and afflictions of which their husbands are comparatively ignorant. There you will see the men reclining under the shade of a spreading tree, while the females are most of the year employed, preparing the ground, sowing the grain, and gathering in the harvest. There you may see a mother of twins without compunction, allow one to be strangled by the hands of her attendant, when it has but just entered the world. If there be one of each sex, the female is the victim; if both of one sex, the weaker is cut off. Their minds are debased—they are earthly, sensual and devilish. There might be seen a nation looking to a man called a 'rain-maker,' to open the win-

dews of heaven, and cause it to rain upon the earth; and while such deceivers maintained their influence over the people, the missionaries were made the butts of their indignation, and were treated as the supposed cause of every evil which befell them.

"In endeavoring to convey a knowledge of true religion to the natives, we taught them that they were men, fallen and sinful men, and we exhibited to them the character of that God against whom they had sinned. We disclosed to them the doctrines of the eternal state. They were startled as if they had seen the Judge descend, the graves open, the dead arise, and the adjudication of the awful day. We unfolded to them the meaning of the gospel. In fulfilling the ministry committed to us, our faith was tried; and often have we hung our harps on the willows, and mourned over the condition of thousands who were saying to us, 'Away, away,' and threatening to drive us back with the spear and with fire. One wave of affliction followed another; one cloud darker than another hung over our prospects, while we were exposed to the mockery and rage of a lawless and independent people. Full oft have my worthy brother Functionaries and myself prayed together for faith to maintain our posts, even though we appeared to labour in vain, and spend our strength for nought. We felt determined never to leave our posts, even though our external resources should fail. In the meantime the language was acquired; portions of scripture translated; catechisms and hymns composed; and while our eyes were weary of looking upwards—while we were even yet praying—the blessing descended; it ran from house to house, from heart to heart, and, in a short time, the whole station seemed to be filled with prayer and praises.

"That season was one I cannot easily forget. It was indeed a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Many received the truth, and a church was formed. The natives have acquired a taste for reading and writing, and are taught in their own language. We trust we have also taught them to hold converse with heaven, and to meet the king of terrors with unshaken faith.

"I wish I could take the mission and place it before you. You would see what would do your souls good, and arouse you to increased exertions in the cause of missions. How great the change! The untutored savage, instead of entering the church with a wild stare, now decently enters the courts of Jehovah, and listens with attention to the gospel of peace. How great the change in those that believe! I have seen the contrast in death-bed scenes. I have attended the couch of some of the more respectable and informed of the natives; but ah! how gloomy, and how distracting! The untaught Bechuanna, on the article of death, maintains profound silence. The subject of death is revolting to him, and, if he happen for a moment to look to the gloomy prospect, his thoughts start back with horror. Far otherwise is the experience of those who have tasted of the powers of the world to come. I have re-

cently seen the same people on the brink of the grave, rejoicing in hope of the glory of God, telling their weeping relations that they die not as the brutes, but die to live forever.

"They have been taught industrious habits, and to appreciate and be grateful for the boon which has been handed to them by British Christians. A temporary place of worship has been built free of expense to the Society, but this being found insufficient, the foundation of a large building has been laid, to which many have subscribed of the little which they possess. A water-course, extending four miles in length, six feet wide, and from two to ten feet deep, has been dug, and is kept in order by a public subscription made on the station. The station is increasing in size. Its capabilities are great; its prospects are encouraging. The natives have now acquired an unbounded confidence in us—indeed, they would trust their property and their lives in our hands. Wherever we travel we are viewed as friends, and even our names are sometimes used by the travellers into the interior to ensure safety.

"Our station is very frequently visited by parties of natives from the interior, and what they see and the treatment they experience, inspire their confidence in us, and are preparing the way for the advances of the heralds of the cross. They now begin to appreciate our labours, and would deprecate our leaving their territories. We maintained our post when the natives themselves were driven from their homes by hostile bands, and when we ourselves were surrounded by war, bloodshed, and rapine. From this circumstance they consider us even the lawful owners of the country.

"We have an extensive field of missionary labour. We have hundreds on the mission premises, and thousands in the neighborhood. It must be recollected that the Bechuannas congregate in towns which contain from one hundred to twelve thousand. They call for your sympathy, your assistance, and your prayers. I am persuaded that you have been gratified to hear that considerable portions of the scriptures have been translated into their language, and are ready for the press."

INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.—A very alarming insurrection took place among the slaves in Southampton County, Va. on the 21st of August.—Many reports are in circulation as to the origin of this insurrection, but, generally, it appears to be attributed to the fanatical influence of a colored preacher, who organized a small company of slaves and proceeded to commit the most atrocious murders, destroying whole families—men, women and children, by one indiscriminate massacre. Gathering strength in their progress, and stimulating their cruel and vindictive purposes by ardent spirits, they rushed from house to house, until sixty-one (some accounts say 64) persons fell victims to the merciless and dreadful spirit by which they were possessed. Several companies of the United States'

soldiers from Fortress Monroe, and the marines and a select corps of seamen from the United States' ships of war, the Warren and the Natchez, hastened to the scene of violence and distress, while by order of the Governor of Virginia, troops were despatched from Richmond to aid those companies and the militia of the county in putting down the insurgents. General Eppes soon reported to the Governor by express, from Head Quarters, at Jerusalem, Southampton, that there was no longer any danger in that county or its vicinity, and there was not the least danger of the renewal of the disturbances. He adds,

"The insurgents all taken or killed, except Nat Turner, the leader, after whom there is a warm pursuit.

"The troops will be discharged shortly.

"The General reports forty-eight prisoners.

"The Richmond Troop is at Head Quarters, Officers and members all well, and in good spirits."

More recently, we learned that the companies from a distance had returned home, and that all disturbance had entirely ceased. We hope that He who educes good from evil, who sometimes makes terrible calamities urge forward the manifest counsels of his wisdom, will teach our countrymen that motives of extreme interest, and well as of exalted humanity and benevolence, invite them to do all in their power to remove the evil of an increasing, ignorant, and servile population.

OPINIONS OF A FREE MAN OF COLOUR IN SAVANNAH — We have a letter from a free coloured man in Savannah, who is highly esteemed for his intelligence and piety, from which we give the following extracts:—

"I have always viewed the principle on which the Society was grounded, as one of much policy, though I saw it was aided by a great deal of benevolence. And when viewing my situation, with thousands of my coloured brethren in the U. States, who are in a similar situation, I have often wondered what prevented us from rising and with one voice, saying, we will accept the offer made us at the risk of sacrificing all the comforts that our present situation can afford us. I have often almost come to the conclusion that I would make the sacrifice, and have only been prevented by the unfavourable accounts of the climate. I have always heretofore, viewed it as a matter of temporal interest, but now I view it spiritually. According to the accounts from Liberia, it wants help, and such as I trust I could give, though ever so little. I understand the branches of a Wheelwright, and Blacksmith, and Carpenter, I also have good ideas of Machinery and other branches. I trust also, were I to go there, I would add one to the number of advocates for Religion. I will thank you to inform me what things I should take for the comfort of myself and family. I don't expect to go at the expense of the Society, and therefore hope to be allowed to take something more than those who do not defray their own expenses."

Departure of the Criterion.

The Brig Criterion, sailed from Norfolk for Liberia, on the 2d of August, with ample supplies and forty-six emigrants. Of these, thirty-nine were slaves manumitted by the following individuals. By Mrs. Elizabeth Greenfield, near Natchez, Mississippi, *eighteen*; Mr. Williams, of Elizabeth City, N. C. *eight*; General Jacocks, of Perquimans county, North Carolina, *seven*; by Thomas Davis, Esq. Montgomery county, Md. *four*; by L. W. Green, Esq. Kentucky, *one*; by H. Robinson, Esq. Hampton, Virginia, *one*. The remainder, excepting the Rev. Mr. Caesar and wife, of Philadelphia, and a recaptured African from Georgia, had been under the care of the Society of Friends in North Carolina. Of these liberated slaves, two only were above forty years of age, and *thirty-one* of them *were under thirty-five years, and twenty-two were under twenty*. The report, (as we believe unfounded) industriously circulated by those unfriendly to the Society in regard to the mortality of the Colony, and the great efforts made to prejudice the free people of colour against it, have doubtless operated to diminish the number by this expedition. These causes, we have reason to think will be but temporary in their influence, and even now, we have information of a large number ready to embark for Africa, from the Western States. Two or three benevolent individuals in Virginia, are waiting only for further favourable accounts from the Colony, before liberating their servants with a view to their settlement in Liberia. We are informed that within a *few days* past, a number of free people of colour in the same State, have expressed their purpose of removing to the African Colony.

Proposed Expedition.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, August 19, 1831, on motion of R. Smith, Esq. the following preamble and Resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, information has been communicated to the Board that collections to a large amount have been made in the western country, and whereas it appears from the statements of the Secretary, that the funds of the Society will justify an expedition being forthwith made, therefore,

"Resolved, That the sum of \$5000 be appropriated for an expedition from the Western States, and that Mr. Finley be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the purpose of fitting out and paying the expenses of such expedition."

Donation from Sunday Schools.

A collection was taken up on Saturday, the 3d of July, in the Presbyterian Church of Charleston, Kenhawa County, Va. by the Rev. N. Calhoun, amounting to fifteen dollars. Had the collection been expected on that day, it would probably have been larger. On the next day, at a general

meeting of the Sabbath Schools of that place, after an interesting address from one of the little boys, to his school-fellows, in favor of the Colonization Society, the sum of fifteen dollars was contributed by the *little children*. Happy must be the children who learn the divine lessons of that Saviour who said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive!"

Bibles and Tracts for the Colony.

A Gentleman of Baltimore, in a letter enclosing \$200, writes, "I am satisfied that the Colonization Society are doing a great service to the country, by removing from it people of colour with their own consent; and that a settlement on the Coast of Africa of Christian men of colour, cannot but have a most beneficial effect on that unhappy country. As an expression of my good will towards the Society, I send you the annexed remittance, wishing that one half may be appropriated for the purchase of Tracts, and the remainder for Bibles or Testaments, to be sent to Liberia for the use of their Sunday schools, or to be distributed in such other way, as will be most beneficial for the interest of the Colony."

An individual (signing himself a disciple) from Philadelphia, under date, July 4th, writes:—

"At this season of gratitude to the Parent of all goodness, I beg you to accept the enclosed Thirty Dollars, and present it to the Managers of the American Colonization Society, to be disposed of by them, especially, for the supply of the *Colony with the word of God, or the blessings of the Gospel*."

"In consequence of the above, I will thank you to enrol the name of the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of this city, among your Life Members. *Oh that Ethiopia may soon, from every point, be seen stretching forth her hands unto God.*—May the kingdom of our God come and his will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

Subscription on the Plan of Gerrit Smith.

It will be seen that another name is added to the List of Subscribers on Mr. Smith's plan. In communicating his purpose, Professor Upham writes—

"Fully convinced of the practicability of the objects, had in view by the Colonization Society, and of their intimate connection with the progress of civilization and religion, I ask the privilege of having my name enrolled among the subscribers on the plan of Mr. Gerrit Smith. The first payment of an hundred dollars shall be made in a few days to your agent in Portland."

"The general objects of the Colonization Society are not only practicable, but from considerable reflection on the subject, I am persuaded it will exert a beneficent influence, in its immediate, and particularly in its ultimate results, which will even exceed the warmest anticipations of its philanthropic founders. It will send into the heart of Africa the language of England, the freedom of America, and the Protestant religion; and wherever these are, what blessings may we not expect to follow?"

Extraordinary Liberality.

It will be seen that the Society has received a donation of *two thousand dollars* from a Gentleman in the State of New York. What might not be effected for Africa and mankind, were all our wealthy men to imitate so honourable, so Christian and so splendid example.

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 27th July, to
31st August, 1831.*

Collection by Rev. J Peebles, in the Presbyterian Ch. Huntingdon, Pa. per Jacob Miller, Esq.	\$15	
by Rev. Ebenezer Vinning, in the Bapstist Church, Ellicottsville, New York, per H. Sauton, Esq.	10	
by Rev. Gideon N. Judd, on the 4th and 10th July—in Bloomfield, New Jersey,	23	
by Rev James G Higgins, in the Presbyterian Church, Bath, New York,	11	
by Rev J Coulter, from the Congregations of Dover and Middle Tuscarora, (formerly Mifflin co.) but now Juniata co. Pa.	25	
by Female Col. Soc. Middletown, Conn. after an address by Rev T. H. Gallaudett,	\$52	
Annual subscriptions to said Society,	31	23
Subscriptions to Repository of Mrs. Eliza A. Ward, and C Whittlesey, Esq.	4	23
(These three last, per John B Barnes, Esq)		
Collection by Rev Mr Cook, of Methodist Church, Wheeling, Va. per J P Robinson, Secretary of the Col Society, Wheeling, Va.	\$13	
Subscription to Repository, by Mr. Lamdin, per Mr Robinson,	2	
	\$15	
Deduct not remitted,	30	14 30
Auxiliary Soc. Lagrange, Alab. per W A Moxley, Secy. Collection in Wantage, by Rev Peter Kanouse, of Deck- erstown, Sussex county, New Jersey,	7	30
by Rev. N. Concklin, in 1st Presbyterian Church, Frankford, Sussex county, N. J. by E Whittlesey, Esq. of Canfield, Ohio, as follows, viz:—	6	
by Colonization Society, Talmadge, Portage co. Ohio, on the 4th July,	\$27 67	
by Sabbath School children of same place, and same day,	6 33	
by Inhabitants of Kinsman, Trum- bull country,	13	
Sab. S. children at Youngstown, Trumbull co. Ohio, on 4th July,	5	
	\$52 00	51 49
Deduct exchange paid by Mr. Whittlesey, Morris County, N. J. Colonization Society, per J W Miller, Esq. Secretary, as follows, viz:—	51	
Collections by said Society, for year ending 4th July, 1831,	\$313 67	
(of which \$200 were liberally con- tributed at a Fair held by the Ladies of Morristown, New Jersey.)		

Contribution by P. A. Johnson, Esq. of Morristown, N. J. for the purchase of a ship on the plan for raising \$20,000 for that purpose—or to be used as the Society deems best,	50		
by do for building a Presbyterian Church at Liberia, or to be used as the Society deems best,	50	413	67
Collection by Rev. S. Burt, Great Barrington, Mass. in Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, N. C. by Rev Thomas P. Hunt,		11	
in Unit'n. Ch. Washington, per C. S. Fowler,		10	
Forwarded by S. and M. Allen, Philadelphia, to C. S. Fowler,		14	03
Collection by Rev. E. Gillett, Chatauge co N.Y. \$8 by Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Ashville, New York,	2	10	
by D. Thomas, of Abington, Massachusetts, by Thomas I. Thomson, and Rev. Samuel Crawford, in the Methodist Episcopal Ch's. in Chestertown and other Congregations in Kent county, Md.		12	
by Rev. W. A. Smallwood, in Zion Church, Prince George's county, Md.		7	50
at Pisgah Meeting-House, Woodford co. Ky. per W. Ferguson—deposited in Lexington Branch Bank,		10	
by Rev J O Hall, in Christ Ch. N Orleans, in Baptist Soc. Bowmans Creek, N. Y. \$5 75 by the Female Concert of do 1		20	
		15	
Deduct retained for postage (per P W Lake, of Bowmans Creek,)	75	6	
George Burwell's 3d Annual payment on plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.	\$100		
Sundry Subscriptions of \$5 per Annum, and some smaller sums, at Millwood, Virginia,	175		
From a friend in Tennessee.....	10	285	
(These three last, per Rev. W. Meade.)			
George W Kemper, of Port Republic, as follows, viz:—			
Collection by Rev J Baker, of Port Republic,	\$5 20		
Thomas Holt's Subscription to Repository, ..	4		
Contributed by Rev. George W Kemper,	80	10	
John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer of Frederic county Colonization Society, as follows, viz:—			
Collection by Rev. Dr Hill, in 1st Presbyterian Church, Winchester,	\$11 10		
At Lutheran Church, Winchester,			
by Rev Lewis Egleberger,	8 42		
at Protestant Episcopal Church, Winchester, by Rev. J E Jackson,	12 52		
Donation by a Lady,	20		
	\$57 04		
Deduct paid by said Society to Dr. Tilden, for conveying his emancipated slaves to Norfolk,	\$15	37	40

Collection by Rev Henry R. Wilson, of Ship-		
pensburg, Pennsylvania,	\$12 26	
Deduct not transmitted,	2 26	10
Per C. Tappan, Esq. of Boston, Ms. as follows, viz—		
Contributed by Mr. A. Morrill, of Lexington,	\$10	
in Rev. Wm. H. White's Society,		
Littleton, fourth of July,	12	
in Rev. Mr. Storr's Soc. Braintree,	14 40	
Rev. R. Gould, Swansea, for Rep.	2	
by Worcester county, Aux. Soc.	100	
in Rev J. Going's Society, Wor-		
cester, fourth of July,	16	
Rev. E. Burgess, his 3d ann. pay't.	100	
in Rev. B. Woodbury's Society,		
Falmouth,	10 63	
Jona Parker, Plympton, for Rep.	2	
by a deceased "friend of Africa,"		
in New Hampshire,	50	
Rev. E. L. Boyd, for Repository,	4	
of Rev. S. Rider, Truro, for Rep.	2	
by Rev. David Fuller, Ipswich,	1	
by Rev. D. A. Sherman, Chitte-		
nango, N. York, for Repository,	2	
Also a donation from same, ...	1	
by Rev. John Lawton's Society,		
Hillsboro', N. H. fourth of July,	5	
by 1st Baptist Ch. Milford, N. H.	1 76	
of A. H. Haskell, balance of Note		
(for Repositories),	41 56	
by a gentleman in Brookfield, ..	1	
by "a friend,"	20	
in Rev. Lyman Coleman's Society,		
Belchertown, 4th of July,	11	
in Rev. M. Moore's Soc. Natick,	7 19	
in Rev. Mr. Maffit's Society, in		
Boston, fourth of July,	20	
in second Baptist, Soc. Swansea,	1 42	
in Rev. M. Miller's Soc. in Heath,	20	
in Granby,	5 27	
in Whatley,	8 61	
in Norwich,	4 88	
by Miss Cook, Northampton,	1	
in Shutesbury, 4th of July,	2	
in Rev. Jennings's So. Dalton,	8	
Rev. S. F. Bucklin's S. Marlboro'	6 42	
in Rev. Moses G. Grosvenor's So-		
ciet, Ackworth, N. Hampshire,	14 35	
in Rev. P. Colby's Society, Mid-		
dieborough, fourth of July,	4 28	
in Rev. Mr. Bennett's So. Woburn,	8	
by "a friend," through J. B.	20	
Rev. J. A. Cushing's So. Boxboro',	5	
in Rev. R. A. Miller's Society,		
Worcester,	42 31	
	\$586 82	
Deduct postages and charges,	4 37	582 45

Collection by Rev. Wm. Jeffery, in Bethany, Presbyter- ian Congregation, Herriottsville, Pa.	5
George W. Campbell, Millsburg, Massachusetts, as fol- lows, viz:—from the Congregational Society, Mills- burg, Massachusetts, as follows:	
Collection taken on Sabbath after the 4th July, \$15	
from Miss H. Goodell and Mrs. Mary	
Goodell,	26
and Mrs. Angelina Goodell,	4
\$30 to make their Pastor, the Rev.	
Osgood Herrick, Life Lember,	
the Presbyterian Society of Millbury,	
Mass. a Collection after 4th July, 20	65
in Bellefontaine, Ohio, per J. Robb, P. M.	3
by Rev. Isaac Lewis, in his congregation,	
Bristol, Rhode Island,	10
by Rev. John Wilders' Society in Becket,	5
by the Rev. Henry K. Greene, in Baptist	
Church, Waterville, Maine,	10
Mrs. Louiza Mercer, of Fredericksburg, Va. per John	
Minor, Esq.	10
Collection by Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, in Meth. ch Balt.	19
by Rev. J. Gleen in the Richland Congrega- tion, Pittsburg, Pa. per J. C. Dunn,	5
S. Steele of Hagerstown, subscription to Repository, .	2
F. Anderson, do do	2
Rd. Ragan, do do	2
Collection in Rev. Mr. Fullerton's Ch. Hagerstown. Md.	21 50
in Rev. Mr. Wilson's Ch. Fredericksb'g Va.	20
at Beechey Town, Frederick coun- ty, Maryland, \$4 40	
Proceeds of work done by Little Girls' So- ciety, Fredericktown, Maryland, by Mrs. E.	
W. Balch,	3
Collection by Rev. J. Eaton, Fairview, Erie county, Pa.	5
Female Sewing Society of St. Michael's Ch. Bristol, R.	
Island, to constitute the Rev. J. Bristed, Rector, a Life	
Member, ...	30
Collection in Northumberland Town, Northumberland	
co. Pa. on, and since the 4th of July, per	
John R. Nourse,	20
by Rev. Robert Marshall, in Bethel	
Church, Fayette county, Ky. per	
J. Harper, Esq.	\$10 50
Donation by Calvin Duncan, a member of said	
Church, per Ditto,	33 33
Collection by Rev. Adam Miller, in Presbyterian Con- gregation, Harford, Susquehannah co. Pa.	7
G. W. Coe, of Savannah, to pay for the Repository, and the balance a donation to the Society,	10
W. W. McClure, of Amherst City, for the Re- pository, for the following persons, viz:—	
Geo. Heylton,	\$2
Michael L. Davidson, ...	2
Micajah Pendleton,	2
Rev. D. Day,	2
C. T. Estus,	2
	10

Collection by Rev. W. Hammett, at Fluvanna Court House, Va 4th of July,	41	84
by Rev Dr Abram Penn, in Methodist Episcopal Church, Schocia Hill, Richmond, Va per W. Hammett,	15	
by Rev Alfred Mitchell, in 2nd congregational Society, Norwich, Conn. per Thomas Robinson, Esq.	60	
by Rev Chauncy Wilcox, in Church and Society of North Greenwich, Connecticut, ..	10	
by Rev Mr. Brook, of Christ Church, Georgetown, per John Marbury, Esq.	18	
Job Squire, Tr. of the Aux. Col. Soc. Rahway, New Jersey, as follows, viz:—		
Collection in their Church, 4th of July,	\$32	29
M. Cox, for Repository for last six months, ..	1	
A member of the Society, to constitute Rev Thomas L Janeway a Life Member,	30	
Balance by members of the Society, of which Mr Squire paid \$20, and Mr Adam Lee gave \$10,	86	71
Annual July contribution, by the Presbyterian Society, in Hunter, New Jersey, by Rev Calvin Durfy,	20	
Collection in 1st Pres Ch Wheeling, Va per R McKee, Esq (there is no pastor to that church at present),	6	
A few Ladies of the South Parish, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to constitute their Pastor a Life Member, (his name is not mentioned) per Nathan Parker, of Portsmouth,	30	
Collection by Rev D McConaughy, Gettysburg, Pa	10	
Public contribution, 4th of July, at Fulton, N C by Rev Samuel Tomkins, of Methodist Church at that place,	10	
Collection in Christ Church, Alexandria, per Rev Mr Mann, per Wm Gregory, Treasurer of the Alexandria Auxiliary Society,	20	
by Rev Wm F Talbot, from his people in Parishville, St Lawrence county, N York, ..	3	
Rev George McNelly of Todd county, Ky. as follows, viz:—		
Collection by him on the 3d of July,	\$11	
Donation by him to constitute him a member of the Society,	3	50
“ by Col R B New, of Todd county, ..	50	
“ by B H Logan, Esq of Elkton, .	1	
“ by John M Kendall, of do	1	
“ by Col N Burrows, of Todd eo	50	
“ by Henry Talbot, of do	50	
“ by Capt J Graham, of do	50	
“ by Hazel Petree, of do	50	
“ by James Atkins, of do	50	
“ by J N Barber, of do	50	
Daniel Du Pré, Esq of Raleigh, N C as follows, viz:—		
Collection in Presbyterian Ch in that place, (Pastor's name not mentioned)	\$7	
Supposed balance due from Mr Du Pré, as late Treasurer of Raleigh Auxiliary Society, ..	3	10

Collection by Rev N H Hall, in Presbyterian Church, Lexington, per L Stephens,	13	
Rev L S Hamblin, of Zanesville, Ohio, as follows, viz:—		
Contribution on Short Creek, Methodist Meeting House, Ohio county, Va in addition to 4 75 reported in August Repository,	\$5 53	
Donation by Gen J Van Horne, Zanesville, do by Mr Hamblin,	10 47	
Repository, for General J Van Horne, do for Mr Hamblin,	2 2	20
Collection by Rev Thomas Cleavland, in Presbyterian Church, Harrodsburg, Ky 4th of July, per J Harper, Esq of Lexington,	10 12	
by Rev W M Curtis, in Methodist Church, Natchez, Mississippi, ..	15 81	
by Rev B M Drake, in Methodist Congregation, Washington, Miss per Rev Mr Curtis, of Natchez, ..	10	
Rd Bledsoe, for 1 year's Rep. per Mr Curtis, ..	2	27 81
Gerrit Smith, Esq of Peterboro', N York, as follows, viz:—		
His 5th payment on his own sub'n of \$1000	100	
Collection in Pres Ch Peterboro', N York, ..	13 89	
From the avails of property in N York, purchased for the benefit of the Am. Col Soc. 2000		2113 89
Collection by Rev James Quinn, in the Methodist Episcopal Ch Wilmington, Clinton co Ohio, by Rev George R Rudd, in Prattsburg Cong at Salem and Blairsville, Pennsylvania, per Rev Thomas Davis, of Blairsville,	11 13 15	
Proceeds of articles furnished by the Ladies of Jefferson county, Virginia,	4 81	
Per James C Dunn.		
Collection in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Shelbyville, Ky by Rev J Stamper, \$18 in Baptist Ch West Sutton, Mass....		
by Rev John Walker,	3	
Donation from a Lady, per William H Tilghman, Esq Easton, Maryland,	2 81½	
From Master R H Tilghman, per ditto, ..	18½	
From a Little Girl, per ditto,	12½	
First fruits of ornamental work made and dedicated by a small circle of Ladies, for the benefit of the Col Society, per ditto,	1 97½	26
David Moody, Esq. Treasurer, Steubenville Colonization Society, as follows, viz:—		
From his Society,	\$22	
Collection at the Congregation of the Two Ridges, in vicinity of Steubenville, ..	4 64	26 64
Collection in Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Green and Houston Streets, N. Y. per Eli Baldwin, in Presbyterian Churches, of Princess Ann, and Salisbury, Maryland per R. M. Laird, of Princess Ann,	8 15	
by Rev. Dr. Laurie, in his Ch. Washington, ..	14	

Total,

\$4855 37

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An Address,

*Delivered before the Lynchburg Auxiliary Colonization Society,
at their Anniversary Meeting, on Thursday evening, 18th
August.* BY CHARLES L. MOSBY.

[Published by request of the Society.]

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Colonization Society:

I would do injustice to the feelings with which I am inspired upon this occasion, by the honorable station to which your kindness and partiality have raised me, if I did not express a sincere and very unaffected distrust of my ability, either to sustain, in a proper manner, the great vital interests upon which your institution is founded, or to give adequate utterance to those expanded principles of benevolence and philanthropy upon which it rests its claims to the friendly and favorable consideration of the public. A casual observer, however, who will give to himself the trouble to make inquiry into the history of the rise and progress of the American Colonization Society, and to scan without prejudice its plans of enlarged and disinterested benevolence—if he be not wholly pre-determined to resist and put aside every thing like honest conviction, and to reject the plainest possible deductions from the strongest possible facts—will perceive at a single glance, that its foundations are so deeply laid in those great principles of wisdom which cannot mislead us, because they cannot change, that, however unworthy the medium of communication which declares to the world its philanthropic purposes, they will come commended, at once, to every candid and ingenuous mind, by reason of that intrinsic excellence, which belongs always to a cause of humanity, when sanctioned by the voice of reason and of truth.

The age in which we live, is undeniably distinguished, beyond all others which have preceded it, as well by the grandeur and importance of

those events to which it has already given birth, as by the still more imposing aspect of others, which it holds up in beautiful perspective before our eyes. To whatever department in human life we direct our attention, we meet with some imposing evidence of this interesting truth. Whether we look to those refined and elegant enjoyments which, with sparing and cautious hand, nature distributes to the favored few, who tread with success the classic walks of literary attainment—or extend the boundaries of our vision, and contemplate those stupendous improvements in the valuable arts of human life (the result of a wide diffusion of the principles of science and philosophy) which have added so largely to the comforts of mankind by an extraordinary process, which, while it abridges their labor, yet increases the products of that labor to an almost indefinite extent—whether we regard human character as no longer a compound of superstition and ignorance, but as elevated to its pristine dignity by a principle of universal religious toleration, or look at man himself as no longer a slave, chained to the car of tyranny, but an intelligent moral being, exhibiting to the world the grand truth of his capacity for self-government—we have the most triumphant materials to justify an assertion, which might otherwise seem to savour of uncharitableness, and to be tinctured with a spirit of self-complacency, which invidiously magnifies the merits of our own age, forgetful of what is justly due to the pretensions of those which have preceded us.

We may not enlarge upon these interesting topics, because they are foreign to the purposes which have called us together upon this occasion—as more relevant to these purposes, however, we may advert to the noble triumphs of liberal sentiment which have followed the march of free principles in government, and that active spirit of national justice, which has been called into life by the brilliant progress, (I had almost said) by the perfection of political science. Do you ask for the evidences of this perfection? He who runs, may read them. Look forth, and read them inscribed in golden characters, upon the union of your country; witness the harmonious regularity of its constituent parts, the beautiful order and symmetry of the whole—its course nothing impeded by those temporary obstructions, which are sometimes thrown across its path—and its atmosphere always brightened and purified by storms that lower upon its horizon and darken its prospects, that its subsequent glory may be heightened by the contrast. Is this the blind effect of accident, the fortuitous offspring of circumstances, or is it the irresistible result of those grand political truths, which are embodied in the institutions of our country? Cast your eyes to the nations of Europe, and ponder upon the convulsions by which they are now agitated. Are these revolutionary struggles, which are daily wafted to us from the Eastern world, the riotous and disorderly movements of a mob maddened to desperation and bent upon mischief?—Or do they betoken the calm and dispassionate purposes of a people but

lately awakened to the true objects for which government was instituted, and now rising in the majesty of their strength, to vindicate their claims to those long-lost rights, which belong to them by the law of Nature and of Nature's God? We realize in these great events, the workings of some mighty invisible agent, upon the destinies of mankind. It is to the influence of this agency, in the mild and beautiful form of patriotism, seeking to perform an act of retributive justice, and appealing to the virtue and generosity of the public for its support, that we may trace the origin of those philanthropic purposes, which are developed in the plans of the American Colonization Society.

The idea of colonizing our free black population is by no means of recent date. As early as the year 1777, this interesting topic was brought before the Legislature of Virginia, and a scheme of great benevolence, though different very essentially from the present, was earnestly pressed upon the consideration of that body. It is deeply to be regretted, that the peculiar circumstances of the country at that time, exhausted as it was by its great revolutionary struggle, should have prevented the consummation of a plan, which was suggested by the benevolence, and warmly supported by the talents of so great a man as Thomas Jefferson. To Virginia, however, at a later and more propitious day, is due the honor of having first given a decided impulse to this interesting subject—and her resolutions, passed in the year 1816 requesting "our Executive to correspond with the President of the U. States, for the purpose of obtaining some spot beyond the limits of our country, upon which a colony might be suitably planted," followed by similar resolutions from Georgia, Tennessee and Maryland, have been the corner stone, upon which the Society has been reared, and have given to its plans that wide extended popularity, which they have so eminently enjoyed for the last sixteen years.

And now what are the objects of this Society, and what the means by which it hopes to accomplish them? Its primary and legitimate objects are emphatically expressed in the second article of its constitution, which is in these words: "The object of this Society is to colonize upon the shores of Africa, with their own free will and consent, the free colored population of our country." It has no power: it desires to have none—it has no weapon but truth; and none are its friends, who are not attracted by the beauty of its objects and the purity of its plans. It speaks the language of kindness and affection to those whom it designs to reach, and with no power, and no disposition (if it had the power,) to enforce its invitation, otherwise than by argument and friendly persuasion, it invites the most degraded race of beings upon earth, to the enjoyment of the blessings of a happy and well-regulated government. It looks to no governmental source for the funds necessary to carry on its operations—it receives its aliment from the goodness, the benevolence, the charity and the philanthropy of the American people. Can such a cause, appealing

to the noblest traits of human character, and sustained by their voluntary exercise, be a bad one? Can this benevolent association of private individuals, for purposes of charity and humanity, be a monster in disguise, designed to rouse our slave population into open dissatisfaction and rebellion? Can it be a ruthless scheme of political speculation, which would trample, with rude and unhallowed step upon the rights of property, to gratify the visionary and fanatical projects of its authors? No; this is impossible. Yet such is the language of intemperate opposition, with which this Society has been assailed by its enemies. If this opposition were the offspring of that calculating and selfish policy, which would coldly defend abstract slavery, *upon principle*, to attempt to meet it by argument would be an idle expenditure of words and of time. But if (as is more probable) it has grown out of ignorance of the objects, or misapprehension of the plans of the American Colonization Society, we have then only to unfold the truth upon the subject, and to enlighten the public mind, as to its real purposes, and we shall at once have disarmed it of its power.—Whence may we reasonably expect dissatisfaction and rebellion? From kindness and humanity, tendered on the one hand and received on the other, or from a heartless system of cruelty and oppression, “one hour of which, if endured by an American free man” (to use the language of a pre-eminently great man, now no more,) “would be fraught with more real misery, than ages of that, which he rose in rebellion to oppose.” Let those who make this objection, if they make it in honesty and sincerity, pause and consider well, whether in their own cruel conduct there may not be a more active principle of mischief than in the benevolent plans of this Society, which they so vehemently denounce.

Equally absurd and false is the objection, that this Society seeks indirectly to disturb the rights of property, and to interfere with the well-established relation subsisting between master and slave. The man who avows such monstrous purposes as these, and seeks to shelter himself under the sanction and authority of the American Colonization Society, is a base traitor to the cause which it seeks to advance—an enemy of the worst and most dangerous stamp, because he assumes the specious garb of a friend and coadjutor. Let him stand, or let him fall, by the verdict of an insulted and outraged community—but do not make liable for his acts a great Institution, whose real friends will be the first to reject and discountenance him, and to mark upon his forehead in indelible characters, “This is a traitor to the cause of his country and the cause of humanity.”—It is true that the friends of the American Colonization Society have permitted themselves to entertain the high and exalted hope, that, by its influences, ultimate and remote, the burdens which are incident to slavery may be greatly mitigated, and possibly the evil itself at some future day be entirely removed. But mark, Mr. President, and mark well, ye hearers, the grounds upon which this hope is founded. It could not be sustained by

any effort, direct or indirect, to invade the rights of the slave-holding community, for the plain and palpable reason, that the effort itself would furnish the most certain means of defeating the object in view, even supposing the friends of the Society reckless enough to entertain it. It would denote on the part of those who made it, an extremity of madness and folly, wholly unprecedented in the history of the world, and if persevered in, would dissolve the government into its original elements, even though the principle of union which holds it together were a thousand-fold stronger than it is. A great object of this sort could not in the nature of things be effected by force. If effected at all, it must look to the moral sense of the community for its accomplishment. It must appeal to that public generosity and philanthropy, which are the grand pillars upon which the Society has been raised, and upon whose fair proportions the superstructure must depend for its order and beauty and durability. We look to the fulfilment of this hope, from an unwavering belief, (which the past experience of the Society will most amply justify us in entertaining) that, whenever the primary objects of the Society shall have been effected, by the removal from our country of its free colored population, and an *unapplied* surplus of funds remain in its treasury, then a voluntary manumission of slaves, free, noble and spontaneous, will every where take place, to supply its demands, and America will rejoice with exceeding great joy, that a portal is thus opened, through which, even by possibility, she may hope to discard from her bosom the veriest curse, which has ever been entailed upon any nation, either of ancient or modern days. In entertaining, then, a hope of this high character, founded upon such honorable grounds, surely the friends of the Colonization Society have done nought either to alarm the honest fears of the patriot, or excite the morbid sensibilities of the slave-holder.

The voice of ignorance has denounced the idea of planting a colony upon the shores of Africa, as wholly visionary and fanatical—unworthy the serious consideration of prudent men, and utterly impracticable in all its parts. This, indeed, is the voice of ignorance—language of arrogant assertion, wholly disproved by the past history and present prospects of the Liberia Colony. Experience, which rarely deceives us, has most amply demonstrated the utter fallacy of such objections, and history, since the earliest days of colonization, will not furnish an example of so rapid and unprecedented colonial improvement under so many untoward and discouraging circumstances as that which now meets the eye and cheers the heart of the Philanthropist upon the despised shores of Africa. But sixteen years since and the smiling region, which is now enlivened by the voice of freemen, and bears the impress of civilization, and even of comparative refinement, was an uncultivated waste, the abode of all that is frightful in nature, where man was to be found in his lowest and most degraded condition, the caricature rather than the likeness of a human be-

ing. The magic hand of freedom has passed over this neglected spot; and, beautiful change! Africa no longer sits throned in midnight darkness—its barbarism yields to the holy influences of religion and liberty—a smiling colony of 1700 regenerated freemen raises its head upon its shores; and truly the “desert begins to blossom as the rose.” Whether, then, our conclusions are drawn from a fair estimate of the actual prospects of the Liberia Colony, as developed by evidences the most undeniable; or from a candid and impartial comparison of its present condition with that of other colonies, whose progressive advances are faithfully handed down to us upon the pages of history; we have the most abundant cause to rejoice that the noble scheme of African Colonization has ever been devised, and the most cheering encouragement to animate us to its continued, faithful and zealous prosecution.

Greatly as this scheme commends itself to us by reason of its abstract benevolence, it is also founded upon public considerations, which must eminently claim our attention. The existence, within the very bosom of our country, of an anomalous race of beings, the most debased upon earth, who neither enjoy the blessings of freedom, nor are yet in the bonds of slavery, is a great national evil, which every friend of his country most deeply deploras. The idea of emancipating our slaves, and permitting them to remain within the limits of the U. S. whether as a measure of humanity or of policy, is most decisively reprobated by universal public sentiment. If we place a man in that condition in life, in which there neither is, nor in the nature of things can be, a motive to honest and honorable exertion, we have inflicted upon him, the highest degree of injury, which one human being can inflict upon another—we have presented the most irresistible temptation to crime and vice—and placed before him a yawning gulf which it is wholly impossible he can avoid. Such is the condition of that class who have been so unfortunate (for I certainly deem it a misfortune both to themselves and to others) as to be emancipated, and yet permitted to remain in the country. They constitute a large mass of human beings, who hang as a vile excrescence upon society—the objects of a low debasing envy to our slaves, and to ourselves of universal suspicion and distrust. Tax your utmost powers of imagination, and you cannot conceive one motive to honorable effort, which can animate the bosom, or give impulse to the conduct of a free-black in this country. Let him toil from youth to age in the honorable pursuit of wisdom—let him store his mind with the most valuable researches of science and literature—and let him add to a highly gifted and cultivated intellect, a piety pure, undefiled, and “unspotted from the world”—it is all nothing: he would not be received into the very lowest walks of society. If we were constrained to admire so uncommon a being, our very admiration would mingle with disgust, because, in the physical organization of his frame, we meet an insurmountable barrier even to an approach to social intercourse, and in the

Egyptian color, which nature has stamped upon his features, a principle of repulsion, so strong as to forbid the idea of a communion either of interest or of feeling, as utterly abhorrent. Whether these feelings are founded in reason or not, we will not now enquire—perhaps they are not. But education and habit, and prejudice have so firmly riveted them upon us, that they have become as strong as nature itself—and to expect their removal, or even their slightest modification, would be as idle and preposterous as to expect that we could reach forth our hands, and remove the mountains from their foundations into the valleys, which are beneath them. Does any man in his senses desire this population to remain among us? If the whole community could reply, it would respond in one universal negative. To remove it from our land, and transfer it to one more congenial, is the enlightened and humane object of our Society. Is it not strange, indeed, that one man can be found, who will not lend his hand and heart to further a scheme at once so benevolent and politic? If this were a stationary evil, which, in progress of time, would not become more burdensome than at present, we might possibly bear it—but if we reflect that every year makes it more and more alarming, it becomes a subject of grave and serious enquiry, “what can be done to effect its removal.” The annual increase of this population is estimated at 6000—an increase of course augmenting in geometrical ratio, so long as the original number remains undiminished. Let us suppose that the American Colonization Society, by voluntary contributions, and otherwise, could raise an amount sufficient to transport this number annually to the shores of Africa. What an inestimable blessing would it confer upon America! The original number could not increase by reason of the constant subtraction; but in the course of nature, it would greatly diminish by death, and those other infirmities which belong to humanity, so that in twenty-five years, when, by the ordinary rule of duplication, the whole ought to be doubled, the original amount would in fact be reduced to almost nothing. And yet the sum necessary for this purpose, is not great; \$20 being the cost of transportation for one individual, then \$120,000 would cover the cost of transportation of the whole increase of the free-black population in the country. Inconsiderable as this sum is, compared with the greatness of the object in view, it is a subject of deep regret to the friends of the Society, that heretofore their whole resources have fallen very greatly beneath it. I would therefore, Mr. President, respectfully take leave to suggest to you the urgent necessity of a speedy and continued concert of action on the part of the Branch Societies of Virginia, whereby our plan of Colonization in all its bearings may be submitted to the consideration of our Legislature, and the pecuniary aid of the State be earnestly invoked in its support—our cause can only fail to prosper, because the public mind, being deluded and misinformed as to its purpose, we cannot reasonably expect the aid of the public funds. Let the

truth be told to the world, and we have nothing to fear, because "Truth is mighty and will prevail."

But let us pursue this train of reasoning a little further. I have expressed the belief in another part of this address, (in the truth of which I have the most implicit confidence) that whenever the primary object of the Colonization Society shall have been effected, by the removal from our country, of its free colored population, the farther demand of the Society for subjects of transportation, will always be supplied by voluntary manumission. *Supposing this assumption to be a truth*, let us speculate a little as to what might be the effects of this Society, if the public mind were duly awakened to its purposes. The whole population of the United States, is estimated at something more than 12,000,000 of human beings. The relative proportions of white and black population are as ten to two. If we could transport annually to the shores of Africa; an amount of black population exactly equal to its increase (which is about 50,000 a year) while the whites were left to multiply uninterruptedly, then at the end of twenty-five years (the period of duplication) the result would be thus: The white population will have increased to its full amount, and perhaps to a greater, by reason of the vacuum formed in society by the withdrawal of the increase of the blacks, while the black population, which cannot increase, or rather, whose increase is constantly taken off, will be most sensibly diminished, so that the relative proportions between these two classes will no longer be as ten to two, but actually, or nearly, as twenty to one. If this process were continued a second term of duplication, it would produce the extraordinary result of 40 white men to one black in the country—a state of things in which we should not only cease to feel the burdens which now hang so heavily upon us, but actually regard the poor African as an object of curiosity, and not uneasiness. This purpose can be effected (*always supposing that the demands of the Society for transportation will be supplied by voluntary emancipation*) by an annual expenditure of \$1,000,000. This sum can be raised by a contribution of 10 cents a head upon our white population. How paltry the sum! How grand the object! If the attention of all the Legislatures of the slave-holding States, could be duly awakened on the subject, their appropriations, added to the voluntary offerings of the patriot and philanthropist, would amply meet the requisite expenditure. Why should we doubt it? We hear the evils of slavery echoed from north to south—from east to west. The universal voice of the nation is heard lamenting the curse, which has been entailed upon us, without our wish or agency, by our ancestors. Is it an empty sound—an idle profession, without meaning? Let us not libel the virtue and goodness of our country by so unworthy a supposition—let us strive to make known the principles of our Society, and the purposes it seeks to effect, and we may then confidently expect that cheering and animating support which a good cause always receives from a great people.

We desire not to trespass upon your patience. One word of the probable influences of this Society upon poor, miserable, neglected Africa; and we shall have closed this address. There was a time, in remote antiquity, when Africa ranked pre-eminent among the nations of the earth—when Greece borrowed her noblest arts of Egypt, and Carthage gave laws to the commerce of the world. There was a time when this ancient mistress of the seas stood in bold and gallant array against the mighty power of Rome—and History, upon one of its noblest pages, tells of the unconquerable spirit of Hannibal, and presents the combined qualities of the scholar and the hero, in the person of her gallant, but unfortunate Juba. These days of her pristine glory have long been forgotten. The curse of some avenging spirit seems to have rested upon her bosom, blighting her faculties, and paralyzing her energies—and her subsequent history, has been one dark, dreary, monotonous tale of sorrow, of suffering and of crime; to which, in the annals of time, we may vainly look for a parallel. Who among the nations of the earth have most contributed to this work of horror and of desolation? We forbear to speak of others. But candor wrings from us the reluctant acknowledgment, (and we blush to make it) that in the earlier days of America, when she was yet an appendage to the crown of England, her hands were most deeply imbrued in the innocent blood of helpless, unoffending Africans. The odium belongs not to our ancestors, however, so much as to that horrid system of English policy, which in our colonial days, gave the sanction of law, to the exercise of the accursed slave-trade. But we have been accessories, though unwilling ones, to the sufferings of Africa—and there rests upon us an obligation, paramount to all others, to endeavor to repair the injuries we have done, by some act of retributive justice. The obligation is not less imperative, because it belongs to that class of “imperfect” moral duties, which being addressed to our reason and honor, is incapable of being enforced by physical authority. We have done deep and lasting injury to Africa—and surely, there is a peculiar fitness, a moral grandeur and sublimity, in the thought of turning, *though late*, and sending back by her own people, whom we have so long held in bondage, those glad tidings of christianity and civilization, which may humanize her degraded sons—may call them from their idolatry, and teach them to rear up temples to the God of the Universe.

We may not reasonably expect these grand results from the *immediate* action of the Colonization Society. In that noble institution, we have laid the corner-stone of the edifice—to our posterity it belongs to perfect the noble fabric. It is a pebble, let fall into the wide ocean of African desolation, the circumference of whose undulations will widen and widen, till it has encompassed the whole continent within its range. It is a Promethean spark, to give life and animation to a land of darkness and error; and the day will come, when its light shall be seen even from the Cape

of Good Hope to the shores of the Mediterranean. Let us not abandon these high and honorable hopes as vain and illusive, because their fulfilment lies in distant prospect before us. Let us not abandon a work of such brilliant future promise, because difficulties and perplexities hang upon its progress. But let our arms be nerved by the obstacles which oppose us—and let us give to the world the proud assurance, that in whatever exigency she may be placed, whether in defending herself against the invasions of foreign hostility, or in carrying on her grand purposes of philanthropy and patriotism, America will always retain her wonted supremacy—and being first in the freedom of her Government and the happiness of her people, she will also be first in the magnanimity of her plans, and the ardor with which she pursues them.



Colony of Liberia.

We have been gratified to see the following notice of the Colonization Society translated from a Review published in France. We know that the Society is attracting attention and awakening interest in England. Why should not the good in these countries unite in a great scheme for the deliverance and civilization of Africa? Worthily might all Christians engage in such a work. To enlighten a Continent, and elevate a whole race, is an enterprise which the Powers and Princes of Europe might feel proud to accomplish.

(Translated for the Journal of Commerce from the *Paris Revue Encyclopedique*.)

Robert Finley, a venerable clergyman of New Jersey, laid the foundation of the Colonization Society, in a meeting at Washington, 1816. Many Members of Congress, persuaded by his argument and invited by his zeal, supported his project. Agents were sent to Africa to determine on what part of the Western Coast they should select a site for the intended Colony. During the five first years nothing seemed to encourage their efforts. The American Agents had no experience. The natives with whom they treated for lands, were deceitful in their bargains. A climate hostile to the whites carried off most of those engaged in the enterprise and the unexpected attacks of the natives, added to their calamities. At different times the Colony was near being entirely ruined for ever, and the small number of Colonists who remained, were reduced to the most frightful distress, and were even obliged in 1821, to remove to the Colony of Sierra Leone.

These successive disasters did not discourage the Society. In the year 1821, they sent two new Agents who bought of the natives a territory to which was subsequently given the characteristic name of *Liberia*. This terri-

tory, whose central point is Cape Mesurado or Montserado, is situate 5 deg. N. of the equator; and 250 miles S. of Sierra Leone. It extends along the coast to the length of about 150 miles, and reaches into the interior, one day's journey, or from 20 to 30 miles. It is separated from the interior by a girdle of woodland. Rivers, some of considerable size, water the country throughout. The soil is extremely fertile, and abounds in all the productions of tropical climates. The native tribes, degraded and wasted by the slave trade, are too feeble to oppose a serious barrier to the progress of the Colony. Nine years have elapsed since the purchase of the Colony. It contains a population of about 2,000, who live in their own houses, and on farms which they themselves cultivate, and they perform the various duties of an agricultural and commercial people.

The chief city, *Monrovia*, so called in honor of the President, is situated on Cape Montserado, containing about 90 houses and stores, three churches, and 700 inhabitants. The houses are generally well built, and of a pleasant appearance. This city is 70 feet above the sea. The streets, 100 feet wide, cross at right angles. At this elevation the inhabitants enjoy a refreshing sea breeze. The temperature is mild and equable. The thermometer does not vary more than from 68 deg. to 87 deg. The harbor of *Monrovia* is formed by the mouth of the river of Montserado.— It is convenient and suitable for vessels of moderate dimensions. The commerce of *Monrovia*, a city essentially commercial, is already considerable, and increases yearly. Some individuals have acquired by this means, a fortune of from 15,000 to \$20,000. Seven miles north of the outlet of Montserado is the river *Saint Paul's*. Here is the colony of *Caldwell*, abounding in productions of all kinds. This city, after the plan of many American villages, has only one street, a mile and a half long, and planted with two rows of banana and plantain trees. This agricultural establishment is flourishing.

Between *Caldwell* and *Monrovia* is another settlement of 30 families.— On the opposite side of the bay of *Stockton* live 400 Africans, taken from slave ships. Finally, 25 miles N. E. of *Monrovia*, is *Millsburgh*, containing 200 inhabitants, and increasing by new colonists. It has peculiar advantages. The soil is as fertile as that of *Caldwell*, and many navigable streams enable it to become the medium of commerce between the interior and the sea coast. The forest around contains excellent timber.

The supreme government has as yet been in the hands of the Society. The Colonial Agent is recognized as Governor. No means are neglected to habituate them to republican forms and the spirit of liberty. The elections are annual for Magistrates, and sometimes are much contested.— A court of justice, composed of the Agent and two Judges, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole Colony, assembles monthly at *Monrovia*. The crimes generally, are theft, committed, with few exceptions by the natives who are admitted in the limits of the Colony. The judgments are decided by jury, with all possible formality.

Three documents contain the political and civil legislation of Liberia. The first is the Act of Constitution. It grants them rights as in the United States. The 5th Art. prohibits all slavery in the Colony. Art. 6th declares the common law to be that of the United States. The 2d document regulates the civil forms of Government. By Art. 13, censors are instituted to guard the public morals; to report the idle and vagabonds, and to bring to legal investigation all that can injure the prosperity of the Colony. The 3d legislative document is a code of procedure and punishment extracted from American digests. Experience has shown that those three pieces are sufficient for the present state of the Colony to preserve the public order and the interests of the citizen.

The Colonists are remarkable for morality and religious feelings. An American Captain says that during the three weeks he passed in the Colony, he saw no one drunk, nor heard an oath. Another who had lived seven years in Liberia, says he saw only one fight, which was provoked by a political quarrel with a black from Sierra Leone. To prevent intemperance, \$300 are required for a license to sell liquor. Many blacks are engaged in religious instruction, and some have more than ordinary intelligence. The education of children is retarded by the want of suitable teachers. A society is forming in America to obviate this difficulty. A public library is established at Monrovia, and a journal is published which has 800 subscribers.

The position of the Colony, situate at the central point of a long extent of sea coast, and enabled to establish relations of trade with the interior, opens prospects of great commerce. The articles of export are rice, palm oil, ivory, gold, shells, iron, and other articles, that increasing civilization shows them the use of. The Colonists possess some boats, and are engaged in the carrying trade between Cape Montserado and the Factories along the shore, under the direction of the Government. Several large vessels will be sent to the United States to establish their reputation on a larger scale, as soon as they shall be enabled to sail under the American flag. The exports of one year have amounted to \$70,000. Every day brings new adventurers to the opening mart. The Colony will soon have establishments on the coast and in the interior; her ships will traverse the sea under a flag that pirates will not dare attack. Let us imagine the epoch in which the productions of the climate shall be cultivated by thousands of laborious Colonists, and will grow in abundance on one of the most fertile regions of the Globe. What a vast field for commercial enterprise! Gums, spices, dyewoods, coffee, indigo, sugar, and other productions of tropical climes, will reach the markets of America and Europe, and these two countries will send in exchange to the shores of Africa, the products of art and manufacture.

Agriculture has made but little progress yet in the Colony. Many emigrants cannot wait for the slow return of agricultural industry, and

prefer mercantile speculation. Yet the advantages of the older merchants in trade, will diminish the chances of success to the new comers, and they will turn their attention to agriculture. Already the farmers of Caldwell hold agricultural meetings to discuss the best methods of tilling.

A no less important object is the defence of the Colony. Surrounded by an avaricious and savage people, who pay no respect to treaties, they must think of the means of defence. They have six volunteer uniform companies of 500 men, which compose their national militia. The Government has 20 field pieces and 1000 muskets. The natives, who had already received many checks, when the Colony was weak, will not now dare to attack it. Their security on the sea shore is not so perfect. Although the Cape is commanded by a fort, two or three well armed privateers might do great injury, should they attack when no English or American vessel is in port. The miserable freebooters who infest the coast have vowed eternal hatred to the Colony. The Society ought then to hasten the fortifications.

In short, the attempts for colonization made by other nations and in other circumstances offer few cases of such prosperity in so short a time. Notwithstanding the numerous obstacles and limited means of action, the Colony of Liberia has been based on solid foundations, which exhibit guaranties for the future, and indicate sure success. Its resources will suffice for the wants of a large nation, and the larger part of the blacks of the United States, will find honorable and sure means of existence. Should we compare Liberia with Sierra Leone, it will be to the advantage of the former. The British Government have expended vast sums for a precarious and ill-directed establishment, where the blacks are yet half slaves, and despised by the white population. The United States have done nothing for the Colony. The persevering efforts and donations of individuals, have produced the happy results prescribed. So true is it, that individuals can act cheaper and more effectually than Governments!

In the first line of benefactors, we put Jehudi Ashmun, who died 1828, a victim of his zeal. On a more elevated theatre, and in a civilized country, he would have acquired the renown of a great man. On his arrival in 1822, he found the Colony on the eve of ruin, without defence, without laws, delivered to anarchy and despair. He changed degraded beings into free citizens, became the arbiter of their quarrels, fortified Monrovia, excited a military spirit, led them on to battle, against an enemy thirty times his number, and all this while suffering with a burning fever. His shattered health compelled his return to his native land, where he devoted the remainder of his life to the cause he had embraced. Honor to Ashmun! Be thy name placed beside Las Casas, Vincent de Paul, Howard, and Clarkson! When Africa shall rise from her degradation, she will raise altars to thy memory, as did Greece to Cecrops and Theseus.

Unhappy experience has shown that the whites cannot endure the cli-

mate. Nearly thirty Agents, who have been employed by the Society, have died. The blacks are not exposed to the same danger. Most of them from Georgia, the two Carolinas, and Virginia, have not had even the attacks of fever, which the new comers experience during the first month of their arrival. The Western coast of Africa is not periodically desolated by pest as Turkey, nor by Cholera Morbus as the Indies, nor by Malaria as the Antilles.



Address

Of the Female Colonization Society of Georgetown.

[This address merits the solemn attention and regard of all the Benevolent Ladies of the United States. How much might they accomplish, by efforts and prayers for Africa! They have influence, which may, and should be felt in every community, in every village of the land. Let them yield to the impulses of their benevolent feeling, and the funds and prosperity of the Colonization Society, will soon be increased ten fold.]

The Managers of the Female Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, presume respectfully and affectionately, to address those Ladies into whose hands these lines may chance to fall, upon a subject which is dear, both to the philanthropist and the christian. It is not a wish to render themselves conspicuous, which induces them thus to come forward, but because the locality of their situation places the objects of the American Colonization Society before them in such a manner as to excite feelings probably unknown to those at a distance. The eye affects the heart.

When some noble edifice is erecting, the owner does not rejoice in the beauty, progress, and completion of one part more than another—he wishes to see a symmetry in all. So will the enlightened Christian exult to see the temple of the Lord rising on every side, and entire in every part. We consider the American Colonization Society as one noble part of that edifice. It contemplates not only the benefit of a most miserable part of our race, but, in its completion, the conversion of Africa to the knowledge of the true God, and correct faith and practice. And is there not here, Christian sisters, an object worthy of our most vigorous efforts, as well as enlarged desires? Who that thinks of the coloured people in any part of the world,

will not engage in this work? Can the heart of female tenderness view it without the most painful emotions? To speak fully of the wrongs and injuries brought upon this unhappy people, is a task surpassing our ability, and happily, not necessary.—Able pens have told their story, and though undoubtedly the description falls far short of the reality, yet the melancholy tale is engraven as with the point of a diamond upon the historic page, to tell the sins of man to the latest generation of time.—The researches of a Clarkson have disclosed scenes, at the view of which the blood congeals around the trembling heart. The venerable Philips has depicted sufferings among the Hottentots, at which the human soul revolts. And many others, in this day of Christian enterprise, call so loud that their voice will be heard.

To put a stop to these things, (and they must and will be stopped, for the millennial morning is near,) the efficiency of God is necessary, but it is our high privilege, and one for which we ought to be most sincerely thankful, that in any way we may be co-workers with Him.

But there is another consideration which should have its proper weight. Their sufferings are but a minor evil. The moral degradation to which they are subjected, is much more deplorable. This, like the cold dews of a lethargic death, comes over them unperceived. Of this, those who reside among them, are the daily witnesses. Has not experience proved that men, without instruction, and the means and motives of improvement, will become degraded, and yield to temptation and vice? What were the Israelites when they came out of Egypt? Did they not display characters which many would have said were formed and intended by their Creator for subjection and nothing else? Yet this people were descended from the best and most enlightened then in the world. And in that nation, at that time, dwelt the true church of God, and it existed no where else. Yet their circumstances had so debased them, that they could not even bear a little hunger without wishing again to return that they might sit by the fleshpots of Egypt.—And the children of the people brought thus low, were some whose standing in the high places of antiquity rivalled their contemporaries, and far surpassed those of modern days.

We do not pretend to present the subject fully, but may we not address our sisters of the United States upon the strength of what others have said and written, and ask them to engage in the work of rescuing Africa from her misery, and introducing her to the light of truth, and the benefits of civil liberty and civilization. To those who are familiar with the transactions and success of the American Colonization Society, nothing need be said of its merits. It pleads before the christian public in a manner stronger than by words. Its friends may well challenge history to show the colony settled with as few evils as Liberia. Did not most of the early colonists of our own country prove themselves more prone to misrule, anarchy and faction, than these people, from whom on account of their former situation, we should have expected nothing else?

Should any be disposed to say, what can we do? we answer: Let Societies be formed, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and in this way, its funds may be augmented. Ladies may also assist in disseminating knowledge of the Society, and its transactions, to those who are ignorant, and often it may be in their power to conciliate the minds of those unfriendly to the object, and those who are so situated as to render it practicable, may do much by enlightening and instructing the people of colour, and by this means leading them to see their own interest in this important concern; especially should the knowledge of God and their duty to him, be communicated to their darkened minds. The importance of imparting through Sunday Schools, and by other means, a knowledge of their duty to God, to each other, and to their fellow creatures, cannot be too deeply or too extensively realized, and we hope that our christian sisters in every part of the land will feel it to be both a privilege and a pleasure, to engage earnestly and perseveringly in this pious work. Thousands of these unfortunate people might by judicious instructions be made better in their present condition, and prepared for happiness and usefulness in Africa. Without such instructions, we look in vain to them for the fruits of social virtue, or of the Christian life.

Christian Sisters, our time for work on earth is short. When we just glance at the objects with which Society now abounds, and think as a christian will, of their magnitude, we shall easily

feel that we have no time to delay—nor to trifle away in frivolous employments. The wheel of time moves with rapidity.—The dead work not. So great a part of our acquaintance, now sleep in dust, that many can say the greatest part of our Society is in eternity. When we shall be summoned before God; will it not be gratifying to look back upon some object performed worthy of an intelligent being—of a philanthropist—of a follower of Christ? And though we shall never be able to challenge reward for works, yet will not the warm bosom of benevolence glow with a purer fire, if we can be the means of alleviating human misery, of raising intellectual beings from a state next to brutal ignorance, but most of all, of leading such beings into the path of duty, and directing their wandering steps to the path which leads to eternal happiness.

Extracts from Correspondence.

Within a few weeks past, we have received many interesting letters. In this number we commence the publication of some extracts, which will show at least that there is much zeal and hope and liberality among the friends of the Society. Let all the friends of this Institution, and especially those in the Southern States, feel that these efforts should be redoubled—that the crisis calls for immediate and great exertions—that it is time for the union of all hands and hearts in this Patriotic and Christian work.

From Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade.

I send you two notes of one hundred dollars each, also eighty-five dollars in three notes, making in all \$285, for the Colonization Society, being the collections for the last Fourth of July, from the Chapel Congregation of Frederick county, Va.

From a Gentleman in North Carolina.

Matters are in progress here for forming a Colonization Society. We have now upwards of forty subscribers, from one to five dollars per annum. The most influential and active gentlemen of the place, are its decided friends. As soon as the sickly season is over, you may expect to hear of a splendid Society here.

From a Gentleman in New Jersey.

As Secretary of the Morris county Colonization Society, Auxiliary, &c. I enclose you a check (*certified*) upon the State Bank at Morris, for four hundred and thirteen dollars sixty-seven cents.

Three hundred and thirteen dollars sixty-seven cents of this sum, are the funds collected by our Society, in the year ending the 4th July, 1831. The balance, \$100, is enclosed to you by the direction of Peter A. Johnson, Esq. of this place, who will inform you how it is to be appropriated.

Mr. Johnson adds in a note:

I calculate the \$100 named as from me, to be appropriated, first, \$50 as my subscription for the purchase of a Ship, and \$50 for the purpose of aiding in building a Presbyterian Church in Liberia. As the first subscription has been standing a long time, I fear that the \$20,000 will not very soon be made up, you will therefore use this for that or any other general purposes of the Society, as you may think best; and also, if the other \$50 should not be needed for the Church, then you will apply that also in the same way as the first.

From a Gentleman in Vermont.

I herewith transmit to you seven dollars. Five dollars was contributed by the people of my charge, after a sermon delivered on the 3d July; I have added one, which I intend to do annually, for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

I rejoiced at the formation of your noble Society, and looked upon it as designed of God, ultimately to relieve this country of the burden of its colored population; while at the same time it would entirely destroy the slave-trade, and christianize Africa. I feel it to be my duty to pray for the success of your Society publicly on the Sabbath. I believe that God will make it instrumental of introducing the day of millennial glory upon Africa. May he hasten it in his time.

It has occurred to me that a Society might be formed (in our large cities) of free people of color intending to emigrate to Liberia. Let it be called, the Colored Freeman's Emigrating Society; and connected with this, let there be a Savings Bank, in which those who wish to go to Liberia may deposite, from

time to time, such sums as they can spare, to be paid over to them at the time of their embarkation, to defray the expense of the voyage, and one or two month's seasoning at the Colony, and, if they please, a small sum for necessary purchases when in the land of their fathers. There are many colored men in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, who, in a short time, might easily save enough from their daily earnings, to carry themselves out to Africa, without calling upon the public to aid them. This would create a spirit of independence, and conduce to habits of economy. If colored men of respectability and piety would engage in this thing, it would do away many prejudices from the minds of our colored people. The free blacks in our large cities are as well paid for their labor generally, as the whites. They could, by a little economy, soon save sufficient to render them comfortable at the Colony, and would feel a peculiar satisfaction in helping themselves.—When a sufficient number were ready to leave for Liberia, they might charter a vessel, and when arrived at the Colony, make their purchases, or be assigned lands by the Colonial Government, or employ themselves in that way which will best advance their own and the Colony's interest.

Living as I do, in an obscure country parish, little acquainted with the maxims of political economy, and what plans would best succeed in the melioration of the black man's condition, I submit this to you, who have a better opportunity of judging of its merits, and of determining whether such a Society would essentially aid the Colonization Society or not. If it be practicable, it will have this merit, that every one who pays his own passage to Liberia, would at the same time leave what the public must have paid for him, to another who is unable to pay for himself—perhaps some emancipated slave.

From a Gentleman in Massachusetts.

I have thought proper to enclose to you \$50, which we collected in the College Chapel, on the 4th inst. It will be gratifying to you to know, that the young gentlemen of College take much interest in your Society, and will probably do you much service when they come into public life.

The pamphlet issued by the Massachusetts Society, containing a brief statement of facts relative to the Colony at Liberia,

&c., must, I think, have been very useful, in enabling Clergymen and others to prepare addresses for the last Anniversary. I trust that something similar will appear every year.

From a Gentleman in Maryland.

SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS. It would not, I suppose, be necessary for me to say that I am particularly friendly to the Colonization Society, even were this unaccompanied with a small offering from a number of youths of my school. Upon my suggestion, a subscription paper was circulated, somewhere about the Fourth of July, by which \$11 50 were obtained, which I now remit by check payable to Richard Smith, Esq. or order, as a Fourth of July offering from the youth of Prospect Hill School.

The sum, it is true, is, small, but not on that account to be despised. The ocean is composed of drops; were all to do in similar measure, your treasury would be filled.

The effect, however, of this little sum is not to be measured by its present amount—it may have an important prospective bearing, by way of example to others, to go and do likewise—and be the means of leading these youth to think more upon the subject, and preparing them to do more hereafter than they might otherwise have done.

I implied, in the beginning, my dear sir, that I was particularly friendly to your Society. Such is indeed the fact. Of all the parts of the mighty benevolent machinery of the present day, none but the Bible Society takes, in my estimation, precedence of yours. May God prosper it more abundantly than we should even dare to ask, and bless and direct you and all its Managers by His infinite wisdom.

From a Clergyman in Ohio.

According to a suggestion in the African Repository, we collected the children of the Sabbath Schools within the bounds of my congregation, and lifted their contribution to the American Colonization Society. It amounted to \$8 62½. The balance, \$8 37½, was taken up from the congregation. When you give credit for the above in the Repository, please be particular to accredit the children of Salem Sabbath School Union with the above amount, \$8 62½, and the congregation of Salem with the balance, \$8 37½. Yours, with ardent desires for the success of your enterprise.

From a Gentleman in Philadelphia.

The above sum of \$16, was collected on the 4th July, at the Monthly Concert of Prayer, — Presbyterian Ch. of this City.

True, it is but a trifle; but we are a poor people, consisting mostly of laboring people, and we have many objects of high importance demanding our aid. Yet if every Church in our land would but contribute an equal sum annually, (and where is there *one* that could not?) the grand object of the Colonization Society would soon be accomplished.

Intelligence.

We copy the following notice from Niles' Weekly Register, and invite to it the attention of all candid and reflecting men. We are glad that Mr. Niles intends to favor the public with his views on the subject of African Colonization, as it may truly be said that light falls on every subject which he touches.

SERVILE INSURRECTIONS, &c.—We have great pleasure in saying that the report of the destruction of Wilmington, N. C. by the negroes, was altogether erroneous, though apprehended at Raleigh when the account came away. Excessive agitation prevailed in that city—the men were under arms, and the women and children half distracted by their fears; and thus it was in several parts of North Carolina, and the people hastily prepared themselves to encounter reported *armies of slaves!* Certain suspicious movements took place in some of the counties—and *terror* exaggerated every thing. Martial law was proclaimed at Wilmington and other places—various conspiracies are supposed to have been discovered, and a considerable number of blacks have been arrested. Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, New Hanover, Jones and Lenoir counties, would seem to have been the seats of “organized” conspirators! Reports of murders were numerous—17 families, (it was positively said) being massacred in Jones county! The women were much agitated, and a fearful looking to events, with a greediness to hear tales of horror, (as is always the case under such circumstances) seized the men; but after all, it does not appear that the slaves committed any excesses—that any person was murdered; but the unhappy belief that a general rising of the blacks was planned, must long keep the people in a very embarrassing and distressed condition. Business was beginning to resume its wonted course, but the white people, every where, rested on their arms. Every free negro at Raleigh had been arrested and examined—and some were ordered to leave the city, because they could not give a good account of their mode of subsistence: but it has not yet been stated, we think, that any *free negro*, either in Virginia or North Carolina, has been found guilty of a participation in

the outrages contemplated or committed. This, surely, is much to the credit of this class of persons. A company of U. S. troops from fortress Monroe had arrived at Newbern, to protect that place and neighborhood.

The trials, because of the late insurrection in Virginia, were yet going on—12 or 15 have been executed, some sentenced to transportation, and a few recommended to mercy, and about 30 yet remained for examination. No appearance of concert among these had manifested itself. The negro confined in Baltimore jail, was not "general Nat," as reported—but charged with horse stealing and sent to Washington. The Governor of Virginia has offered a reward of \$500 for Nat. The actual number of whites slaughtered in Southampton is 55—chiefly women and children, and in the most fiend-like manner. Much alarm had existed in several other counties of Virginia, and many negroes had been arrested. There were eight *convictions* in Sussex. The white people had very generally armed themselves, and many volunteer companies have been formed.

We earnestly sympathize with our fellow-citizens in their agitations, as well as because of their actual sufferings. The general cry now is, "something *must* be done!" What *can* be done? Much might have been effected by the Colonization Society, and may be, if those most interested shall *heartily* take up the subject—released from their newly-formed constitutional scruples, and willing to make some personal sacrifices to the general safety and the public peace. Years, perhaps, must pass away before the people in the lower country of the south will feel that same confidence in the security of their wives and little ones, which they lately entertained; every idle rumor—every movement among the slaves, however harmless in itself, will embarrass and distress them—and "*something must be done!*" Yet the brig Criterion, which lately sailed from Norfolk for Liberia, carried out only 46 emigrants. The lives of many very valuable and much esteemed persons of color have been sacrificed to the climate, or rather, *present condition* of the Colony—so were thousands of lives sacrificed in the first settlements of the United States—and so it is in the building up of almost every new Colony—chiefly caused, perhaps, by the want of those means of subsistence and comfort which peculiar circumstances demand. The present inhabitants of Liberia enjoy good health, and are prosperous; and as better accommodations are provided for new-comers, the mortality among them will decline. A comparatively small sum of money appropriated to the improvement of the neighboring country, such as the draining or filling up of low places, might do for *Monrovia* what such things have done for *Baltimore*—once regarded as among the most unhealthy places in the union.—Let the way be prepared, that humane owners of slaves shall not feel themselves checked in manumitting them, that they may have a country and a home—and become *men*. Enough, under favorable circumstances, might be removed for a few successive years—if young *fe-*

males were encouraged to go—to keep the whole colored population in check. The means of the government and people are surely equal to this, and the change would be so gradual that its effects would hardly be felt, consisting chiefly in the *advance of the whites*, and the greater spread and more liberal emancipation of the blacks; which latter has a strong tendency to diminish their number, or, at least, to prevent its increase.—Some hard cases might grow out of this operation—but the present awful and severe domestic trade in slaves would be reduced in its amount, and the good far overbalance the evil attendant on the project. We cannot consent to any proceeding which shall inflict additional oppressions on the people of color—but late events will run into many *new severities*, unless some plan is devised to quiet the apprehensions of the whites. Regarding this subject as highly important, we intend to revive certain remarks that we made upon it twelve years ago, and discuss it at some length. We have reached a period when “something must be done;” as well to give security to the white population, as prevent the imposition of new hardships on colored persons.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN LONDON.—We have just received the Anti-slavery Reporter of May 9. It contains an account of an anti-slavery meeting at Exeter Hall in London. “This,” the Reporter informs us, “was the most numerous meeting of the friends of the anti-slavery cause probably ever yet assembled in England under one roof. The new and spacious hall where it met, and which is capable of containing nearly three thousand persons, was filled to overflowing long before the proceedings commenced; and multitudes went away without being able to obtain admittance.” The meeting was successively addressed by Lord Suffield, the chairman, Mr. Buxton, Sir James Mackintosh, Dr. Lushington, Rev. Daniel Wilson, Mr. O’Connell, Mr. Shiel, Mr. Pownall, Rev. J. Burnett, Rev. R. Watson, Mr. Evans, Mr. George Stephen, and Rev. J. W. Cunningham. These addresses were all animated and some of them impassioned and eloquent.

From what passed at this meeting we infer, that though the present ministry is in favor of the entire extinction of slavery, they are not prepared for the measure of immediate abolition. There can, however, be no doubt, that measures for the gradual abolition of slavery throughout the British empire will be proposed, with the sanction of the ministry, at the present session of Parliament, and in all probability be carried.

We offer no apology to our readers for so frequently calling their attention to anti-slavery proceedings in Great Britain. If we could suppose that American citizens cared nothing for the wrongs and sufferings of the negroes in the West Indies, there is another point of view, in which it cannot be denied that the subject has an intense interest in this country. We refer to the effect which the abolition of slavery in the W. Indies may produce upon the black population of our Southern States.—*C. Register.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Christians and philanthropists are too apt to imagine that their work is almost done when it is only begun. The slave trade, for example, which many suppose has been every where abolished for years, there is reason to believe is still carried on to almost as great an extent as ever. It has been recently stated in the papers, that an association of merchants at Nant^z, in France, had undertaken to supply the island of Cuba with thirty thousand fresh negro slaves annually! And in Brazil, it is well known, that for several years past, the importations have even exceeded this number! Respecting Brazil, Dr. Walsh, in the second volume of his *Notices of Brazil*, just published, says:

In 1820, the number of slaves imported into Rio, was 15,020; but in 1828, they increased to the immense number of 43,555; and calculating on the number imported for the first quarter, it was supposed that 52,600 would enter the port of Rio alone before the expiration of 1829. In the year 1806, the number imported into the whole country amounted only to 38,000. Thus, while we in England imagined that the traffic was nearly extinguished in all christian countries, it was increasing in one town alone, in a proportion frightful beyond all comparison, and that in a free constitutional state, under the new order of things. There is now, however, such a glut of human flesh in the markets of Rio, that it has become an unprofitable drug. Ten years' credit is allowed to the purchaser.—Many speculators have been ruined by their unholy importation.

The following statements are condensed from Dr. W.'s book:

The number of blacks, and mulatto offspring of blacks, in Brazil, is now estimated at two millions, five hundred thousand, while the whites are but eight hundred and fifty thousand. The negro population consists, according to our author, of eight or nine castes, having no common language, and bound by no sympathetic tie. They frequently engage in feuds and combats wherein one, or even two hundred of a nation on each side are engaged. This animosity the whites cherish and endeavor to keep alive, as intimately connected with their own safety. Dr. Walsh mentions, as an eye-witness, that the superiority of the colored population is not greater in number than it is in physical powers. The blacks and mulattoes both are remarkably vigorous and athletic. The preponderance of the black population is a subject of deep alarm, and the dangers of its increase has reconciled many Brazillians to the speedy abolition of the slave trade. The number of free colored people in the country is already very considerable. It is calculated there are 160,000 free blacks, and 430,000 free mulattoes. 'They are,' says Dr. W. 'generally speaking, well conducted and industrious persons, and compose indiscriminately different orders of the community. There are among them merchants, farmers, doctors, lawyers, priests, and officers of different ranks. Every considerable town in the interior has regiments composed of them; and I saw at Villa Rica, two corps of them, one consisting of four companies of free blacks, and the other of seven companies of mulattoes.' A law exists in

Brazil, by which a slave is entitled to manumission at the end of ten years; but it is a dead letter. To enforce it would be to ensure the speedy destruction of the whites.

FORMATION OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—An Auxiliary Colonization has recently been formed at West Union, Adams County, Ohio, called "The Adams County Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society:"

General JOSEPH DARLENTON, *President*.
 Rev. JOHN P. VANDYKE, } *Vice-Presidents*.
 Rev. JOHN MEEK, }
 GEORGE COLLINGS, *Cor. Sec.*
 JOSEPH RIGGS, *Rec. Sec.*
 DAVID MURRAY, *Sen. Treasurer*.

Managers.

Col. John Kincaid,	Major John M'Clanahan,
Robert H. Wood,	Levi E. Rodgers,
Thomas Kirker.	

The New Richmond Colonization Society, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, in Clermont County, Ohio, was formed July 4th, 1830. The following is the list of officers:—

Doctor JOHN G. ROGERS, *President*.
 DAVID JONES, *Vice-President*.
 CHALES W. SWAIN, *Secretary and Correspondent*.
 ROBERT PORTER, *Treasurer*.

Solicitors.

Thomas Glisson,	Caleb S. Walker,
Joseph Durham,	Dan Davis.
Levi Moss,	

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE AM. COL. SOC. IN LEXINGTON, KY.—At the solicitation of Mr. Finley, Agent of the American Colonization Society, a meeting of the friends of the Society was held in the M'Chord Church, in Lexington, on the evening of Monday; the 12th instant.

Robert Wickliffe, Esq. being called to the chair, Mr. Finley announced the object of the meeting by stating that he had received instructions from the Parent Board, to exert himself to fit out a company of emigrants to Liberia the present season. He informed the meeting that fifteen slaves had been offered for this purpose, by a gentleman of Russellville, and read a letter which he had just received from another gentleman, offering fifteen more; all of whom, in both cases, are willing to go, and could be ready to embark this fall.

Mr. Finley having closed his remarks, the following resolution was offered by R. J. Breckenridge, Esq. and after a discussion of some length, in which Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. Wickliffe, and Rev. Dr. Fishback participated, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the resolution of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, to send a company of emigrants to Liberia from the Western country, and that we will lend our aid in carrying said resolution into effect.

The following resolutions offered by the Rev. Mr. Light, were also adopted.

Resolved, That it is expedient to petition the State Legislature, to encourage the emigration to Liberia, of the free people of color of Kentucky, by pecuniary aid to the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the above resolution, this meeting recommend the following petition.

B. O. PEERS, *Secretary*.

The petition alluded to is short, and similar in character to that of the Danville Society, published in our last number.

PROPOSED COLONIZATION OF THE NORTHERN COAST OF AFRICA.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, thinks that measures should be taken for Colonizing with free people of color, the Northern Coast of Africa. His opinion is that the country from Tangier to Tripoli is not surpassed in point of climate, fertility, and strong natural positions by any in the known world. He adds "It is, indeed, overrun by wandering tribes of Arabs; but by care in selecting and fortifying a series of colonial posts, and despatching, in case of serious difficulty with the natives, tidings to Gibraltar, Toulon, or Mahon, the rendezvous of the English, French, and American squadrons, their attacks might be timely prevented, or easily repelled. As to seizing on the whole country, should need be, there can be as little scruple on this head as in ridding our western forests of panthers and wild-cats. The French are in possession of Algiers, and doubtless if let alone, will in time extend their conquests to the borders of Egypt. Will the other great European Powers permit this? No. Will they leave it once more in the hands of its old masters? No. Will they divide it among themselves? Yes; unless they can be induced to consent to colonizing it—making it the rendezvous of all the free people of color in Christendom—aiding and protecting them in its settlement and civilization, and thus building up one great empire, from intercourse with which they will all have much to gain, and nothing to lose. In short, christianizing Africa itself. Let an active, intelligent agent be despatched forthwith to England and France—gain their consent, and the scheme is not only practicable, but sure. In half a century, the whole country, from Tangier to Tripoli, and the Mediterranean to the great Desert, will be, what it once was, the granary of southern Europe, and abound in rich, powerful, and productive cities."

The Boston Recorder for September 29th, contains the following just remarks.

MORTALITY OF THE EMIGRANTS AT LIBERIA.—Some individuals are disposed to consider the difficulties in founding the Colony at Liberia as altogether unprecedented, that the mortality especially has been such as to render it presumption to induce any more emigrants to go thither. Now such persons are very faint-hearted, or they must have a very slight acquaintance with the facts of history. The English attempted to colonize Virginia *four times* before they succeeded. In 1586, the whole colony after remaining one year in Virginia were transported to England. In the third attempt, the ship in which the emigrants sailed, was taken by the Spaniards and carried into Spain. In 1607, a few months after the first permanent settlement, the storehouse at Jamestown took fire, and the whole settlement, fortifications, arms, and a great part of the goods were consumed. In the same year, from May to September, *fifty* persons died. In November, Capt. John Smith, the father of the colony, was taken prisoner by the Indians. In 1610, a dreadful famine wasted the colony. This period was for many years distinguished as the *starving*

time. The colony was reduced in six months, from *five hundred persons to sixty*, partly by the famine and partly by the Indians. In 1617, they amounted to only 400 souls. In 1619, *twelve years after the settlement*, after £80,000 of the public stock had been expended, there were remaining in the colony but about 600 persons, men, women and children, and about 300 cattle, and the Virginia company was left in debt nearly £5000. Now compare these facts with what has transpired at Liberia. The colony in Africa has not experienced one-half the adversity which the Virginia emigrants experienced. *Two hundred persons* out of 1500, that came with John Winthrop to Boston in 1630, died in six months.

Men may sacrifice life in the pursuits of gain at Havana, at Calcutta, and at any other unhealthy spot on the globe most prodigally, and no complaint is made. But if a number of individuals fall a sacrifice in a benevolent enterprise, in an effort to pour the light of eternal life on dark and forlorn Africa, why it is a criminal waste of human life. But no, it is not thus. Ashmun lived only six years after he went to Africa, but he lived nobly. Mills lived hardly six months, but Mills lived not in vain. His example shines with no feeble lustre. His voice speaks from the depths of the Atlantic, and it will speak till Africa is free. Anderson and Lott Carey and Randall, and Skinner were soon cut down, but their names will live till time shall be no longer.

SCHOONER FOR THE COLONY.—The new and beautiful schooner which the loan generously granted by the Pennsylvania Society, has enabled the Society to build, at Baltimore, is entirely completed, and placed under the command of Capt. Abels, of Philadelphia, highly recommended by the Pennsylvania Committee for his intelligence and piety. This schooner has been named the "Margaret Mercer," in honor of a lady of Maryland, of distinguished reputation, and who to her many virtues, adds that of deep affection for the cause of the Society. Her servants, eighteen or twenty in number, were manumitted some years ago, and are now happily settled in Liberia. The schooner is expected to sail in a few days with stores, and as many emigrants as she can accommodate, for Liberia.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
Washington, Sept. 29th, 1831. }

The Managers of the American Colonization Society have received information that many respectable free persons of color from the lower counties of Virginia and North Carolina have made earnest application to the Agent of the Society in Norfolk for a passage to Liberia. Desirous of meeting the wishes of these applicants, the managers, notwithstanding the recent appropriation of \$5000 towards an expedition from the Western States, have authorized a Committee in Norfolk forthwith to charter a vessel to convey thence from 150 to 200 emigrants, with the necessary supplies, to the Colony, and they now invite the aid of Auxiliary Societies, and their friends generally, for the accomplishment of this object. Another expedition may, perhaps, be despatched from Virginia, during the Autumn, should the resources of the Society justify additional expenditures. Auxiliary Societies and Agents are requested to transmit such funds as they may have or obtain, as early as convenient, to the Treasurer of the Parent Society. The Managers indulge the hope, that the friends of the Society will, at this time, use all possible means and endeavours to augment its funds.

Sonnet

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE W. H. FITZHUGH, ESQ.

Sudden he slept—Love startled at the change,
 Saw him in death, but knew not death was there,
 So calm its power, like breath of softest air
 Soothing to slumber. But the aspect strange
 Forsaken look'd, to those who gather'd round
 That, which till now, Faith, Honour, Virtue found
 Temple with altars for each worthy guest.
 Quench'd is the flame which Genius, Friendship kept,
 Bright, pure, and constant in that generous breast.
 O'er his lov'd ashes great Virginia wept,
 And call'd him in her grief a noble son;
 Companion fit for those who whilom won
 A fadeless wreath from her illustrious hand
 And stood the glorious of her ancient band.

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 3d September,
 to 3d October, 1831.*

L. Medtart, Fredericktown, Md. as follows, viz:			
from Col. Soc. of Toms Creek Ch.	\$28	25	
Martin Hill, a donation,	2		
a friend—Emmetsburg, Maryland, .	5		
Mrs. M. Graeson,	50		
the congregation of Toms Creek Ch.	5	43	
Do Piney Creek do	7	48	
Rev. Mr. Stiers' collection in Protes-			
tant Methodist Church,	4	71	53 37
Collection by Rev. John Winter, in Williamsport, Md.			5
by Rev. Edward Allen, of Harmony vale,			
Sussex co. N. J. in Newfoundland Church,			14
Col. Soc. of Associate Reformed Congregation of Big			
Spring, per John Blean, Esq. of Newville,			
Cumberland county, Penn. Treasurer of			
said Society,			100
Rev. Ethan Allen, of Dayton, Ohio, as follows—			
Collection in St. James' Church, Piqua, Miami			
county, Ohio,	\$9		
Asa Coleman, of said county,	1		10
Rev. John Whiton, of Bennington, Vt. as fol-			
lows, viz:—			
Collection in his Church, Granville, New York,			
at which time the Presbyterian			

Church, under pastoral care of Rev. Amos Savage, Jr. attended meeting with his Society, and to- gether contributed,	12 29		
Mr. Whiton's donation,	2 71	—	15
J. F. Deadrick, Esq. Tr. Washington county, Tenn. Aux. Col. Soc. as follows:—			
Collection by Rev. L. G. Bell, Pastor of Pres. Church, at Jonesboro', Tenn. .:	\$4 11		
by Ditto, at Leesburg, Tenn. .	4 89	—	9
Collection by Union Ch. and Society West Hampton, by John Truair of Westhampton, Mass....			15
by Rev. Wm. Prettyman, in Berwick Circuit, Berwick, Pennsylvania,.....			25
Gershom Hyde, of Portland, Maine, as follows—			
From Rev. Ezekiel, Robinson, of Farming- ton, per Rev. W. H. Norris,	\$11		
From Rev. David Thurston, Winthrop,....	26		
From Rev. Bliss Blodget, Bucksport,	16 44		
From Rev. Moses T. Harris, contributed in his Society, Alna,	6 56		
From Rev. Charles Freeman, in his Society, Limerick,	3 60		
From Rev. William Clark in his Society, Wells,	6		
From A. Drummond, Jr. Esq. contributed in Rev. John Baynton's Society, Phippsburg,	9		
From Rev. Mr. Hooker, collection at an union meeting of the Societies of Rev. Mr. Hooker and Rev. Mr. Munger, Wiscasset,	21		
From Rev. H. A. Merrill, in his Society, Norway,	2 67		
From Rev. John Crosby, in his Society, Castine,	34 50		
From Capt. I. Clewley, Prespect—donation,	1		
From Rev. Daniel Kendrick, in his Society, Edgcomb,	5		
From Rev. Benjamin Rice, in his Society, New Gloucester,	3		
From Rev. Peter Nourse, in a Sabbath School, Ellsworth,.....	6		
From Rev. George E. Adams, in his Society, Brunswick,.....	33		
From Rev. Stephen Merrill, in his Society, Kittery Point,	2 65		
From Rev. John W. Ellingwood, in his Society, Bath,	38		
From Mr. John Taylor, donation, Bath,	2		
From Rev. Allen Greely, at an union prayer meeting, Turner,	7		
From Rev. Prof. Thomas C. Upham. Bowdoin College, Brunswick, being his first annual payment on his subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.	100	—	314 42
Collection by Rev. Isaac M. Fisher, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Bedminster, per Jacob La.			

zay, Esq. of Pluckamin, ...	13	
by Rev. John H. Grier, Pine Creek Con'g. per Samuel Hawes, of Jersey Shore,	10	
One of the warm supporters of the Colonization Society Fauquier county, Virginia,	5	
Collection by Rev. James H. Dickey, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Sa- lem, Ohio, as follows, viz:— from children of Sabbath School, in his congregation,	\$8 62½	
from the congregation,	8 37½	17
John Gray, of Fredericksburg, Va. his second instalment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.	100	
Collection by Rev. Thomas Cleaveland, in Presbyterian Church, at Harrodsburg, Ky.—in addition to \$10 12 reported 31st August per J. Herfus, Esq.	3	
Col. Soc of Va. per B. Brand, Treasurer,	270	
Of which the following 4th July coll. formed a part: Goochland Colonization Society,	\$17	
Rev. Philip Courtney, Meth. Ch. Manchester, ..	10 27	
Rev. Wm. F. Lee, Christ Church, Richmond, ..	25	
Rev. James B. Taylor, second Baptist Ch. do. ..	33 11	
Concord Colonization Society, Lunenburg co. ..	25	
Rev. George W. Nolley, Trinity Ch. Richmond, ..	13 87	
High Bridge Congregation, Rockbridge co. ..	6 66	
Goochland Colonization Society,	42 12	
Pisgah Congregation,	2 50	
Rev. Wm. Armstrong, 1st Pres. Ch. Richmond, ..	58 53	
Collection by Rev. Daniel Holmes, Wilson, and Rev. Herman Halsey, Cambria, Niagara co. N. York, in their respective congregations, per Rev. Mr. Halsey,	5	
by Rev. Wm. Williamson, at Salem, Fauquier county, Va.	\$6 58	
by Ditto, at Middleburg, ..	5 27	11 85
George R. Babcock, Esq. of Buffalo, N. York, Tr. Erie Col. Soc. as follows, viz:— Collection in 1st Pres. Church, Buffalo, by Rev. L. Eaton,	\$25	
in same ch. in Evans, Erie county, 4th July,	2 62	
L. Hall,	50	
A. Potter, Jr.	1	
J. Carner,	25	
K. Potter, ...	25	
Rd. Sears, on his subscription,	1	
deduct retained for postage, ..	25	30 37
A Lady of Staunton, Va. per J. Cowan, Tr. Aux. Society, Augusta co.	\$5	
Aux. Soc. Augusta co. Va. per ditto,	20	25
Collection in Newport, Washington county, Ohio, per Ebenezer Bassett,	10	
Luther Humphreys, of Edwardsburg, Michigan Territory, as follows— Collection in Beardley, Prairie, ...	\$3 50	

James Merthers, Esq. of Elkart, Prairie,	1		
John Morrison, of do.	50		
Thomas M. Morrison, of do.	50		
Mrs. Sarah Merthers, of do.	50	—	6
Contribution by L. C. Stratton, of Bakimore,			5
Isaac Kellar, of Williamsport, as follows, viz:—			
Collection in Pres. Ch. at Williamsport,	\$12 50		
the proceeds of needlework out of school hours, by Misses Josephine J. Sterrett, Catharine S. Kellar, Martha Towson, and Mary E. B. Williams, four little girls,	3	—	15 50
Collection by Rev. Wilber Hoag, of Buffalo, Erie co. N. York, in Prot. E. Ch. West Avon, Livingston co. N. Y.	1 87		
by Ditto and Rev. Gideon Laning, in Meth. E. Ch. at Lima, Living- ston county, New York,	13 13		
by Rev. Edmund O. Flyng, at Mid- dleport, Niagara co. New York, Methodist Congregation,	12		
Several individuals in Buffalo, New York,	3	—	30
(the whole rec'd. from Rev. Mr. Hoag)			
Collection in Pres. Ch. Goshen, N. York, 4th July, by Rev. Dr. Fisk,			13
John H. Cocke, Senior, Esq. his annual subscription on plan of Gerrit, Smith, Esq.			100
Mrs. Sarah Arnold Duborg, of Providence, R. Island, for the Repository,			2
R. Voorhees, Esq. Princeton, N. Jersey, as follows,—			
From Rev. Mr. Perkins, Allentown,	\$5 18		
“ Wm. B. Baston, Woodbridge,	9 25		
“ David Comfort, Kingston,	5		
“ George S. Woodhull, Princeton, .	30 80		
“ Mr. Axtell, Lawrenceville,	5 62½		
“ Joseph Shaefer, Newton,	12 25		
“ Mr. Woodward, Shrewsbury, ...	7	—	75 11
Collections by Rev. James H. Thomas, in Pres. Congregation in Windsor, Orange county, New York,	\$3		
by Ditto, in Pres. Congrega- tion of Canterbury, Town of Corn- wall, Orange county, New York, .	6	—	9
Vermont Colonization Society, per Daniel Baldwin, Tr. a donation,			250
Collections by Rev. H. B. Bascom, in Western States, by Rev. A. Babbitt, of Pequea, Lancaster co. Pa. among his people,			300
Washington, Penn. Society, Daniel Moore, Treasurer, by the hands of H. Moore,			10
Subscription on Gerrit Smith's plan, by a friend in Fredericktown, Md.			70
Sunday School Teachers, Fredericktown, Md. 10th an- nual payment,			600
Collection by Rev. Wm. H. Foote, in Mount Bethel Con- gregation, Romney, Virginia,			10
in Trinity Church, Washington, by Rev. Mr.			15

Johns, per Mr. Wiltberger,	26 50
W H Craven, of Columbus, Mis. his annual subscription,	10
Collections by M Allen, New York, viz:	
Collected 4th July, in Meth church, John st.	\$24 66
St George's Chapel,...	104 72
Union church, New York,	42 62
Ludlowville, Tomkins co	
New York,.....	5 50
Cedar st ch New York,	
Rev Cyrus Mason, ...	75
Rutgers st ch New York,	
Rev Mr Krebs,.....	48 87
Pres cong Chester, Orange	
co New York, pastoral	
care of Rev D Crane,	10
Pres ch Sparta, N Jersey,	4 32
Pres ch Jamaica, L Island,	
New York, E W Crane,	
Pastor,	23 15
Received from Executors of Mrs M Stansbury,	1000
West Durham Colonization Soc	4 26
Church in Durham,.....	13
Catskill,.....	76
South Salem, N J'y	24 02
Westfield, N Jersey,	
Rev Mr Willeston,	9 62
Collected from Meth E church, Patterson, New	
Jersey, Rev J Lybrand,	19 04
Do. 2 gold rings,	
Sundry individuals in Oneida co	
by A M Beebe, Esq	30
Henry Sheldon, Esq New York,	150
Pres cong Rensselaerville, N Y	5
Cong'l church, Pittsfield, Mass	26 56
Pres cong of Ovid, New York,	15
Young men's Colonization Soc	
Ovid, New York,	15
by George Colton, Tr Hampden co Col Soc	1726 34
Mass—\$50 of which was contributed by	
Mrs Thankfull Moses, of Blandford,	173 58
Collection by Rev. Mr. Woodruff, Storyville, Ohio,	6 50
by Rev. D. Ritter, in Presbyterian Society,	
Burton, Ohio, per J. Peffers, Esq.	4
<i>Total,</i>	<u><u>\$4518 54</u></u>

ERRATA.—August No. p. 192, instead of "Collection by Sabbath Schools of the Pres. ch. in New Albany, Ind." read Collection by Sabbath Schools and the Presbyterian Church in New Albany, Ind. \$25. The Sabbath Schools belong to the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches. The mistake is our own, and not Mr. Scribner's.

In the Repository for August, a donation from Fredericktown, Md. is acknowledged as from Rev. Joseph G. Hammer—it should be Rev. James G. Hammer.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VII. NOVEMBER, 1831. No. 9.

Intelligence from Liberia.

WE now present to our readers some of the most interesting statements contained in the late despatches from the Colonial Agent.

They prove, we think, that the advantages which the free people of color will derive from emigration to Africa, have not been over-rated, and, that they will confer on that dark and neglected land, blessings equal to, if not greater than those they will receive. We confess, we cannot understand how our intelligent and pious men of color, can peruse the following letters without feeling inspired with zeal and resolution, in a cause which promises such rich and lasting benefits to themselves and their race. And surely the citizens of our country must perceive the weighty motives of patriotism and religion, which now urge them to individual and national efforts in the great scheme of African Colonization.

LIBERIA, July 21, 1831.

Gentlemen: An opportunity for the United States having at length offered, I hasten to lay before the Board a statement of the present condition of the Colony, which, although not so circumstantial as I could wish, will, I trust, meet their approbation. At the time the *Java* arrived in our harbour, I was unfortunately absent, on a visit to Millsburg, and she sailed so shortly after my return, that I found it impossible to prepare my despatches in time to send by her.

Although nothing of special interest has occurred since my last communication, I am happy to have it in my power to inform the Board, that the Colony, at present, enjoys a degree of prosperity not only unexampled, but greatly exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of its warmest

friends. Internal improvements have been carried on to an extent scarcely to be credited, and places a few months since covered with a dense forest are now occupied by commodious dwellings. Our influence over the neighbouring tribes is rapidly extending, and I trust we shall ere long become the efficient instruments of the rapid diffusion of civilization and Christianity, and of dispelling the moral gloom that has so long overspread this unhappy land.

As the resources of the country are more fully developed, the comforts, and even some of the luxuries of civilized life are placed within the reach of all, and few are to be found possessed of a moderate share of industry and economy, whose circumstances as to ease and comfort are not greatly superior to those of the same class in the United States.

I have also great satisfaction in stating, that with the exception of the heavy affliction it has pleased Providence to send on the emigration per *Carolinian*, few deaths have occurred since my return to this country. The health of the Colony generally is good, and the emigrants who arrived in the *Volador*, have, with few exceptions, got through the disease of the climate, and I believe, without the occurrence of a single death;* the few who remained at Monrovia were so slightly affected as scarcely to require medical aid, and the same has, I understand, been the case with those at Caldwell, under the care of Dr. Todsen. These last as well as those who arrived in the *Carolinian*, have all had their town lots and plantation lands assigned them, and are at present industriously employed in erecting houses and clearing farms.

To those emigrants who have had the fever and are in a great measure acclimated, Africa proves a more congenial clime than any part of the United States; here, they enjoy a greater immunity from disease, and pulmonary affections so rife among our coloured population, are almost unknown—young children, however, are very apt to have repeated attacks of cholera infantum, but this readily-yields to judicious medical treatment. Out of a great number of cases that have come under my notice since my first arrival in this country, I do not recollect losing more than four; and in two of these, the disease was so far advanced before application was made for relief, as to be beyond the reach of medicine.

While on this subject I would beg leave to suggest to the Board the propriety of selecting (if practicable) emigrants from such sections of the United States as are not mountainous, or where from the great elevation, the inhabitants from their earliest infancy have been inhaling an atmosphere free from those deleterious principles, which are so abundantly extricated in the lower and alluvial districts. Emigrants from these latter situations, especially from sections of country where autumnal remittent and intermittent fevers prevail, are generally very slightly affected by the

* It is stated in later letters, that two small children out of 85 persons had died.

fever of this climate, and in several instances have escaped altogether. I well know that we cannot, at all times, without injury to the cause, reject any who may offer; but, at the same time, I think we might, without deviation from sound policy, inform those to whom (from their previous locating, habits, &c.) we would have good reason to believe the climate would prove peculiarly unfriendly, of all the probable dangers and difficulties they have to encounter before they are permitted to embark. Such a course would, I am persuaded, do much towards gaining the confidence and securing the cordial co-operation of our colored population; and the favourable accounts of the health and prosperity of those who are permitted to emigrate, which must necessarily be sent home, would procure great accession of strength, and increase the popularity of the cause with that class who are immediately interested in its success.

The agriculture of the Colony, although much improved, still remains in a very imperfect state; we have not as yet adopted to any extent the agricultural improvements of civilized countries, nor do I think we are sufficiently well acquainted with the proper time for planting such vegetables as are not indigenous to this country; but which, I have no doubt will do well, whenever we shall, by a series of well-conducted experiments arrive at the knowledge of the season and mode of cultivation best adapted to the climate.

The crops of last year did not succeed well in consequence of the unusual drought: the rice suffered more from this cause than any other, as we do not here as in the southern states, plant it in low situations which can be readily irrigated from the adjacent water courses; but, on the contrary, it may be seen growing in the greatest luxuriance on the highest grounds, depending solely for its prosperity on the copious showers which usually fall during four or five months in the year. We are, however, getting into the way of raising Indian corn, though not to an extent sufficient to rely upon it as an article of subsistence. The corn of this country is of an inferior kind, and not near so productive as that of the United States. The ears are shorter and the grain smaller. I think a few bushels of our best corn, for seed, would do well, and should be sent out with every expedition.

The generality of emigrants finding they can acquire a subsistence for themselves and their families by other pursuits, are very apt to consider agriculture as of secondary importance, and defer the improvement of their farm lands to some distant period. One of the chief obstacles to the more general cultivation of the soil, is the mania for trading which pervades all classes. Emigrants on their arrival, see examples where men, by devoting themselves solely to commercial pursuits, have attained comparative affluence, and are but too apt to imagine the same road to fortune is open to themselves, without reflecting they have not the requisite experience which the others have acquired through many privations

and pecuniary sacrifices. For it is impossible for a stranger to carry on a profitable traffic with the natives, who, by their constant intercourse with the Colony, have acquired a degree of shrewdness, which would baffle the skill of any but those, who, by a long residence among them have become perfectly acquainted with their habits and manners, and able to perceive and avail themselves of advantages, which would be overlooked by those not possessed of similar information.

Another obstacle to the advancement of agriculture arises from the ignorance and indolence of many who are permitted to emigrate. They have just been emancipated, and are not only too ignorant to appreciate the advantages that will accrue from the cultivation of the soil, but have so long been accustomed to be forced to work, that they will not voluntarily exert themselves beyond what is absolutely necessary to procure a miserable and precarious subsistence; having never been permitted to act or think for themselves, they are in point of industry and intelligence far below the free people of colour, and really know not how to provide for their future wants.

This is, I must confess, by no means a flattering picture of the state of our agriculture; still it has, notwithstanding the numerous opposing obstacles, made considerable advancement, and instances are not wanting, where individuals by perseverance and industry and confining their attention solely to the cultivation of their farms, have not only placed their families in situations of ease and comfort, but have considerable surplus produce to dispose of. Our progress, it is true, has not been rapid, but I have no doubt of our arriving at such a degree of improvement as will enable us to rely entirely on our own resources and render us independent of foreign aid.

The commerce of the Colony during the past, has greatly exceeded that of any former year. Within this period 46 vessels have visited our port; of this number, 21 were American, and a majority of the remainder English; our exports amounted to \$88,911 25, and the value of merchandise and produce on hand at the close of the year, was about \$23,016 65. This statement is taken from the returns of the Port officer and the books of our principal merchants, and is as correct as the nature of the circumstances will admit; perhaps about one-sixth might be added to amount of exports and goods on hand, as there are several persons who do not devote the whole of their time to commerce, and who are unable, from their limited education, to give any thing like a correct statement of their affairs.

Much of the produce exported, is brought into the colony by our small vessels trading along the coast, and from private factories established at various points from Cape Mount to Grand Bassa—we have also a brisk, though not so profitable a trade with the interior, particularly the Conde country, of which Mo Foro is the capital, but the practice of crediting the natives to a large amount and the losses that have occurred from their

failing to comply with their contracts, have in a great measure deprived us of the profits, that might otherwise have been derived from the vigorous prosecution of this trade.

Our relations with the neighboring tribes, continue to be of the most amicable kind; and we have acquired a great accession of moral influence, the effects of which are daily becoming more apparent. Many of those in our immediate vicinity have to a considerable extent adopted our manners and habits—and mechanics tolerably skilful who have acquired a knowledge of their trade, during their residence in the Colony, may be found among them. The policy which has influenced our intercourse with them is that of justice and humanity, and all disputes occurring between the colonists and natives have so invariably been adjusted upon equitable principles, that they will frequently, instead of abiding by their own laws and usages, prefer having their palavers (or disputes) referred to us for decision; and it is by no means unusual to see natives attending our court of monthly sessions either as plaintiffs or defendants, and such is the confidence they have in the justice of that tribunal, that its decrees are cheerfully acquiesced in; nor is the slightest murmur heard, even from the party against whom the decision may have been given.

It is impossible for one not on the spot, and witnessing the daily evidences of the fact, to imagine the influence we have acquired over the inhabitants of this country: they never undertake to settle an affair of consequence without first asking our advice; or attempt to retaliate on any neighbouring tribe, for any injury they may have sustained at their hands, without first enquiring if "Governor will make palaver," provided they do themselves summary justice.

A few days since, I was waited upon by a deputation from King Ba Konka, offering me the choice of lands to any extent, provided I would make a settlement in his neighbourhood: he stated they could never feel themselves secure until they were in the immediate vicinity of our people, and as the whole of the country was in our power, we ought to protect them from the inroads of hostile tribes; he expressed himself as perfectly willing to surrender all authority into our hands, and had not the slightest objection that the laws of the Colony should supersede the customs and usages of the country hitherto in force among them. Similar requests are made almost daily, and was it prudent, we could in a short time receive the submission of nearly all the neighbouring tribes on the same terms; but sound policy forbids that we should in all cases accede to their requests, as it would in all probability involve us in troublesome and destructive wars with some of the powerful tribes more in the interior—but whenever it can be done with safety, or where they are near enough for us to afford them efficient support, their request shall be attended to.

A circumstance has recently occurred which for a time threatened to interrupt our friendly intercourse with the natives in the vicinity of Lit-

the Cape Mount; but which I am happy to inform the Board has been satisfactorily adjusted—the facts connected with this transaction are as follows:

In the early part of February last, the Agency schooner under the command of Capt. William Thompson, was despatched to Little Cape Mount for the purpose of procuring a cargo of rice; on his arrival he ascended the river and anchored opposite the town of James Williams, who is one of the chiefs of that country. While laying there, a dispute occurred with the natives in consequence of his attempting to seize on some property to compel the payment of a debt which had for a long time been due by him from whom the property was taken. The natives immediately collected in considerable numbers armed with muskets and spears, and in the attempt to convey the property on board, a skirmish ensued, several shots were fired, one of which took effect, severely wounding one of the crew in the leg. Captain Thompson, seeing his men placed in a critical situation, opened a fire with musketry on the assailants, but without effect, as they immediately sheltered themselves in the houses and bushes on the banks, whence they continued to annoy him severely: to dislodge them from this position, he opened fire from a four-pounder pivot gun. This had the effect of dispersing them, and silencing their fire. After some further skirmishing, he succeeded in getting possession of the persons of James Williams, and three other natives of note, and brought them all prisoners to this place.

They were arraigned on the — day of February, and the greater part of the day was consumed in their trial. After we had heard all the evidence on the part of the Colony, Williams was called upon for his defence, and a more able and eloquent one I never listened to. I was struck with the peculiar grace and dignity of his figure: it was somewhat above the middle height, and finely proportioned; he wore a large robe, the folds of which were disposed so as to resemble the drapery we see represented on ancient statues, and set off his person to great advantage. His countenance had an expression of intelligence superior to the generality of the natives; his attitudes were easy and graceful; he spoke very deliberately, weighed well what he had to say, before he gave it utterance; and the arguments and proofs he brought forward in support of his innocence, were conclusive. He closed his defence with an appeal to our justice, which was irresistible. I need scarcely say he was fully and honourably acquitted, and himself and the other prisoners, against whom nothing could be proved, were liberated.

It appeared on the trial, that Williams, instead of being guilty of the assault, exerted himself to the uttermost to prevent the natives from committing hostilities; and that it was the Jundo people, and not his subjects, who were the assailants. Jundo is a large and populous town, about fourteen miles distant in the interior, and the people were too numerous

to be opposed by the comparatively small force under the command of Williams.

Although Captain Thompson acted very improperly in attempting by force and arms to compel the payment of a private debt, and was on this account severely censured; still the consequences of this affair have proved highly beneficial to the Colony. These people have hitherto deemed themselves beyond the reach of our power, and in several instances, openly defied us; they are now completely humbled. We not only struck terror into the inhabitants of Little Cape Mount, but the greatest alarm prevailed some distance in the interior, and along the coast, nearly as far as the Gallenas. The enclosed note, addressed to me by Sunfish, (by whom written I know not,) one of the chiefs at Shugrey, will give you some idea of the extent of this panic, and the effects it has had in causing a temporary interruption of the slave-trade at that place. At present, the alarm has in a great measure subsided, and they are all anxious to renew their intercourse with the Colony.

I am happy to inform the Board, that their resolution directing the establishment of schools in the different settlements of this Colony, has been carried into effect; and although comparatively little has as yet been effected, enough has been done to warrant the belief that the plan will succeed beyond our expectations; and the difficulties we have hitherto laboured under, for want of a properly organized system of education, will be entirely obviated.

The advantages to be derived from an education sufficient for the purposes of practical utility, are now placed within the reach of all classes; and public sentiment, in favour of our schools, is daily gaining ground.— They begin to appreciate the beneficial influence a more general diffusion of knowledge will have on society, and are willing to aid in rendering the benevolent designs of the Board as efficient as possible.

In the appointment of teachers, I have endeavoured to select men whose personal respectability could not be called in question, and who were not merely capable of discharging the duties of their office with ability, but in every respect to be relied on as the guardians of the morals of those entrusted to their care; and I believe there are few, if any in the Colony, better qualified to meet our expectations: their salaries have been fixed at \$400 per annum as the lowest which would command the services of competent instructors and prevent the necessity of their engaging in other pursuits which would interfere with the faithful discharge of their duties.

It will be seen from the enclosed returns, from the Monrovia and Caldwell schools, that 99* children of both sexes are now reaping the benefits of our late school regulations, and I have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the school houses now building are completed the number will be

* Later letters state 126.

more than doubled, as there will then be sufficient accommodation for all the children in both settlements. No school has as yet been established at Millsburg for the want of a suitable building, but this difficulty will shortly be removed as the school house will be finished in two or three weeks.

LIBERIA, July 30, 1831.

Dear Sir: Your several favours per Schooner Zembuca, enclosing resolutions of the Board and making various inquiries, have been received; some of the inquiries shall be noticed at present, and others as soon as the necessary information can be obtained.

It is with extreme mortification and regret, I find myself compelled to state, that the saw-mill I have been so anxious to get into operation, and in selecting a site for which I bestowed no little labour and made great sacrifice of health, is still not even commenced. The timber required for its construction is so large and heavy, the people will not undertake to procure it, except at a price so enormous, that your funds would not authorize me in paying it; the difficulty of transportation is also very great, from the want of teams—the timber alone, delivered on the spot selected, would cost \$2000. I have, therefore, concluded to defer it until I hear from you. Indeed, should I be able to procure the timber at this moment, still it must lay for at least twelve months to be seasoned, otherwise the mill constructed of it would not stand a year. Taking every thing into consideration, I think it would be cheaper to purchase the timber required in the United States, and send it out in one of the expedition vessels; it can readily go on deck, without much, if any inconvenience. I enclose a list of the number and size of the pieces wanted: it is taken from the model which is on the scale of one inch to the foot. I must confess the failure, in this affair has caused me no little vexation. I was confident the thing could be satisfactorily arranged, and after having traversed no inconsiderable extent of country for the purpose of selecting the best location and furnishing the people with a list of the timber wanted, to have the whole thus frustrated, is very trying. I attribute much of it to the sawyers who apprehend their employment, will be taken away by the erection of the mill—this idea they derived from Dr. Randall, who opposed the erection of a mill on the same grounds, and some of these people have cited his opinion as a sanction for their conduct.

In my communication to the Board, I mentioned that with the dashes or presents I was obliged to make to all the neighboring kings and head men, who flocked to see me on my arrival (I was obliged to comply with a long established usage to preserve our influence over them) and that melancholy and untoward event, the capture of the schooner *Mesurado*, as well as the debts I had to liquidate, the expenses of the present year would necessarily be increased beyond what we had anticipated.

You will naturally inquire, how did Mr. Ashmun manage with so little

money, and in one of your former letters I think you stated, he made the schooner a source of considerable profit to the agency. These inquiries can readily be answered by merely stating, that during the greater part of Mr. Ashmun's administration, the produce of the country, such as ivory, camwood, rice, &c. were brought to our doors by the natives in great abundance, and could then be purchased for a mere trifle. They rarely asked any thing else than tobacco for their articles—ivory could then be had at a bar a pound; that is, a pound of tobacco for a pound of ivory, camwood at three pounds of tobacco to the cwt. and rice at one pound of tobacco per half bushel; and I have been informed by Mr. Waring, and others of the oldest and most respectable Colonists, that they have had more produce offered at these prices in one day, than is now brought into the Colony by the natives in a month. At present, the system of carrying our goods into the country, and the establishment of factories, together with the great competition, has deprived us of the greater part of the profits we formerly derived from the native trade—and guns, powder, cloth and other expensive goods, are now required. The account will then stand thus—

During Mr. Ashmun's administration, ivory could be bought at 5 to 12 cents per lb.—he paid it out at \$1. Camwood 15 to 36 cents per cwt.—paid out at \$3. Rice 10 to 25 cents per bushel—paid out at \$2. And other articles in proportion, which enabled him with few trade goods, to pay off a large amount.

At present, ivory costs 60 to 70 cents per lb. camwood \$2 80 to \$2 20 per cwt. and rice \$1 to \$1 30 per bushel; and, as I remarked above, the most costly goods are required for their purchase, and must be sent into the country, along the coast—the natives finding we carry our goods to them, will not give themselves the trouble of bringing their produce to us. Moreover, formerly, the public store was the only resource for most of the people employed by the agency, and they were glad to receive their pay in goods at a great advance; now, most of them have acquired a small capital, either by trading or their labour, and are in a great measure independent of the agency, and require to be paid either in camwood, ivory, specie, or drafts.

Thus you see things have greatly changed since Mr. Ashmun left this place; indeed, it had commenced some few months before his departure. Dr. Randall and myself managed to buy camwood for drafts at \$40 to \$45 per ton, and paid it out at \$60, but even this resource is now cut off by the high price it commands at home, and it cannot now be purchased for less than \$60.

As regards the Colonial schooner, during Mr. Ashmun's time, or the greater part of it, she was the only vessel we had, and got as much freight as she could carry at enormous rates—now, there are several vessels owned at this place, and by individuals who were formerly dependent on the

Colonial schooner for the transportation of their goods; these now take freight at much lower rates and leave but little for us to do. Thus you see we are deprived of the advantages we once possessed, and this establishment cannot now be conducted on so cheap a scale—added to which, as the Colony has increased in population, its affairs necessarily became more complicated and of course expensive.

By the *Volador*, I received the charter of incorporation for the St. Paul's Navigation Company. I have made them the offer of that charter, but find it is not such as they expected—it merely gives them the right of imposing certain rates of toll on all boats passing through the portion of the river rendered navigable by their exertions; instead of which, they wish the Board to grant them the exclusive right of navigating the river, so as to prevent all others from participating in the advantages to be derived from the opening of the interior trade—a most unreasonable request, and one which, in my opinion, ought not to be granted, as it would go far towards establishing a monopoly very injurious to the interests of the Colony and which we should studiously avoid—moreover, the obstructions to be removed are much greater than they anticipated and could not be effected except at an immense cost, say \$150,000 to 200,000, a sum far exceeding their abilities.

Our schools are in full operation, and should time and health permit, I will by the vessel that conveys this, send you the first semi-annual report—but, at all events, it will be forwarded by the next vessel that sails. The schools are well attended, and the people favorably disposed towards them. I enclose you a ground plan of the school houses, at Caldwell and Monrovia; that at Millsburg is on the same plan, only smaller, 18 by 26 feet; whereas, the others are 20 by 24 feet; the cost of the latter will be \$400 each; they are framed buildings built of the best materials, to be ten feet high in the clear, and ceiled inside with boards planed and jointed; the desks and benches will be a separate expense—the house at Millsburg is to be finished in the same style for \$350. I will have nearly money enough to pay for the erection of these houses and pay the salaries of the teachers for the present year without encroaching on your funds at home. In my communication to the Board, I have enclosed the first quarterly report from the Monrovia and Caldwell schools, by which you will see that 99* scholars of both sexes are at present enjoying the advantages of our late regulations—this number will be more than doubled as soon as the new houses are finished; they ought to have been completed long ere this, but the unusual quantity of rain that has fallen this season, renders it difficult to procure timber.

Can you obtain, through our friends at home, a supply of paper, copy books, slates, ink, quills, &c. also Lancasterian sheets, with sets of class

* The returns of the first and second quarters, show 126 on the list.

books of the most approved kind? they are much wanted, and the inspection of the school report will enable you to judge of the kind to be sent out; our lamented friend, Mr. Skinner, promised to obtain them by donation, in New England, but he is gone and our hopes with him. I wished very much that he could have reached the United States; he would have given you a correct statement of things here, and done more towards removing erroneous impressions than any one who has visited us since you were here. I became much attached to him and frequently availed myself of his advice.

You will receive, herewith, an account showing the amount of last year's expenditures, and should time permit, I will send the account for the first two quarters of the present year; these, are as accurate as the nature of the business will admit; vouchers have been obtained wherever it was practicable, but still much, from the nature of the transactions, will remain, for which, this kind of evidence cannot be obtained.

I regret to learn you had pledged yourselves to send out six expeditions during the ensuing 12 months, and I fear, if persisted in, this will in the end prove very injurious; I may be wrong, and you may have greater funds at your disposal than I am aware of, but if you have not, great pecuniary embarrassments will certainly ensue. I have already informed you of the loss of the schooner, and have also given various reasons why our expenses must necessarily be heavier now than formerly—moreover, you have authorized me to erect a receptacle for 100 emigrants only, when there should be buildings for the accommodation of at least 250; we have promised to find them shelter and provisions for six months after their arrival, and if they are sent out in such quick succession, one set will not have evacuated the premises before the arrival of another; but should you think you can stand the expense, send out with the first two expeditions a larger quantity of provisions than usual—and with the second expedition send out frames and lumber, including weatherboarding and shingles, for a building capable of containing 200 emigrants—you, no doubt, are surprised at this, and ask why I cannot obtain it here? I can do so; but it takes a long time to procure it and is very expensive; shingles can be obtained at comparatively little cost, but we have not been able to procure any wood that will stand the climate; cypress is the only kind that will last beyond 12 or 18 months. Lumber can be purchased in the United States for \$12 to \$14 per thousand; here it costs \$40 to \$45; a vessel bringing out emigrants could easily take the quantity needed, either on deck or in the hold, without incommoding the passengers; and if economy and expedition in the erection of these buildings are required, this is the only way to secure them—but I have great hopes your treasury will receive an unusual influx of money, or you will spare us two or three of the threatened expeditions.

I am glad to learn that you have purchased us a schooner, but the

knowledge of the fact only causes me to regret, more deeply, the loss of Thompson, the only man in the Colony I could trust with her; he was well acquainted with the coast trade, and had he been spared, he would have done more for us than twenty factors; I have some faint hopes, as he had not been put to death when we last heard from him, that he may manage to escape, or, that the pirate may be captured by an English vessel of war.

Taylor and James' projected expedition into the interior, has, as Mr. Dailey informed you, been abandoned.

The resolution of the 14th March, with all the numerous and arduous duties it devolves on me, shall receive due attention; but there is one part of it, which, I fear, I cannot accomplish; viz: the Topographical surveys of the Colony—to attempt it would at once sacrifice my life and the lives of all the agents you could send out; the exposure and fatigue that must necessarily be undergone in ascertaining the course of rivers, the different elevations, size and situation of swamps, could not be endured by any but a native; added to which, the undergrowth is so dense that you cannot see more than a few feet on either hand, and the moment you deviate from the native paths, you have to cut your way. The survey ordered by the Board, could not, in the most congenial climate and under the most favorable circumstances, be effected by a detachment of Topographical Engineers under two or three years. Much information, however, I can collect, and will, as far as my health and abilities permit, endeavor to meet the wishes of the Board; but it is truly an arduous task, and one which will put me to a severe trial, and in what time I shall be able to accomplish it, it is impossible to say; but you will, as occasion offers, be advised of the progress made.

You ask, does coffee grow in sufficient abundance to make it an article of export? It does, but the natives will not gather it in sufficient quantities, although it is purchased as fast as they will bring it in; as to coffee plants, I presume we might, in a short time, procure from 15,000 to 20,000 in our immediate vicinity—and when cultivated, they yield very abundantly; some few that have been suffered to stand in the gardens, and taken care of, prove more prolific than in the West Indies—but our people want enterprise, and, as I have before observed, the mania for trading, that bane of any thing like agricultural improvement, prevents their attending to it; I am convinced that a coffee and cotton plantation would, in a few years, be a fortune to any person who would undertake it; and I have endeavored to convince them of the facts, but in vain; they are reluctant to make the experiment. The reason why the natives do not turn their attention to gathering coffee is, that they can make more by selling us camwood, ivory, palm oil, rice, &c. and to these articles they confine themselves.

Your address to the Colonists was not published in the Herald, but on

an extra sheet and distributed; I am astonished you did not receive a copy, but will endeavor to procure one and forward it! Your request about Liberia coffee shall be attended to; but you are, probably, not aware that but little of the coffee exported by Mr. Cary, was obtained at this place, it was purchased of a vessel from Princes' Island, that touched here. I am not aware that the tree producing gum caputcheon grows in this country, but will inquire and ascertain if it be the case.

Dr. Sewall sent me a number of copies of his address, delivered before the Washington Temperance Society; it has been distributed and read by all who could read, and, to my utter astonishment, is working wonders; I let it operate, and have hopes to see a temperance society got up among us—as far as example goes; I encourage the thing all in my power; for I find that refraining from every thing stronger than water and limiting my diet almost wholly to vegetables, is the only way to preserve life, and have for some time adhered to this regimen most strictly.

The subject of locating settlements at different points along the coast, must be taken up as soon as I can possess myself of information sufficiently accurate to give you a correct view of the matter. I will confine myself, for the present, to briefly pointing out the superiority of Grand Bassa over Cape Palmas (as to the Island of Bulama, I can say but little). The natives at the latter place (Cape Palmas) are very numerous, warlike and treacherous; such is the account given me by those who have visited that place and have had every opportunity of studying their character; and should we attempt to form a settlement there, it would, in all probability, from its remote situation, be destroyed in its infancy. Had the natives in our vicinity possessed these qualities, our contest with them would have resulted very differently, and this Colony would not now have existed—it seems as if we had been providentially directed to this spot, where the country, for 60 miles round, had been nearly depopulated by the hostile incursions of remote tribes, and the few and scattered remnants of the original population were too feeble and dispirited to offer any effectual resistance.

As to Grand Bassa, it is more in our vicinity, the people favorably disposed towards us, very anxious that we should settle among them, and would sell us a large tract of the best land for about \$500 in goods. The extent of territory would, like Mr. Ashmun's purchase, be indefinite.—The soil is fertile, and live stock, rice, palm oil, camwood, &c. in abundance. The entrance of the river has sufficient water for vessels of 60 to 70 tons, but it is not navigable for any distance, except for boats and canoes. Before I received the resolution directing me to make the inquiry, I had turned my attention to it, and had proposed to visit it as soon as the dry season set in and make arrangements for settling some of our people. Before I close, I would remark, that separate settlements will be attended with an additional expense: we must have some person of character and influence to superintend each establishment, and he must of course be paid—It would be well to take this into your calculations.

My health since the commencement of the rainy season has been bad—I have been tormented with a succession of fevers, which, though not violent, prove very debilitating; but as I consider myself free from Hepatic or other serious visceral disease, I expect to recover my health with the return of the dry season, and look forward anxiously for its commencement. What I have written has been done during the short respites I enjoyed, so you must make allowances if some subjects are not treated of as fully as they ought.

LIBERIA, August 31, 1831.

Dear Sir: Although nothing of special interest has occurred since my last of the 30th ult. still, with pleasure, I avail myself of the present opportunity of again addressing you. With this, you will receive several communications which were to have been forwarded by the Schooner Zembuca, but the unexpected detention of that vessel has delayed them until the present time.

In my last, I mentioned my health had been much impaired by a succession of fevers—but within these few weeks, I have, by a rigid observance of a vegetable diet and carefully abstaining from every kind of drink save water, recovered my usual health, and, indeed, never felt better than at present. The resolution of the Board of the 14th March, calling on me for information on a variety of subjects, does not now appear half so formidable or impracticable as when both body and mind were enfeebled by disease, and I am now anxiously looking forward for the termination of the rains, to commence the examination of the neighbouring country. It is my intention to begin with Grand Bassa, the kings and head men of which have lately sent me a pressing invitation to visit them and establish a settlement. This invitation has been accepted, and on my arrival, I shall make arrangements for the purchase of a sufficient territory, and select the most eligible site for a town, after which, I wish to ascend the St. John's river as far as practicable; this river, I am informed, takes its rise a great distance in the interior towards the North East—about twelve miles from the sea it is obstructed by rocks forming what may be termed rapids, but above these, there is no impediment to its navigation; the portage around these rapids is very short, so that canoes can readily be transported to the navigable waters above, and of this circumstance I shall avail myself. It is also my intention to examine the two principal tributary branches of the Junk as well as to ascend the St. Paul's—This latter, I am informed holds out great inducements to the traveller; the rapids just above Millsburg are said to form the only obstruction, and beyond these it is navigable for boats and canoes for 150 to 200 miles; the country through which it flows is represented to be highly fertile, and camwood is in such abundance, that, in many places, it is almost the only tree to meet with. I shall probably be absent on these several excursions two or three months, and should nothing untoward intervene to prevent it, you shall be duly informed of the result of my travels.

We have heard nothing further respecting the fate of Captain Thompson and crew, but I have hopes, if the pirate has not left the coast, he will be met with by some of the British cruisers. Could the slave factories at Cape Mount and the Gallinas once be broken up, we should, in all probability, be freed from the presence of these miscreants. That at the Gallinas is said to be nothing but a rendezvous for the pirates and a depot for their plunder, and at the head of this hopeful establishment stands Peter Blanco, the most notorious and extensive slave trader on the Windward coast, and I strongly suspect that he was implicated in the capture of the schooner Mesurado. The miscreants engaged in the illicit traffic in slaves are exasperated at the repeated losses they sustain in consequence of the vigilance of the British cruisers, and openly avow their intention of reimbursing themselves by the plunder of every vessel they fall in with, without respect to nation or flag.

This season has been unusually severe. The oldest Colonists do not recollect one in which so much rain has fallen; at this moment it is pouring down in torrents, and such has been the case, with little intermission, since the early part of June. The consequence is, that business is at a stand, and our intercourse with the upper settlements is rendered difficult. Our annual election terminated yesterday, it resulted in the re-election of A. D. Williams, for Vice-Agent—the contest was unusually warm, but the people readily submit to the will of the majority. Enclosed you have a list of the officers chosen as well as the appointments made by *myself. I enclose also a list of drafts drawn on the Board since my return from the United States; the account for the first and second quarters of the present year; the semi-annual statements showing the condition of the schools; statement of the Treasury receipts, marked A; statement of monies paid out of Treasury, marked B; and account between Colonial Agency and Treasury of Liberia.

Dr. Todsen is still indisposed with the fever, although in a state of convalescence, and I have great hopes he will ere long be able to attend to the duties of his station.

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem,

I remain your obedient servant,

TO REV. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN, JR.

Extracts from Correspondence.

From a Gentleman in North Carolina.

I have come to the determination of placing my slaves (14 in number) at the disposal of the American Colonization Socie-

* I have not been able to furnish a correct list of the officers in time for this vessel.

ty. I wish to send them away as soon after the termination of the present year as I can. I could deliver them at Norfolk, or any neighboring seaport which you should designate by the first of January, 1832, or any time thereafter, at which you should be prepared to receive them. I will defray their expenses to the place of embarkation, and from thence to Liberia, if it does not amount to more than \$20 for adults and half price for those over 2 years of age and under twelve. In other words, I will advance one hundred and eighty dollars towards their transportation. I have, occasionally, mentioned the subject to several free persons of color, and I have, in almost every instance, after the subject has been properly explained, found them willing to emigrate to the Colony. One of the number, a very worthy and respectable colored man named Ambrose Hawkins, has resolved to visit the Colony and see whether the representations given of it are true; should he be permitted to return and bring a favorable report, I have no doubt that a large number of emigrants would go immediately to the Colony, if the Society should be able to assist in bearing the expense of transportation. Most of them would be able to bear part of their expenses.

The emigrants would be the most virtuous and respectable of their class in this country. Some 12 or 15 have resolved to go when my negroes take their departure. Will the Society take on themselves the responsibility of transporting that number? If so, inform me by letter. My special object in writing at this time is to ascertain when the next expedition will leave this country for Africa. Ambrose Hawkins is desirous of sailing by the first opportunity and you will confer a favor on him and on me by acquainting me immediately. You are engaged in a great and good cause, and the High and Holy One who inhabiteth eternity will continue to prosper and ultimately succeed it.— Have the kindness to send me the last Annual Report. You may consider me a subscriber to the African Repository. Send me all the back numbers of the volume for the present year. I will send the subscription on by Governor Branch, if I should have an opportunity of seeing him.

From a Gentleman in New Jersey.

The enclosed seven dollars is a collection taken up on the 3d inst. for the African Colonization Society. I feel the deep-

est interest in the subject of African Colonization—the flourishing condition of the infant empire at Liberia—the triumphant success that has attended your efforts, and the glory that is gathering about your Society, which now attracts the eyes of a world, and is destined to bewilder with joy, the millions of Ethiopia throughout her future progress. I wish I could have sent you a *much* larger sum in so good, in so divine a cause. Accept the will for the deed—and may the blessing of the High God rest upon you and your associates in this benevolent enterprise and convince the gainsayer, and make every enemy of bleeding Africa to be at peace with her.

From a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.

I have circulated the Colonial Journal pretty extensively among my parishioners during the past season, and in conversation with the most influential individuals from time to time, have endeavored to set before them the advantages likely to result, both to our own country, and to Africa, from the efforts of the Colonization Society, and can afford you the most substantial evidence, that my endeavors have not been in vain. Instead of \$15, the sum transmitted last year, I now send you \$25; most sincerely do I wish that I could send you a \$1000. You will please to give credit for it as a collection from the congregations of Lower and Middle Tuscarora, in what was lately Mifflin county, but is now Juniata county, in the State of Pennsylvania. May the time soon come when every congregation, in the United States able to support a Pastor, will send to your treasury, a sum sufficient to defray the expense of one passenger to Africa.

From a Gentleman in North Carolina.

I preached at Little Britain, on the 4th inst. and took up a collection at the close of the service, in aid of the funds of the Colonization Society. The forenoon was exceedingly rainy, which made our assembly thin and our collection small. I would rejoice if I had hundreds and thousands to send you in place of the little pittance enclosed. It is very gratifying to learn, from the "African Repository and Colonial Journal," the increasing prosperity of your Society, and the Colony in Liberia. I hope and believe, that Divine Providence has, in

your Society, put in motion the grand machinery that is to accomplish the greatest good for the United States and Africa.

From a Gentleman in New York.

I send you enclosed \$13 for the American Colonization Society, a little more than twelve of which, was by collection taken at a Sabbath School celebration in my Society on the 4th inst. It is but a *mite*, but with God's blessing it will help forward the noble cause of benevolence in which you are engaged.

From a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.

Enclosed are \$15, amount of collection on the 4th inst. in the Rev. Wells Bushnell's Presbyterian Congregation of this borough, in aid of the great work of the American Colonization Society, which you will have the goodness to pay over to the Treasurer of that Society. The sum is not so large as we had hoped for, owing to the absence of many members of the congregation, in attending to the celebration of the day in other modes—but, I am happy to be able to say that the truly meritorious objects of the Society are received throughout this section of the country in the most favorable light, and, no doubt, the Representative in Congress from this District, (at present Mr. Burks) will most cheerfully loan his aid in promoting its views in the Councils of the Nation. And, until Congress shall give their aid in the great undertaking, it must be a work of but slow progress; but that they will do this before long, I feel the fullest confidence.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

Enclosed are \$5 for the benefit of the Colonization Society, from one of its warm supporters.

From a Gentleman in New York.

Enclosed you have \$15 for the Colonization Society, being the amount of a collection taken up in my Church on Sabbath last. It may seem small, but when you are informed that the congregation does not number as many as forty families, it will then appear like a liberal collection.

From a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.

Enclosed is a check for \$150, payable to your order (it can be

collected through the New York banks)—\$32 29 of it was collected on last 4th of July in our Church—one dollar of it was paid by M. Cox, for the Repository for the last six months, and the balance was paid by the members of our society—there is a balance yet uncollected that will be sent on as soon as collected. As a member, I paid in \$50—\$30 of which, I wish to constitute our Pastor a Life Member, if it is not contrary to rule, and in your publication you can say, “by a member of his congregation.” The number of our members is now rising one hundred and eighty.

From a Gentleman in Virginia.

To the Editor of the African Repository.

FREDERICK COUNTY, *Virginia.*

Sir: The perusal of your No. 7, Vol. 7th, added to a long conviction of the importance of colonizing our free blacks in Africa, as well for their moral and political good as our own, and the reasonable prospect of regenerating benighted Africa, has induced me to beg you will accept of the sum of \$100 for the use of the Colony. It will afford me the highest gratification to be enabled, through the smiles of Providence, in the success of my profession, to send you the same annually, on the plan of the noble example set us by Mr. G. Smith, of N. York. But since I have it not in my power at present to make any such engagement, you must take the will for the deed, with an assurance, that nothing but the calls of justice, and the essential demands of humanity, shall ever arrest an undertaking which should be so dear to every slave-holder. In the full flowing tide of our general prosperity what object can be half so interesting to an American Citizen as the steady, sure, and gradual separation of our colored population from the white, and the settlement of the former in Africa. The Religion of Jesus Christ seriously called in to our aid will be fully equal to the accomplishment of it in due time, however great the difficulties may appear. The agents of that Religion are temperance, industry, piety, and perseverance, characteristics, praise be to God, daily becoming more popular, and reputable throughout our land. We slave-holders, too often urge that we cannot afford to support our slaves and at the same time pay a tax for their colonization. But the

truth is, as Dr. Franklin said, if we were not so highly taxed by our indolence, extravagance, dissipation, and general bad management arising out of an ungodly life, we could well afford to make an honest retribution of a portion of their earnings for their future independence, prosperity, and happiness in the land of their forefathers, after having made a necessary provision for them, and our white families, aye, and paying off too, an annual part of our debts into the bargain. These facts, and this reasoning, cannot be expected to apply in some sections of our country, where the soil has been so much reduced by slave-culture, that were it not for the frequent sale of the black people, land-holders could not be sustained in the possession of their territory, worthless as it is. Query? What will such persons do with their slave property when the time shall come (and it is rapidly approaching) when the jealousy and vigilance of each individual State shall be arrayed one against the other in preventing their further increase by emigration. Fellow-citizens, this is a solemn, an awful subject. Whoever contemplates it without sensibility, wants the common feelings of humanity; whoever would pass it by lightly, saying, it is too late now, we cannot amend it, is not worthy of the name of Republican or Christian—but whoever contemptuously disregards every effort to amendment is worse than a madman, opposing the best interests of his country, and the injunctions of his Maker. If I could consent to go into a course of political reasoning, there would be no difficulty in tracing the agency of this slave population, in its destructive influence, over one of the fairest portions of our land—yes, the very fairest—nor has any plan been yet devised by the councils of our country to arrest an evil still rapid in its march. But to set aside political and prospective evils, will the murderous tragedies of Southampton be permitted to pass by unheeded? Are the feelings that have lately, are *now* in truth, agitating Virginia, and North Carolina to be forgotten before the meeting of their Legislatures? We trust not. Will they then, at the earliest opportunity, in their wisdom and humanity, devise some plan to report to the people for their sanction, some system for the melioration and reduction of this degraded race, in which their fears and resentments will be merged for the present and ultimate benefit of both master and slave. The Li-

beral, spirited, and intelligent appeal in a late number of the African Repository, cannot fail to have its effect upon a community of people having the deepest interest in its reasonings and exhortations. Not a breath is uttered to touch the prejudices of the rich and great, or injure the feelings of the poor and weak—the happiness of mankind and the glory of God, are alike consulted in producing gradually, a new order of things through the abounding wisdom and charity of Revelation.

A SLAVE-HOLDER.

N. B. Extraordinary means should be taken to spread the African Repository in every part of our country.

Liberia Herald.

We have received the numbers of this paper, from March to August inclusive, and perceive with pleasure that it is much improved both in size and appearance since the arrival in the Colony, of the paper generously sent out by Mr. Charles Tappan, of Boston. It is larger than the Sierra Leone Gazette, and furnishes gratifying evidence of the intelligence, the commerce, and the enterprising spirit of the Liberians. It is edited in a manner, highly creditable to Mr. Russwurm, though we should be glad to see a larger proportion of matter from his own pen. He is very capable of so conducting the Herald, as to secure for it a liberal patronage in the United States, and render it a powerful means of advancing the cause of African Colonization.—From the Herald of March, it appears that King Boatswain of Bo Poro, had made war upon King Tom Bassa, of Little Bassa, and invaded his country with upwards of 2000 men, but that he had effected little, having returned home with but 37 prisoners. The same paper gives an account of the visit of the Colonial Agent to explore the Junk River, and District, a particular account of which we shall hereafter publish from the pen of the Colonial Agent. Mr. Russwurm remarks,

“Throughout their whole journey they were received, and treated with the greatest respect by the different kings, and we cannot but augur the most beneficial results from the visit. Junk is so near us, that we already consider it as a part of the Colony, and for an Agricultural settle-

ment it is far superior to any now in our possession. Many of our citizens have long been desirous of settling there, from its many superior and well known advantages; and we trust, the visit of Governor Mechlin, and its satisfactory results, will tend to forward their wishes. From its vicinity, the Kings have long discontinued the Slave Trade, as we could at any moment, after twenty four hours' notice, march a sufficient force thither to break up any factory, established for the purpose of prosecuting this nefarious business."

In the same paper we have the following notice of the visit of the United States Ship Java.

"VISIT OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP JAVA.—On the 19th ult. our Colony was visited by the U. S. Frigate JAVA, J. H. Kennedy Esq. Commander. She is the first vessel of her class that has ever visited our Colony; and is on her return home from the Mediterranean. Frequent communication was kept up with the shore during her stay, and many of our citizens availed themselves of the privilege of a visit, from which they returned highly delighted with the urbanity and politeness of all on board. Her officers and people were also on shore daily, visiting every place worthy of notice, and appeared much pleased with their general reception. We hope many months will not elapse before we are again visited by a vessel of war of the U. S.—for insignificant as our present commerce and colony may appear, the day is not far distant, when the Government of the U. States will find it *policy* to keep vessels on this coast for the protection of her commerce. We hail the visit of the Java, as a new era in the history of our Colony."

We copy from the March Herald, the following Marine List, which affords pleasing evidence of the growing commerce of Liberia.

"On the 7th ult. British ship *Barque Berlin*, Elis, 59 days from Liverpool, put into Port for water.

"8th. Colonial, sch. *Susan*, Higgins, from the Windward.

"9th. British Brig *Ranger*, Spence, 37 days from England.

"10th. sch. *Hilarity*, Lyle, from the Windward.

"18th. Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, from the Windward.

"Agency's sch. *Mesurado*, Thompson, from the Windward.

"19th. United States Ship *Java*, J. H. Kennedy, Esq. commander, from the Mediterranean.

"20th. British Brig *Ranger*, Spence, from the Leeward.

March, 1st. Brig *Mary*, Sharpe, 30 days from Philadelphia.

"2d. Brig *Elizabeth*, Murray, from the Leeward.

"5th. Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, from the Windward.

"Colonial sch. *Anne*, Brooks, from the Windward.

- "7th. French Brig *Africaine*, Gillette, from the Leeward.
- "8th. Brig *Henry Eckford*, Weaver, from the Mediterranean.
- "British sch. *Ellen Montgomery*, Sleeman, from the Windward.
- "Sloop *London Hero*, Crosby, 37 days from Liverpool.
- "14th British Brig *Amelia Matilda*, Lilly, from the Windward.
- "16th. Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, from the Windward.

SAILED.

- On the 10th ult. Agency's sch. *Messurado*, Thompson for the Leeward.
- "Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, for the Windward.
- "Brig *Liberia*, Hussey, for Philadelphia, passenger, Rev B. R. Skinner, Baptist Missionary.
- "20th British sch. *Hibernia*, Emerson, for Sierra Leone.
- "Sch. *Hilarity*, Lyle, for Philadelphia; passenger, Mr. Francis Taylor.
- "25th. United States Ship *Java*, J. H. Kennedy, Esq. commander, for the West India Islands.
- "26th. British brig *Ranger*, Spence, for London.
- "Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, for the Leeward.
- "March 3d. Brig *Elizabeth*, Murray for Liverpool.
- "Brig *Mary*, Sharpe, for the Windward.
- "9th. Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, for the Leeward.
- "16th Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, for the Windward.
- "17th. Brig *Henry Eckford*, Weaver, for South America.
- "19th. Agency's sch *Messurado*, Thompson, for the Leeward."

The Herald of July gives an interesting account of the capture of the Colonial Schooner Montserado, with her entire crew, by Pirates, who were supposed to be Spaniards. "This misfortune," says the Editor, might have been prevented had the U. S. Government ordered two or three of their smaller vessels of war to this coast for the protection of American commerce. We have ever considered slave-trading and piracy as synonymous; but of late, both have been prosecuted with uncommon boldness. Besides the Montserado, two English vessels have lately been captured and all on board murdered, except the Kroomen, who were fortunate enough to escape and give intelligence. British Cruisers are now in pursuit of the Pirates. Our flag has been insulted, our fellow-citizens are now prisoners on board of a Pirate, and we believe our appeal will be met with sympathy by our distant Friends."

The following notice of the schools in the Colony is from the same paper. We should think it perfectly in accordance with the philanthropic views entertained by Congress when it provi-

ded for the establishment of the-recaptured Africans in Liberia, to make some provision for their instruction. But should the Government think otherwise, we hope that these poor Africans will find in the Humanity and Religion of our countrymen means for their education in such branches, as may conduce to their usefulness and moral welfare in the colony.

"OUR SCHOOLS.—We are happy to inform our readers, that a free school is now in operation in three of our settlements. The towns for the recaptured are yet without any and must continue to be, unless some of our good friends, in the U. S. will cast a thought upon their unprovided situation, and make an appeal in their behalf. We consider the settlement of New Georgia, a good location for an active Missionary. They have worship regularly on the Sabbath, and their frequent calls for a teacher, affords a fine opportunity to any benevolent society, who desire a wide field of usefulness. They are natives of this country, from all parts of the interior—making rapid advances in civilization, and those who look for the civilization of the people of this great continent, can desire no beings in a more fit state to receive Christian teachers and religious instruction.—They have many children among them, who are growing up in a state of ignorance, for whom they are deeply solicitous to have a school. And shall this be known in the United States and no sympathy, no relief be afforded, to quench this thirst after knowledge. We cannot think so."



Elliott Cresson, Esq.

We have received various and highly interesting letters from this active and efficient Agent of the Society now in England. He has devoted himself with untiring zeal and energy to the cause of the Society, and awakened much inquiry and interest in its behalf in that country. In London, he has encountered determined opposition from several individuals, who, like some in the United States, are either too ignorant of the condition of our Southern country to judge correctly of the duties of Philanthropic and Christian men who reside therein, or so reckless and fanatical as to require the *instantaneous remedying* of an acknowledged evil, which may be remedied gradually, with safety, but, which cannot be remedied *immediately* without jeopardizing all the interests of all parties concerned. It is the misfortune of such men, that like those afflicted with a calenture, what is, in fact, the ocean, deep and dangerous and liable to storms, which make not ribs only, but hearts of oak to shake, appears to them green fields. To pluck some flower of their own imagining, they would plunge themselves and others into the yawning gulf. To such men repentance generally comes too late. They are too seldom

brought to their senses except by the tragic horrors which they have contributed to produce.

But we are glad to know that the Colonization Society has many warm and decided friends in England. We are informed that the Editors of the Westminster Review are disposed to sustain the cause with spirit; they certainly can do it with ability. Nor do we think that an appeal in its behalf will be made in vain to the people of England. They have long taken the lead in efforts for the civilization and moral improvement of Africa. The world will never forget what England has done in this great work of humanity. But she must not, she will not forget that it is a work just commenced. Sitting as she does, Queen of the Ocean and the Isles, the blessings which she has dispensed and is now dispensing among the nations, she will liberally bestow upon Africa. America, her daughter, (though a rebellious one, and proud of her independence) still partakes of her spirit and would share in the glory of her philanthropic deeds. Their united and generous efforts must raise Africa from tears and suffering and disgrace, to look forth honorable and secure and happy upon the Nations.



The Crisis.

There is a great, perhaps a general movement of public sentiment in the State of Virginia, as well as in some other States, favorable to the cause of African Colonization. We have heard of several distinguished men in Virginia, who have heretofore felt no interest in this cause, perhaps deemed it visionary, whose more mature reflections have placed them among its friends. In the ranks of these, we believe we may now reckon the able Editors of the Richmond Whig and Richmond Enquirer. A Friend in Richmond writes, "The Colonization Society is becoming quite popular amongst political men." Another writes, "The recent events in the lower country have produced a strong impression on the people here—Petitions are circulating in the country, and I think the Legislature will feel the necessity of adopting some decisive measures. Many of our public men, I am told, are converts to the cause." From another part of the State a Friend writes, "I have no doubt, that during the ensuing session of the Virginia Legislature, steps will be taken which will greatly promote the removal of the free persons of color from our State. Public sentiment imperiously demands it. But humane and reflecting men perceive that this cannot be done, without paying the expense of their removal and providing a place to which they may be sent." A gentleman from another part of Virginia observes, "Your attention is too habitually directed to the condition of our free colored people, for you to have overlooked the extent to which it has become the subject of speculation,

and the consequent probability, that further changes of that condition will be introduced by the next General Assembly of the State." He then expresses his belief that the purpose of such legislation will be their gradual or immediate removal to another land, and adds "if so, where, but to Africa? and where, but to Liberia!"

The subject is one which deserves, and we doubt not will receive, the *deep and solemn deliberation of the wisest and best men in Virginia.*

Intelligence.

REVIVAL IN LIBERIA.—A young man has just read us a letter from the Rev. N. C. Waring, at Liberia, from which we gather the pleasing intelligence, that God has revived his work of grace in that Colony, so that in fifteen months past, 60 communicants have been added to one church. Half of these, at least, were recaptured Africans, who are now walking in the faith and fellowship of the gospel.—*Philadelphian.*

THE NIGER.—Already, application, we believe, has been made to Government, by some of our adventurous merchants, for license and protection, or for such facilities as government can afford them, for navigating the Niger. We hear it is projected immediately to despatch steamboats, and to try, if possible, to open a trading communication with central Africa. It is a curious and indeed delightful speculation, to consider what the moral effect of this may be; Europe owes to Africa a large debt for wrongs done, and sufferings caused.—*Eng. Pap.*

PETERSBURG, VA. OCTOBER 20—*The late Murder in Prince George.*—On Monday last, five of the slaves of the late Mr. Henry Lewis, were arraigned before the County Court of Prince George, for the murder of their master, and, after due investigation, condemned to death. It appeared on their trial, that so impatient were the infatuated wretches to adorn themselves with their ill-gotten plunder, that they scrupled not, even the next day after the cruel deed, to wear openly, articles marked with the initials of their victim's name. This circumstance first awakened suspicion, and furnished a clue which, being warily and circumspectly followed, led, step by step, to the developement of the horrid mystery, and finally to the confession, from the lips of the culprits, of all of the dreadful particulars.

The Insurgent Nat Turner has been taken, and from his confession, it appears that he was impelled by a spirit of Fanaticism to the perpetration of his crimes.

AFRICAN SCHOOL AT SIERRA LEONE.—Letters have been received from Hannah Kilham, dated Sierra Leone, April 24, 1831. She was then in good health and spirits, and so anxious for the school of Africans, which she has undertaken, as to determine not to return during the present year. Her letter states, that within a few days previous to her writing, a French vessel laden with slaves from the Korso country, was brought in there.—The slaves had risen against their oppressors, killed the Captain and several others, and laid the rest in irons, both crew and passengers, taking out one by one to navigate the vessel. The English do not seize French vessels, yet this being brought in under the direction of Africans, has been received by the Governor, and the people located.

SLAVE TRADE—The Black Joke, Tender to the Dryad, Commodore Hayes, captured on the 20th of April, near Prince's Island, the Spanish Brig *Marinaretta*, with four hundred and ninety-three slaves, after an action of five hours by moonlight. The Spanish vessel had three guns, 24-pounders, more than the Black Joke. The very severe firing of the two vessels caused such consternation among them, that twenty-seven slaves died during the action, of fright.

SWISS MISSIONS.—We regret to state that the Directors of the Basle Missionary Society have resolved, for the present to discontinue their missionary efforts at Monrovia. It is believed, that they propose to establish themselves at Sierra Leone.

Proposed Expedition.

The Managers of the Colonization Society are informed that a Gentleman in Georgia has left forty-nine servants free upon condition of their removal to Liberia, and that they will be prepared to be delivered to the Colonization Society on the 31st of December. Anxious to convey these persons, and others now waiting to depart, the Board have authorized the charter of a vessel to receive them and others not exceeding one hundred and to sail about the 1st of January. The Friends of the Society will see the necessity of vigorous effort to augment the funds of the Society.

Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions, among others, have been adopted by the Board—

Resolved, That the Board highly approve of the contemplated purchase of the Territory of Grand Bassa, having reference to its salubrity, and they recommend

that every reasonable inducement be offered to the most respectable and influential of the older Colonists to superintend the contemplated settlement.

Resolved, That the Colonial Agent be authorized to employ a native teacher to instruct a class of young men in the Colony, in the Arabic and other languages of the Interior, provided that such teacher can be employed for a sum not exceeding \$200 per annum.

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OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1831. }

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society begs leave to state to the public, that as the Managers are incurring great expense in fitting out an expedition for Liberia from the Western States, and a larger one (to carry three hundred emigrants) from Virginia, and as there is a want of paper, copy-books, slates, ink, quills, Lancasterian sheets, with sets of class books, for the Colonial schools, also of cartridge paper, coarse red flannel, books for the Colonial library, and large sized drawing paper for the use of the agency, donations of these articles will be thankfully received, and may be sent to John M'Phail, Esq. Norfolk, E. Broad, Esq. Richmond, Wm. Atkinson, Esq. Petersburg, Charles Howard, Esq. Baltimore, George W. Blight, Esq. Philadelphia, Moses Allen, Esq. New York, Charles Tappan, Esq. Boston—to the Secretaries of any State or Auxiliary Society, or to the office of the Parent Society, Washington. Other articles than those above mentioned, such as cotton, cloths, crockery, and hardware, and most kinds of provisions and goods, will be received and thankfully acknowledged.

Departure of the Colonial Schooner

MARGARET MERCER.

This beautiful new Schooner, which the Board of Managers were enabled to purchase by a loan granted by the Pennsylvania Col. Society, sailed from Philadelphia on the 18th, and New Castle on the 21st of October. Captain Abels, of Philadelphia, is employed as Master, and Mr. Frazier, of Baltimore, as Mate; and her crew are all good-looking, well-behaved coloured men, one of whom has been several times at the Colony. Two coloured families, making in all, nine persons, embarked in her. The Rev. William Johnson, wife and child, from Hartford, Connecticut, constitute one of these; the other is a family liberated by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, late of Shepherdstown, Virginia, but now President of a Literary Institution in Indiana. This venerable man incurred an expense of four hundred dollars, to secure the freedom of one of these slaves, that he might remove with his wife (servant of Dr. Matthews) to Liberia. Such charity was to be expected from one, who has long ably, honourably and successfully fulfilled the duties of the sacred ministry.

Western Expedition.

R. S. Finl y, Esq. the Agent of the Society for the Western States, who was authorized some weeks ago to fit out a vessel to convey emigrants to the Colony, writes from Louisville, under date of October 19th, 1831, that he has "ascertained that about 100 emigrants in that country are now ready and anxious to embark for Liberia, and that about 300 will be ready within the year." But some of these, he adds, "live at such remote points, that not more than 60 or 80 of them can be assembled here at the appointed time (1st of November). I have written to New Orleans to a commission merchant, to charter a vessel to transport them. A talented and pious young Physician of Cincinnati, Dr. Charles Stone, has volunteered his services to accompany them to Africa."

Expedition from Virginia.

The fine ship *James Perkins*, of nearly 400 tons burthen, Capt. Crowell master, has been chartered by the Agent of the Society, Mr. John M'Phail of Norfolk, to convey Emigrants to the Colony. By the last accounts 245 very respectable free people of colour had made application for a passage from Southampton county, and the Agent writes, "It is more than probable that 300 will come from that county, as more than that number, I know, wish to go." There are many other applicants from North Carolina and other places. From this statement it is evident, that the Friends of the Society are urged by most weighty reasons to renewed and vigorous efforts to increase its funds. Anxious to leave nothing practicable undone in their important work, the Managers have incurred expen es much beyond their present means, confidently relying upon the Auxiliary Societies and a generous public to sustain their exertions.

Departure of the *Orion*.

The Schooner sailed from Baltimore, for Liberia, on Monday, the 26th of October, with, we believe, (though we were not particularly informed) from thirty to forty emigrants, all from Maryland. The funds for this expedition have been raised in Maryland, and it has been fitted out by the special and zealous efforts of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of that State. We have evidence that the citizens of Maryland feel deeply the importance of aiding in the removal of her free colored population, and have no doubt that they will contribute liberally to the cause of African Colonization.

Bequest to the Society.

We are informed that the late John B. Lawrence, of Salem, Massachusetts, directed in his Will, that \$500 of his estate should be paid over to the Colonization Society. It is thought that this sum will suffer some deduction, as the whole estate will probably be less than the sum devised. Happy would it be, did all who possess the means, endeavor by Legacies to worthy objects, still to do good on earth after they have been removed to Heaven!

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 3d October,
to 10th November, 1831.*

H. Safford, Esq. Secretary of Zanesville & Putnam Aux. So.	\$ 10
Collection by Rev. Daniel A. Clark at the boarding house of Benjamin Putnam, Saratoga, on 4th of July, per Mr. Reed,	7 06
Collection by Rev. Christopher Bradshaw, at Ashville, N. C. by the Johnsonville Temperance Society and others on 4th July, per Rev. R G Armstrong of Fishkill at meeting of Hartwick Temperance Society on 4th July, per Welcome Pray,	3 31 6
by Rev John Steele, Xenia, O. in June or July last,	5
David Townsend, Esq. Tr. of Chester co. Col. Society, viz: Collection in Presbyterian Cong. Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pa. per M. Stanley, Treas'r.	14 20
by Rev. Robt. Graham in Presbyterian congregation of the Rocks, Cecil co. Md.	7
by Rev. Robt. Graham in Presbyterian congregation, New London, Chester co. Pa.	6 84
by Rev. John C. Grier in Presbyterian congregation of Brandywine Manor, Penn.	20 58
Sundry citizens of Chester county, Penn.	7
	55 62
Poplar Tent Benevolent Association, N. C. per W. W. Seaton,	10
A Slave-holder, Frederick co. Va. who would if his means enabled him, become a subscriber on the plan of G. Smith,	100
John Gowdy, Esq. Treasurer of Aux. Society, Xenia, O. viz: Female Auxiliary Society of Xenia,	30
Xenia Auxiliary Society,	44
David Huston, James Millard, James Morrow, Thos. Arnett, Stephen W. Reader, and Chas Mahin, for African Repository,	12— 86
A. Whittlesey of Talmadge, Portage county, Ohio, viz: An Union Meeting of the Sunday Schools of Nelson and Windham,	12 33
Donation by A. Biers,	50
W. R. Knowlton,	25
Sabbath School at Rootstown,	1 59
Do Mantua,	2 64
Do Franklin,	1 70
Col Society in Talmadge, to make money even,	98— 20
Collection in St. Peter's church, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by Rev. J. Chapman,	15

Donation by James Williamson, Roxboro, N. C.	3	
Do for Repository,	2	5
Collection in Episc'l. Ch, Hagerstown, Md. per F. Anderson,		20
An subscription of 20 individuals on G. Smith's plan, per do.		100
Collection by Rev. Joseph Barr in Middle Octorara church, Pennsylvania, per Rev. E. S. Ely of Philadelphia,....		10
Collection by Rev. Jonas Dodge in Methodist Episcopal ch. Elmyra, N. York, per Thomas Maxwell,		8
Collection by Rev. Benjamin F. Clarke in Congregational ch. Buckland, Ms. per Joseph Hubbard,		12
Collection by Rev. Thomas Jackson, Fredericktown, Md. ...		18
by Rev. G. Dorrance, Windsor, per H. R. Wells, .		9 32
R. Walker of Windsor, for Repository, per do		2
Harrisburg (Penn.) Colonization Society, per W. Graydon,		50
Collection in Presbyterian congregation, Centre, Washington county, Pa, by Rev John H. Kennedy, per C. S. Fowler,		5
Collection at Reading, Ms. by Rev Mr Read, (Congregational)		3 60
at Fair Haven, Ms. by Rev Mr Gould, do		7 50
at Dartmouth, Ms. by Rev Mr Houghton, do		3 21
Joseph I Gray, of Halifax county, N. C.—to be applied to the transportation of his negroes to Liberia, 145		
Do for subscription to African Repository, ..	2	
Do for donation from Gideon Harvey,	3	150
Collection by Rev John D Hughes from children of Sabbath School, Springfield, Ohio, per N Gillett, Junior,		5
Mrs Elizabeth Greenfield of Philadelphia, for transportation of servants or emigrants from New Orleans, per draft on Wm Shipp of Natchez,		429 97
Mrs Minor & Charles Minor, of Fredericksburg, Va. \$2 each, Aux Society of Georgetown, D. C. for 2d payment on Gerritt Smith's plan, per F. T. Seawell, Treasurer,		4
Donation by John Stephenson, Esq. of Front Royal, Va. thro' Rev William C. Walton, per W. Gregory,		100
Collection by Rev A G Morrison in Union congregation, Lancaster county, Pa.....		20
		10
Collections by Samuel Stocking, Agent, Utica, N Y. viz:		
At the dedication of the Baptist & Pres'n ch, Deerfield, 2	50	
From the M'Lean church,	1	
Collected in Ithica, by Elder Sears,	3	
From Baptist Society, Palmyra, by Elder Powell,	8 06	
Do Williamson, by Elder Allen, ...	5	
Do Franklin,	2 81	
Presbyterian Society, Sauquoit, Rev Mr Hyde,	3 62	
Collected in Guilford, per R Baldwin,	16 21	
Donation of Rev A L Chapin, Missionary,	1	
From Presbyterian Society, Vernon Centre, ...	2 15	
From Cato Four Corners,	3 25	
From Baptist Society, Elba, Elder A Burgess,	3	
Do Fleming, per Rev S M Plumb,	4 75	
First Congregational Society, Verona, Rev J Brainard,	5 70	
Do Bridgewater, per Dr L Hull,	20	
Prot Episcopal church, New Berlin, Rev E Andrews,	30	
Baptist Society, Homer, per Elder A Bennett,	15	
Collected at Westville, per Elder B Sawin,	5	
in Deerfield, per Wolcott Reed,	2 47	
At Sabbath-school celebration in the Rev D K Dixon's Presbyterian Society, Mexico,	6 60	

First Baptist Society, Hamilton, per C Porter, . . .	11	35
Do Mexico, Elder G B Davis, per R Tiffany, 10		
Baptist Society, Lowville, per D Towsand,	7	
Do Utica, Rev E Galusha,	6	69
Presbyterian Society, Vernon, Rev A Garrison,	6	10
Sabbath-school collection in do do do	2	90
Presbyterian Society, "New York Mills," Rev G Foote	8	25
Congregational Society, Westmoreland, Rev A Crane,	21	06
Collected in Adams, per Mr Chittendon,	8	50
Presbyterian Society at Oneida,	3	15
Baptist Society, Medina,	4	81
Do Newport, Rev Z Eaton,	6	66
First Presbyterian Society, Utica, Rev S C Aikin,	40	
Second do Verona, Rev L Myrick,	5	31
Congregation at Stow's Square, Rev A Crandall,	2	50
Presbyterian Society, Watertown, Rev Geo Boardman	23	70
Do Brownville, Rev J Sessions,	5	11
Do Evans' Mills, do	7	19
Do Fairfield, Rev D Chassel,	11	
Do Steuben, Rev Mr Roberts,	4	38
First Presbyterian Society, Rome, Rev Mr Gillet,	20	81
Congregational Society, Paris Hill, per H M'Niel,	12	50
Baptist Society, Victory, Rev Mr Bartlett,	2	
Presbyterian Society, Salisbury, Rev C G Goodrich,	2	
United collec'n in Presb & Baptist societies, Richland,	26	32
Congregational society, Paris, Rev Mr Southworth,	6	50
Baptist Society, Franklin, Rev James Awner,	5	
Temperance Society, Stockton,	5	
Welsh Cong society, Utica, Rev R Everett,	1	91
Presbyterian Society, Waterville, Rev Mr Barrows,	4	75
Second Presbyterian Society, Utica, Rev D C Lansing,	16	50
Presbyterian Society, New Hartford, Rev N Coe,	25	58
Sherburne, per Rev Mr Sprague,	15	
Congregational Society, Marshall, per Dea H Burchard,	7	17
Presbyterian Society, Lowville, Rev Mr Dickson,	6	
Baptist Society, Rome, Rev David Morris,	4	
Reformed Dutch Society, Utica, Rev G W Bethune,	13	66
Presbyterian Society, Trenton, Rev Mr Foote,	5	
	517	48
Collection by Rev M'Knight Williamson, Dickinson church, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, per William Williamson	5	
Rev William Edmonds, of Rockingham circuit, Va.—viz:		
Donation by Daniel Harnsberger,	5	
A Friend to the Colonizing scheme,	5	10
Collection, on 11th September, by Rev George H Fisher, in Reformed Dutch church, Fishkill, N Y. per J Given,	27	
Collection by Rev E M Stoddard, Windsor, New York,	5	
Second payment of 4 young Gentlemen of Alexandria, D. C. on the plan of Gerritt Smith, per S. M. & S. H. Janney,	100	
Z. Hitchcock of Buckland, Ms. for Repository \$2, L. Herald 3	5	
Collection in the Presb. Ch. at Jackson, Tenn. by A. Patton, per S. & M. Allen, Philadelphia,	8	62
W B Washington of Windham, Ohio, as follows:		
Collection in Congl Society of Hudson by Rev W Hanford, 50		
Do do Twinsburg by Rev S Bissel, 1—	51	
Total,	2050	38

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Address

*Of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society
to its Auxiliary Societies.*

OCTOBER 31, 1831.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Colonization Society, the following Address was submitted by Samuel Harrison Smith, Esq. Chairman of the Committee to whom the matter of preparing it had been referred, and after consideration, was adopted as follows:—

The great and increasing interest felt by the American People in the colonization of free persons of color in Africa, while it justifies the most sanguine hopes of the authors of this scheme of benevolence, claims from the Board of Managers a full and candid exposition of the manner in which the trust committed to them has been fulfilled. Resting entirely on public opinion, this opinion, to be correct, should be enlightened. Guided by this principle, the whole administration of the affairs of the colony at Liberia, from the inception of the plan, has been disclosed before the public in annual or more frequent statements, which have been widely disseminated throughout the whole extent of our country. In these statements will be found the original proposition for the formation of the society; the plan and constitution adopted; the expeditions fitted out to Liberia; the perils that sprang up, with the holy and heroic enthusiasm which overcame them; the number of emigrants which successively left our shores for those of Africa; the policy pursued in administering the concerns of the colony; exhibiting the radical laws for the government of the colonists; the donations in the United States, specifically stated, and their application; with all other information possessing sufficient interest to gratify a laudible curiosity, or fitted to insure a correct accountability. But this mass of information is spread through many volumes which few possess, and which those who do, may not, without considerable trouble be able to embody under distinct views. It is this task, so far at least as to present a condensed statement sufficiently comprehensive for present purposes, that the Board of Managers now undertake to discharge—a task which they consider at this time the more important, from the existence, in some parts of the United States, of misapprehensions of the policy and measures of the Society.

As it would extend this communication to a length frustrative of its principal object, to give a more detailed record of the historical events of the colony, this will not be here attempted; but, whatever is considered necessary to the formation of a correct judgment on the object, policy, and measures of the society, will be supplied.

The society was established in the year 1817. At this time a deep interest was taken throughout the United States, in the fate of the people of color, as well those in a state of slavery as those who were free. The evil was universally admitted, the remedy doubtful and contested. So various and, indeed, discordant were the views entertained and urged on this head, and, in many instances, so angry the feelings excited, that discussion, so far from approximating different opinions to each other, every day widened the breach, and threatened an abortion of the various schemes of beneficence suggested. In this portentous state of things, the proposition to form a society on principles in which good men of all parties and sects might cordially unite, was received with almost universal favor. These principles were embodied in the plan of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States. Its founders contemplated slavery as a great evil; but, looking at it in its practical aspects, perceived that, under our political institutions its alleviation or eradication called for the most deliberate and tender treatment, and would, in all human probability, be most effectually advanced under the moral influence of an enlightened public opinion, by those most deeply and directly interested in the subject. While, therefore, they determined to avoid the question of slavery, they proposed the formation of a colony on the coast of Africa, as an asylum for free people of color. The plan was founded on these considerations.

The amalgamation of the whites and blacks in one homogeneous community was deemed impracticable.

The nominal freedom and equivocal condition of the free people of color in the United States, would, it was believed, by their colonization in Africa, be converted into genuine liberty and real prosperity.

The most efficient instruments for subverting the slave trade would be supplied by such a colony.

Its existence would be the strongest inducement to the gradual and provident manumission of slaves with a view to their colonization.

On this ground the society was established; on this ground it has been prosecuted; and, so long as its constitution endures, on this ground exclusively must its future measures be taken. Did, indeed, their consciences permit them to look for a rule of conduct in considerations of mere expediency, they might triumphantly point to the inestimable value of a plan, unassuming in its origin; yet susceptible of boundless extension; which, in uniting a whole nation, already consisting of twelve millions, and doubling every twenty-five years, must, from the force of this union, at no very remote period, be able, by a moderate contribution of each individual, to

effect the mightiest end. By this union will be perpetuated the germ and growth of an institution whose final expansion imagination can scarcely anticipate.

While, however, this principle must continue to be, as it has heretofore been, the guide and the guardian of this society, it should not be inferred that there is, or can be, any influence exerted by it that can interfere in the slightest degree with the diffusion of principles or the prosecution of measures by others which may affect any other collateral objects. The emancipation of slaves or the amelioration of their condition, with the moral, intellectual, and political improvement of people of color within the United States, are subjects foreign to the powers of this society. To mingle them with the great and exclusive end of the Colonization Society, would be destructive to it. But it does not follow, because the Society does not directly encourage these objects, that it is either hostile to them, or that it exercises any deleterious influence in regard to them. As well might it be said that the constitution of the United States by abjuring any connexion with, or recognition of any particular religious tenets, exercised an influence unfriendly to true religion, whereas we all know that it is pre-eminently owing to this constitutional forbearance, that the purity of religion in this country is not alloyed by the prejudices and corruptions that have debased it in other portions of the globe. Let these interesting topics, on which such differences of opinion are honestly entertained, rest on their own foundations. It is for the Colonization Society, agreeably to its organic law, amidst these conflicting sentiments, to maintain, in its official relations, the strictest impartiality.

Under the guardianship of this fundamental principle, the Society was founded. It soon commanded the friendship and support of good and distinguished men from the South as well as the North, from the West as well as the East. A Washington, a Madison, a Crawford, a Marshall, a Clay, an Adams, a Carroll, and a host of other worthies, were soon enrolled among its friends. Local feelings were lost in a general concentration of opinion.

Funds were raised by individual subscriptions, and agents appointed to select the most favorable region in Africa for a colony. Difficulties of the usual kind arose, but were overcome principally by moral means. Land for a colony at Liberia was selected, and fairly paid for. The first feeling of hostility, entertained by some of the natives, was exchanged for a confidence founded on a more correct knowledge of our object, and perception of the benefits it would confer upon them.

Towards the promotion of the colony, nineteen expeditions have been fitted out, and 1,857 emigrants, including re-captured Africans, landed on the shores of Africa. To each family a farm, or town-lot, or both, have been assigned. Three towns, viz:—those of Monrovia, Caldwell, and Millsburg, have been formed, and are, considering the infancy of the colo-

ny, in a flourishing state. Fortifications to defend it have been erected, and several small vessels for the same end, and to check the slave trade, have been furnished; a system of government, in which the colonists participate as much as prudence will permit, is in full and successful operation; various places of worship have been built, and freedom of religion secured; and a system of public schools devised, that promises to extend to all the colonists the blessings of education. The commerce of the colony may be said to be flourishing: an effect almost necessarily flowing from its exemption from restraint, and is rapidly extending; and the mechanic arts and agriculture, gradually progressive. The climate, for people of color, is decidedly salubrious, although, like all other low latitudes, settlers from other climates are often, for the first season, exposed to considerable mortality. As an evidence of the general salubrity, the existence of 2,000 colonists supersedes all doubts.

Upon the whole, it may, it is believed, be affirmed, that the annals of mankind scarcely present us with the instance of a colony, so remote in its position, that, in so short a time, has obtained such maturity. When to this it is added that the colony has been principally fostered by the contributions of individuals, its friends have abundant reason for congratulation at the success of a scheme, which, under the smiles of Providence, has so signally prospered.

On the score of salubrity the Board of Managers have felt the deepest solicitude. It should not be disguised that this is a point of cardinal importance, one full of moral and conscientious considerations, as well as pregnant with the eventual fate of the colony. In proportion to the strength of these considerations is the admitted obligation to the observance of the utmost candor. Whatever great final good may be promised, as guardians of a high public trust, they do not consider themselves as morally authorized, even as the means of its accomplishment, to sport with the lives of their fellow-men. Human life, in their opinion, is too precious to its possessor, to be sacrificed without the most weighty and sufficient reason. They, therefore, pledge themselves to the nation to declare, on this point, the truth, the whole truth. Appreciating its importance, they have used every means of obtaining correct information. The result is a conviction that the health of the colony is not inferior to the southern portions of the United States; that emigrants, after the first year's residence, do not incur a greater mortality; that during the first season there is a more than ordinary mortality, and that, in this respect, there is a marked difference in favor of emigrants from the southern States and low lands over those who go from the North or mountain regions; that there is reason, from experience, to conclude, as the most fatal diseases in the colony yield readily to medicine, that a great portion of the mortality that has occurred has arisen from the temporary want of medical assistance, a circumstance, that, it is hoped, will not again occur, as, besides the regular physi-

cian, the Colonial Agent is also a physician of respectability, and means have been taken to educate persons of color for the profession. In the mean time, every precautionary expedient is adopted to prevent and alleviate disease. An appropriation of eight hundred dollars has been recently made for the erection and support of a hospital. A liberal provision exists for resident medical services, a full supply of medicine, with surgical and other instruments, are furnished, and suitable buildings prepared for the emigrants, who are, during the first season, whenever necessary, maintained from the public stores established by the Board of Managers, who may, on this head, claim the merit of having steadily extended to the colonists the utmost kindness and tenderness. This object has, indeed, been one of cardinal interest; from an early period of the colony, towns and other positions for settlement having been established in its interior, to which, recently, emigrants have been sent for the first season, and, in one instance with a success which leads the Board to hope, that a regard to this point, in connection with judicious medical treatment, will divest the climate of Liberia of all its terrors. And that no further practicable means may be left untried, directions have been given to their agents to supply the most precise and full statistical information of the colony, including the interior and elevated country; thus calling in the aid of science and liberal research on this most interesting point, and with the express view, in case the superior salubrity of the interior country shall recommend it, to extend the settlements of the colonists.

It has been remarked, that one of the great ends of this institution was the extirpation of the slave-trade. On the atrocity of this curse of humanity, we happily entertain, in this country, but one opinion, and, deplorable as its effects have already been, whatever shall effectually contribute to this extirpation, may be hailed as of inestimable importance.—For great as is the evil already inflicted, what comparison can it bear to that which the perpetuated continuance of this nefarious traffic would inevitably have on the happiness and dignity of a large portion of the human family—continuing, with augmented strength, the wars and massacres, and depopulation and vices of Africa, with the calamitous effects of extended slavery in every region of the earth that should receive this unfortunate race. It was well said at the time the Society was founded, that this traffic would receive its surest and deadliest, if not its only effectual blow, in Africa itself. This prediction has, in no mean degree, been already verified in our colony. As might be expected, it is treated there with the most indignant abhorrence; and more than one instance has already occurred, in which the colonists have spontaneously risen in their strength, and crushed with a signal vengeance, those who dared to pollute their soil, or its vicinity, with its accursed fruits.

In the early stages of the colony, the United States having passed laws to give effect to those prohibiting the slave trade, which was declared

piracy, authorized the transportation to Liberia of such Africans as should be re-captured by our vessels; and, for the purpose of carrying this power into effect, have, at that time and since, so far aided the colony, as to contribute to the support of the Colonial Agent, to the supply of arms, and erection of fortifications, to the compensation, for a season, of a physician, and to some other agents, connected with a provision for the temporary maintenance and protection of the recaptured Africans. The greater part of these expenses were incurred many years since, and have averaged about the annual sum of 9,000 dollars, and are now considerably reduced. Some exception has been taken, in a solitary official document, drawn up by a subordinate officer, to the expenditures of the Government, which it is not further necessary to notice than by observing, that these disbursements were made by the Government itself, who alone, and not the Board of Managers, are answerable for them; that the object for which they were expended, is more than equal to the amount expended; and that a very moderate acquaintance with the difficulties and perils incident to the establishment of remote settlements, united with a due sense of the dignity of the object, must convince every liberal American mind of the insignificance of the means, thus applied, to the importance of the end.

With the exception of this contribution, for which the friends of the cause should be grateful, notwithstanding its moderate amount, and the annual aid of \$1,000 by the State of Maryland, and a small denation by Virginia, the funds of the Society have been derived from individual contributions.

From the records of the Society, it appears that the contributions received have been as follows. It should be noted, that the amounts include the expenses of collection, which are not inconsiderable.

In 1820, 1821, & 1822,	-	-	-	-	\$5,625 66
1823,	-	-	-	-	4,798 02
1824,	-	-	-	-	4,379 89
1825,	-	-	-	-	10,125 85
1826,	-	-	-	-	14,779 24
1827,	-	-	-	-	13,294 94
1828,	-	-	-	-	12,458 17
1829,	-	-	-	-	19,795 61
1830,	-	-	-	-	26,583 51

\$112,841 89

And that the annual expenditures are as follows:

In 1820, 1821, & 1822,	-	-	-	-	\$3,875 79
1823,	-	-	-	-	6,766 17
1824,	-	-	-	-	3,851 42
1825,	-	-	-	-	7,543 88
1826,	-	-	-	-	17,316 94
1827,	-	-	-	-	13,901 74
1828,	-	-	-	-	17,077 12
1829,	-	-	-	-	18,487 34
1830,	-	-	-	-	17,637 32
Balance on hand,	-	-	-	-	6,384 17

\$112,841 89

To secure a strict accountability, each donation is published in the African Repository, and a statement annually published of the sums expended. The distinct objects of these expenditures, are too numerous to give here in detail. But it is important, to the end of this communication, that the amounts of the leading items of expense, should be distinguished.

1. The first item consists of the expenses attending the transportation of emigrants. The cost of each emigrant, including his subsistence from his embarkation to his landing at Liberia, is about twenty-three dollars. If to this sum, be added the expense of collecting the emigrants often from remote points, and that incidental to fitting out the vessel, the cost may be stated at twenty-six dollars.

2. The subsistence of each emigrant at the Colony for six months after his arrival, which may be estimated at thirteen dollars.

3. The compensation of the agents and officers of the Society at the Colony, which are, for the Colonial Agent:

Paid by the Government,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,600
Paid by the Society,	-	-	-	-	-	800
						<u>\$800</u>
For the Physician of the Colony,	-	-	-	-	-	1,500

At present there is but one permanent physician. There have, at times, been two, and one for temporary duty, is about going out.

For other officers,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
In aid of public schools, estimated at	-	-	-	-	-	700
For arms and warlike munitions, armed vessels, &c. estimated at	-	-	-	-	-	1,500

An expense of \$3,000 has been lately incurred for an armed schooner, to transport supplies from one part of the Colony to another, and in protecting the Colony and checking the slave trade.

For public buildings, medicines, and sundry incidental charges, estimated at	500
	<u>\$6,000</u>

4. The administrative expenses within the United States, consisting of:

Salary of Corresponding Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,250
Do. Clerk to Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	-	600

*Compensation of agents in different sections of the United States, engaged in forming auxiliary societies, collecting funds, and diffusing information respecting the objects of the Society, estimated at

Postage of letters, &c. about	-	-	-	-	-	160
Office rent, printing, and stationary, about	-	-	-	-	-	1,500

\$4,500

During the three last years, the receipts and expenditures appear to have been as follows:

Received in donations,	-	-	-	-	-	\$59,927 29
Expended,	-	-	-	-	-	53,201 18

Leaving a balance on hand, on the 31st December, 1830, of \$7,066 07
Which has since been expended.

* This expense is defrayed out of the collections, and is contingent on them, and to its amount, diminishes the clear income.

Making an average expenditure of about 16,000 dollars, consisting of charges for:

Transportation and subsistence of emigrants on their passage, - - -	\$6,902
Their subsistence at Liberia for six months, - - -	2,951
Compensation of the agents and officers of the Society at the Colony, for public schools, arms, and military supplies, public buildings, medicines, and sundry incidental expenses - - -	6,000
Expenses of administration within the U. S. - - -	4,500
	<hr/>
	<u>\$19,353</u>

During this period, 681 emigrants have been sent to Liberia, being an average of 227 in each year.

From this view of the expenses of the society, it follows, that those incurred in the transportation of the emigrant and his subsistence on the voyage, are exceeded by the other expenses of the colony. This is readily accounted for, by the consideration that, in many respects, the expenses of the colony are at present nearly the same as they would be if greatly extended. Such an extension would but little increase the compensation to the necessary officers and agents here, and the charges incidental to the organization, government, and protection of the colony.

This detailed view of the expenses of the colony is given, not only that public opinion may exercise a salutary control over the expenditures; but likewise with the view of making an explanation, which, it is hoped, will be satisfactory, of some incidents of recent occurrence.

It has been represented that in this great scheme of beneficence, whose accomplishment at present depends, with a single exception, on the spontaneous offerings of individuals, it is just, that those who contribute the means, should enjoy the right of directing the mode of their application; that, while all the friends of the cause unite in the leading end of the institution, there are various ways of carrying it into effect, on the relative benefits of which different minds may form different conclusions; that some of these are particularly fitted to some parts of the Union, while different ones are not less fitted to other parts of the Union; and that, by allowing each donor, in case he sees fit, to appropriate his donation to a specific object, the field of contribution will be greatly extended, and the general approbation increased. The Board of Managers, yielding to the force of these suggestions, have in all instances, given a pledge, that contributions should be applied in strict obedience to the will of the donors. Thus, in some instances, it has, with their approbation, been made a term, that certain contributions should be solely applied to the transportation of slaves manumitted with the express view of such transportation; in other instances, contributions have been received that are limited to purposes of education in Liberia; in others, for the purposes of supplying tracts. In all these cases it is distinctly understood, that the application of the contribution shall be, as it has always heretofore been, confined to the designated end.

While, however, the Board of Managers, have invariably, in good faith, observed this rule, they would respectfully recommend to the donors who prescribe it, a full consideration of its relative benefits and evils previous to its adoption. They must be sensible, that the scheme of colonization is one of great magnitude and complexity; that the objects connected with the prosperous founding of a colony in a remote region are numerous and diversified; that the means are often experimental, and require modification from time to time, as experience, the only safe guide, shall indicate, and that those must ordinarily be the most competent to designate the best objects and means, whose official and habitual duties, make them necessarily best acquainted with the state of the colony. To foster it most effectually and economically, it will, in general, be advisable, that there should be one common fund, applicable, according to the varying circumstances, to the existing condition of the colony, and to the objects of the most pressing importance, instead of a fund broken into distinct fragments, thus often producing inevitably the result that at the very moment there may be abundant funds in the treasury, for the accomplishment of all necessary objects, if unrestricted in their application, vital objects may be neglected, from the want of funds specially applicable to them; while superfluous funds, applicable exclusively to objects of minor importance, are uselessly expended, or lie idle and unproductive. A correct perception of the effect of such a course may be formed, by supposing that, in framing the Constitution of the United States, the power to lay taxes had been connected with a restricted application of them to designated objects. Could there have been devised a more effectual mode of rendering the Government incompetent to its great ends? However disproportionate these cases are in respect to their magnitude, they furnish, from their similar nature, a close analogy—the colony of Liberia, for its founding and protection, requiring in many respects the same exercise of powers as the United States.

It is proper here to notice a limitation of contributions, which has in some cases been applied, and which may not, perhaps, under peculiar circumstances, be liable to exception. In some sections of the Union, it has been proposed to limit the contributions raised in it, to the colonization of their own people of colour. It is obvious that the *general* adoption of this principle, would be very injurious, if not fatal to the rapid growth of the colony, as the wealth of the country mainly lies in those sections where there are but few subjects for colonization, and where happily an ardent zeal prevails. But this may not constitute a valid objection to the *special* application of the principle in particular cases, as it is probable that the readiness of the latter sections to contribute regardless of local benefit to themselves, would not be abated by the restriction in particular districts; especially if it should be realized, that in some districts, this might be the surest way of aiding the object; and that it might

be so, is not unlikely, when we consider the lively and universal interest that would be apt to be taken by a community to release itself from a serious, surrounding and otherwise increasing evil.

In all these cases, notwithstanding occasional diversities of opinion, the Board of Managers, and the several auxiliary societies, have proceeded together in harmonious concert. Means have been supplied by or through the latter, and been applied by the former in fitting out expeditions. In one recent instance, the friends of the cause in one district, believing that it could be most vigorously prosecuted in it by confining their contributions to the colonization of their own people of colour, have proposed a plan for raising means, composed of moneys raised by auxiliary societies within its limits, and with them themselves fitting out the expeditions, they defraying, out of their own funds, the expenses of collecting and transporting the emigrants.

The above detailed view of the disbursements, shows that the ordinary expenses of maintaining an emigrant at the colony, before he is able to support himself, amounts to about thirteen dollars, and further shows, that the expense of administering the colony, assessed to each emigrant, greatly transcends this amount. The emigrants, for the last three years, average about 227, while the expenses, exclusive of transportation, and temporary subsistence of the new colonists, exceed ten thousand dollars. It has been thought by the managers, that the payment of twenty dollars for each emigrant sent to the colony, by each auxiliary society, which might adopt the plan to which we have alluded, might diminish the evil consequences which are apprehended from its general adoption, it being evident, that otherwise all the means raised would go to the transportation of emigrants, and those required for the general concerns of the society and colony, be entirely wanting, and the system be destroyed. A flourishing colony of about two thousand souls has, with great labour, and at a large expense, been founded. It owes its success to institutions, by which it is protected from external danger, from the slave trade itself, and by which it enjoys those political and civil rights that already constitute it the safe and honourable asylum of the oppressed, and which hold out the promise of boundless benefit and grandeur to a large portion of the inhabitants of two quarters of the Globe. The only way of maintaining these institutions is by meeting the expenses necessarily incident to them, and to meet these expenses, a certain portion of the funds raised is indispensable. To surrender these would be either to abandon the colony, or by jeopardizing the continuance of its greatest blessings, to convert it into a scourge, instead of an ornament of the human race.

Hitherto, the practice has been, whenever the Board of Managers had collected sufficient funds, or been assured of their seasonable receipt, for them to cause one or more expeditions to be fitted out and to take the proper steps for carrying them into effect. These consisted, not merely

in the freight of vessels, and obtaining the needful supplies for the subsistence of the emigrants on their passage, but, also, in furnishing supplies for them, for a certain period after their arrival, erecting suitable buildings for their shelter, providing medical aid, and making various other provisions for their well being. To throw the emigrants on the shores of Liberia, without these previous arrangements, would be to expose them to immolation, and to render their arrival a subject of regret, instead of gratulation, to the older colonists. These arrangements have, consequently, gone hand in hand with the expeditions that have been conducted by the Board of Managers. The proposed plan, in divesting the Board of Managers of any direct agency in fitting out any expedition, in the districts in which it may obtain, does not supersede their duty to make all the necessary provisions for the welfare of the emigrants, thus transported, after their arrival at the colony. These expeditions may be conducted, possibly, on a large and unprecedented scale. Their promoters avow the hope that they will be. Hence, the increased obligation on the Board of Managers, to secure the means, without which, it might be totally impracticable to fulfil their duties. What would be the state of things—how fatal might it not be to the whole scheme, if emigrants should be transported beyond the means for their accommodation? And yet, this would be the actual consequence of the exclusive application of funds to the transportation of emigrants. When, indeed, we consider the necessary unity of the colony, and that its success and progress can alone flow from a systematic course of measures, emanating from, and executed by one common authority, it should not occasion surprise, if it shall eventually be found, that even the plan that confers on particular districts the power of fitting out expeditions will be pernicious. In a certain degree, it certainly will have the effect of destroying the nationality of the object, and of subverting a course of systematic measures. It will also have the effect of impairing the unbroken responsibility that otherwise would attach to one central agency, invested with authority to direct the whole machine.—Nor should it escape notice, that this beneficent scheme owes much of its success and grandeur to the concentration at one point, of the direction of the resources and efforts for its accomplishment, and that its location at the Seat of the General Government gives it not only a character of nationality, but furnishes the surest means of concentrating the opinions and efforts of the whole Union. Whatever is done, is here done in the view of the whole American people, under the moral auspices, as it were, of their Legislature. The greatest confidence may hence be reposed in the prudence of measures taken under their notice and advice. Every thing is submitted to the annual meetings, composed of delegates, often, if not generally, identified with legislators, and high judicial and executive magistrates of the land, and passes through the ordeal of their scrutiny.—They give birth to, and change at pleasure, the Board of Managers, who

are the instruments of their will. When to these considerations are added the increasing favor of the State Legislatures to the colony, and their hoped-for influence, on the Legislature of the Union, in the final adoption of measures which shall give to this pure scheme of benevolence its full and eventful developement, whatever tends, however slightly, to weaken the central and national action of the system, may be well questioned.

These important considerations have had their due weight with the Board of Managers, and constituted, they trust, a most sufficient reason for the adoption of the condition attached to the somewhat independent power involved in the plan suggested; which condition, in fact, amounts to no more than the securing, contingently, funds indispensably necessary to give effect to the plan itself, and without which it might prove worse than abortive, by the death or famine of the persons transported under it, as well as seriously distressing to the elder colonists.

It has, in a recent instance, been a subject of complaint, that letters to the Board of Managers are not answered in a detail corresponding to the expectations of the writers. In all cases where either courtesy or the interests of the society require it, answers are given by the Secretary.—Where neither claim it, they are not given. In all cases the utmost conscientiousness is aimed at. A due consideration will evince the necessity of this course. The Secretary is the sole organ of conducting the correspondence of the Society, and from the great extent of his correspondence, pervading every section of the United States, it must be evident that the devotion of his whole time would be entirely inadequate to impart the details, which, on many occasions, would doubtless be acceptable to many of his correspondents. His whole time is, indeed, devoted to the affairs of the society, but no inconsiderable portion of it is consumed in deliberations with the Board of Managers, of which he is an active member, in preparing subjects for their action upon them; in corresponding with the agents of the Society at Liberia, and in that general attention to its concerns that devolves on the principal, and almost sole executive officer in this country. Hence, it becomes indispensable, trusting to the full information spread before the public in the annual reports, and other copious statements rendered mostly through the Repository, generally to decline answers, where the information sought can be found in those publications, and to confine the answers given, to such matter as they may not contain. It should be added, that there are many points that the Secretary is not competent to answer, being such as require the previous deliberation and decision of the Board of Managers, who meet but once in two weeks, unless specially convened. And when it is considered that the Board is composed of men engaged in active business, they will not be viewed, perhaps, as entirely destitute of merit, in devoting so much of their time to this object.

From the Colony.

LIBERIA, JUNE 15, 1831.

DEAR SIR:

In my last, you were informed that I had just returned from examining the country in the vicinity of Millsburg, for the purpose of selecting a site for our saw-mill; since my return, I have ascended the two principal branches of the Mesurado, to within a short distance of their origin, and descended the Junk river from its source to the sea. As some account of the country visited in these several excursions will probably prove interesting, I annex a few extracts from my journal, consisting chiefly of remarks made at the time, and which, from the hurried manner in which my journey was performed, cannot be expected to contain much accurate or interesting information concerning the manners, customs, &c. of the people inhabiting the district of country through which I travelled. To do this, requires more leisure than I can devote to it; and a greater share of patience than usually falls to the lot of any one mortal. Perhaps after a few years' residence, I may be able to effect more; but at present, my time is so completely occupied with the multifarious duties of my station, as to prevent my giving it the attention its importance demands.

It is impossible for those who have not resided some time in Africa, to imagine the difficulties to be encountered in obtaining from the natives correct intelligence of themselves or their country; they are apt to suspect the enquirer has some sinister end in view, especially should he be in any way connected with the colony; it is also necessary that the questions should be varied, to enable them to understand their precise import, and the answers of the different individuals compared, to arrive at any thing like a correct conclusion. Some will answer every question in the affirmative, either purposely to mislead or to prevent a repetition of the enquiry, and avoid the trouble of answering; but had I sufficient time to devote to acquiring a knowledge of the languages spoken in our vicinity, many obstacles would be removed, and any information I might then obtain could be relied on as correct.

The morning after my arrival at Millsburg, I crossed the river to the mouth of a small creek which discharges itself into the St. Paul's, directly opposite, and ascended it about 200 yards. At this point a ledge of rocks rendered further progress by water impracticable; we accordingly landed, and followed the course of the stream for several miles. The country is the most beautiful that can be imagined; the banks are covered with trees of immense size, and their branches interwoven with vines and decorated with gaudy parasitic plants, formed a shade impervious to the rays of the sun, and imparted a coolness to the air which was truly delightful. The stream was irregular in its width, sometimes forcing its

way through fissures in the rocks, and at others, spreading out and forming wide and deep pools; the water was deliciously cool, and so transparent that the bottom was distinctly visible at a considerable depth. Nothing could exceed the beauty and tranquility of the scene; it seemed as if the foot of man had never trodden these solitudes, so deep was the silence that prevailed; only at times interrupted by the murmuring sound of the water, the scream of the fish-hawk, or the chattering of the monkeys pursuing their gambols over our heads. The numerous and recent tracks of hippopotami and wild cattle observed in our route, seemed to indicate this as one of their favourite haunts, rarely, if ever disturbed by the presence of man. The face of the country is undulating; the soil deep and rich, and covered with heavy forests, more free from undergrowth than any I have seen in our vicinity.

After devoting the greater part of the day to exploring the country, and the examination of several spots likely to answer our purpose, we finally concluded that none was so well adapted to the erection of a mill, as the place where we were compelled to abandon our boat. It is, as was before observed, distant nearly 200 yards from the mouth of the creek, which is here about 60 feet wide. The north-eastern bank is formed entirely of rock, rising perpendicularly to the height of twenty feet: the south western is composed of stiff clay, with a deep superstratum of vegetable mould, presenting no obstacles to the excavation of a mill-race, with a fall of water of ten to fifteen feet, and a ledge of rocks extending quite across the stream, offers a firm foundation on which we can erect a dam. The tide reaches this spot, and at high water, every facility is offered for floating off lumber. Excellent timber abounds some distance up the stream, and when the water is raised to a sufficient height by the construction of a dam, it can be readily transported to this spot.

Late in the afternoon we returned to Millsburg, and found an express from Monrovia, announcing the arrival of the United States' Ship Java, and requesting my immediate presence. Accordingly, early next morning, I set off on my return, without being able to devote as much time to the examination of the country as I had originally intended.

A few days after the departure of the Java, finding myself comparatively at leisure, I determined to explore the north-eastern branch of the Mesurado, for the purpose of selecting a tract of land suitable for farms. We ascended the river about 15 miles, when finding the water too shoal to admit of further progress, we landed, and visited King Allen, a petty chief in our vicinity, and one of those who took an active part in the attack made on the Colony at its first settlement: his town is situated on the north-western side of the river, about three or four hundred yards from the bank, and consists of about ten or twelve thatched houses, containing about thirty inhabitants, chiefly women and children. He is wretchedly poor, as are all the kings in our neighbourhood; their revenue having been

nearly destroyed in consequence of the breaking up of the slave trade. After dining with his majesty, we descended the river to King Bob's town; where we found eight or ten of the neighbouring kings assembled in council, or as they term it, holding "a grand palaver." Mr. E. Johnson, who accompanied me, had been previously requested to meet them, in order that they might, through him, communicate the result of their deliberations to me. The principal object of their meeting was to request us to take them under our protection, and establish a settlement in their neighbourhood; and their motive for making this request was to secure themselves from King Boatswain, of whose power they have the greatest dread. They said they were well assured they would not be molested, if it was known we had received them as subjects of the Colony, as they had never known an instance where the colonists, or those protected by them, had been interfered with by any of Boatswain's war parties.—Another cause of their convening, was to make formal complaint that several natives from Bassa, at present residing in the Colony, and who are in a great measure civilized, had disclosed to their women the secret of the Grippau (or devil, as the natives translate it) employed by them to keep their females in proper subjection. This demon, or Grippau, is nothing more than the head man, or chief, of a secret association, termed Grippau, bearing a close resemblance to the secret societies to be found among the Bulloms and Soosoos, in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, though not possessing as extensive powers. It is among the former termed *Purra*, and with the latter, *Semo*. These institutions have been fully and accurately described by Dr. Winterbottom, formerly Physician to Sierra Leone, and to whose work I beg leave to refer you. This head Grippau man, disguised so as to render his appearance as hideous as possible, issues at night from the grove set apart for the celebration of their mysterious rites, and entering the town with the most dreadful howlings, proceeds to enquire into the conduct of the females, and if any have given cause of dissatisfaction to their lords, he punishes them according to the aggravation of the offence. The women are kept in profound ignorance of the real character of their tormentor, and really believe him to be a supernatural being or demon. The discovery of the secrets of this society is invariably punished with death, which is executed in so secret a manner, that the offender suddenly disappears, none but the initiated know how, and the others, so great is their dread of this institution, dare not enquire; but since several of the natives have been educated in the Colony, they have, in a great measure, divested themselves of their superstitions, and do not hesitate to reveal the secret to the women who resort to the Cape; these, when convinced that the being whose power they so much dreaded, is nothing more than mortal, are no longer to be kept in the same slavish subjection, and a King, who has 15 or 20 wives, finds it a difficult matter to govern them. I refused to have any thing to

say on this subject, but told them, if they wished to place themselves under our protection, they must assemble at the Cape, when I would "talk that palaver." After spending about three hours at this town, which presents the same aspect of poverty as King Allen's, I took leave of this congress of sovereigns, and returned home.

Nothing can be more unpromising than the appearance of the country on this branch of the Mesurado. The banks are so low as to be overflowed at every tide; and are covered, as far as the eye can reach, with an impenetrable and apparently interminable growth of mangroves. The waters are sluggish, and discoloured with the black mud of the mangrove marshes, from which, at low water, an intolerably offensive odour, resembling sulphuretted hydrogen is exhaled, and which would, doubtless, to the unacclimated, prove a fruitful source of disease. The stream is so winding in its course, that in several places it almost doubles on itself, and you frequently think you are arriving at the high land which appears in the distance; but when within about 200 yards, it makes a sudden turn, and departs at right angles. Upon the whole, I do not think it possible for us to select on either bank, (at least as far as I have ascended) a situation at all adapted to agricultural purposes. Even in those places where it makes the nearest approach to the high ground, an almost impassable mangrove swamp will prevent our occupying it with any prospect of advantage.

Having heard much of the beauty and fertility of the country bordering on the Junk River, I resolved to avail myself of the first opportunity to visit it, and ascertain the practicability of establishing a settlement. I left Monrovia on the morning of the 14th of March, in company with Mr. A. D. Williams, the Vice Agent, and Mr. E. Johnson (having previously sent a large boat manned with Kroomen around by sea, with orders to ascend the Junk River as far as King George's town, and there wait our arrival). We ascended the right or eastern branch of the Mesurado, about thirteen miles, when we were obliged to land, on account of the shallowness of the water. The river has its source about one-fourth of a mile above this place, in an extensive morass, overgrown with long grass, and low mangrove bushes. Nothing can be more devoid of interest to a traveller, than the scenery on this river; in its leading features, it closely resembles that on the north-eastern branch; there is no succession of objects to relieve the eye—the same dull uniformity prevailing throughout its whole course. We slept at Caiho's town, a native village situated a short distance from the landing place, and containing perhaps from twenty to thirty inhabitants. The soil in the vicinity is very barren, being completely exhausted by repeated cultivation, and is capable, at present, of producing little else than cassada.

March 15th.—In the morning we breakfasted somewhat in the native style, which, to one who is at all particular as to the observance of any

thing approaching to cleanliness in the culinary department, would have proved a very uninviting repast. One dish I recollect was called *Dumbo*, and is made by pounding the cassada in a wooden mortar, until it forms a thick tenacious mass; it is then put into a pot, and boiled, with a soup composed of fish or fowl, seasoned with African pepper. Curiosity induced me to taste it, although I knew it had been subjected to the manipulations of perhaps a dozen unwashed women and girls. I cut off a slice and attempted to chew it, but found the teeth made no impression; it was as tough as India rubber, and equally as impassive under the operation of mastication. After repeated trials, having ascertained it certainly was never intended to be chewed, I bolted the mass, with a spoonfull of the sauce, so highly seasoned with pepper, that it felt like liquid fire pouring down my throat. After breakfasting, we hired natives to carry our baggage; and these, when assembled, presented a motley group of both sexes, and almost every age and size, whom the prospect of pay had induced to accompany us; women with children at their backs would carry from fifty to seventy pounds on their heads, and travel at a rate, which we, who were unincumbered, found quite fatiguing.

Our route lay through a nearly level country, with extensive fields, skirted with open forests. This land has evidently been under cultivation within this few years, and exhausted; it consists of a loose sandy soil, producing nothing but long coarse grass. In some places the plain was thickly studded with tumuli formed by the Termites *Bellicos* (called by the natives Bug a Bug). These mounds were from eight to twelve feet high, and ten to fourteen feet thick at the base; several having been abandoned by the inhabitants, were covered with a brown grass, which gave them, at a short distance, a resemblance to hay cocks. About two and a half miles from Caiho's, we passed a collection of huts recently erected by some people who had been driven in by one of Boatswain's war parties; and two miles further on, we arrived at a small town inhabited by Queah people, who have also, for their greater security, been induced to settle in our vicinity. The Junk river has its source not more than a quarter of a mile beyond this town, in an extensive morass, covered with heavy timber. Here we hired a large canoe to convey us to King George's town, distant about twelve or fifteen miles, and at which place we had ordered the barge to meet us.

The Junk, where we embarked, was not more than three yards wide, and two feet deep; in some places it was much narrower, there being barely room enough for the canoe to pass, and so obstructed by fallen trees, that we had to lie down in order to avoid them. After proceeding in this manner for two or three miles, the stream gradually expanded, and at ten miles from its source, we found it nearly 150 yards wide, and deep enough to float a vessel of 100 tons.

We reached King George's place late in the afternoon, much fatigued by

sitting so long in a confined posture, and were glad to stretch our limbs. The town is situated on the western bank of the river, and is composed of from thirty to forty houses, and contains about one hundred inhabitants. We were hospitably received by the old King, who had one of the largest houses prepared for our accommodation. This is the same King George who resided on the Cape at the first settlement of the Colony, and was one of our most active and determined enemies during the war with the natives; he is at present in reduced circumstances, and is moreover afflicted with a cancerous disease of the tongue, for which, as it did not appear to be so far advanced but that there was a probability of its being cured by a surgical operation, I advised him to come to the Cape, and place himself under the care of Dr. Todsén.

March 16th.—Finding our barge had not arrived, we concluded not to wait for her; and accordingly, after breakfasting, proceeded on our voyage, having first hired another canoe to carry our baggage. As we descended the river, it gradually expanded, and at the distance of twenty-five miles from its source, we found it fully a mile wide; it is very winding in its course, in some places describing three-fourths of a circle, and at others, the shores, swelling out on one side, and receding on the other, formed a series of graceful curves, which at every turn offered to our view a continued succession of objects, each presenting new beauties to admire.—We passed several villages, delightfully situated on the banks, and embosomed in groves of Plantain, Banana, and Palm-trees. The shores were covered with vegetation splendid beyond description. Trees of singular form and foliage, springing from a deep and rich soil, reared their heads to an amazing height; while their branches were covered with a beautiful drapery of vines, forming a dense shade, and hanging in many places in festoons, to the surface of the water. The fertility of the soil gave a depth and vividness to the green which was finely relieved by the varied hues of the flowers that decked the forest, and the surface of the stream, as smooth as a polished mirror, reflected with the utmost minuteness the variegated beauties of the vegetation that clothed its banks. As we approached a native village, groups of the inhabitants would assemble on the shore, inviting us by their gestures to land; occasionally, a light canoe might be seen shooting across the stream, while overhead, troops of monkeys pursued their gambols among the trees: in short, every thing combined to give animation to a landscape the beauties of which description can never equal.

About 5 o'clock, P. M. we arrived at a small village called Jack's town, distant from the mouth of the river nearly two miles; here we found our barge waiting for us—the Kroomen, owing to some misunderstanding, did not ascend the river as they were directed. We were completely worn out by the fatigue of sitting so long in the canoe: and my face and hands were nearly blistered by ten hours exposure to the rays of a

tropical sun. After resting ourselves, and eating some very fine oysters, with which this river abounds, we discharged the canoes, and embarked on board the barge in company with Prince Will's son, who was sent by his father to meet us. We proceeded to King Tom's town, called by the natives Cabai, situated on the eastern branch of the Junk, about a mile from its junction with the principal stream; we soon doubled the point formed by their union (which is nearly a mile from the sea) and reached our place of destination shortly after sunset. His majesty, who was awaiting our arrival, gave us a cordial welcome; he had a large house prepared for our reception, and presented us with a goat and some fowls for our supper. After refreshing ourselves, we were entertained with a war-dance performed by the men of the town.

In the course of the evening, Prince Will arrived from his town on the opposite side of the river. He expressed himself highly delighted to see us, but at the same time it was evident he was somewhat suspicious of our motives for visiting him; indeed I found considerable alarm was occasioned by our presence. They apprehended they had displeased us in some way, and we had come for the purpose of demanding satisfaction, or as they expressed it, "to make palaver;" and it was not until we had repeatedly assured them that our visit was one of friendship, and to gratify curiosity, and produced our presents (or dash), that their alarm subsided, or I may say was changed into absolute delight. Their consequence in the country is, I presume, by this visit, increased ten-fold; and they will no doubt make out a very good story to entertain the neighbouring chiefs, giving to the whole affair a greater importance than it is fairly entitled to.

March 17th.—In the morning we employed ourselves in taking a survey of the town, which is the largest and best built I have seen in this country. The houses are placed without any attention to order or regularity, and are generally of a circular form, with high conical roofs thatched with leaves, and are very dry and comfortable; the eaves project a considerable distance beyond the walls, and form a shade in which the natives, during the heat of the day, recline on rude couches formed of banks of clay hardened in the sun, and covered with mats; the spaces in front of the houses are kept very clean, being regularly swept twice a day; and no offals or any kind of dirt is suffered to be deposited within the limits of the town; in fact no place presents an air of greater neatness than a well-ordered African village. This place contains about two hundred inhabitants; besides which, the King has several smaller villages, or half-towns, as they are called, each containing from fifty to one hundred people.

Here, as in all the other towns, I observed in front of the King's house, a square enclosure, formed by laying down four logs, each about four feet long, and filling the intermediate space with sand; from the centre of this, a carved post arises to the height of two feet, and is surmounted with a small wooden bowl. Curiosity induced me to inquire its

use, and I was informed it was the town *fetiche*, or *greegree*, erected to prevent theft. My informant gravely added, when any property was stolen, the King had only to kneel down and inquire of the *greegree*, and it was sure to discover the thief. In one of the principal houses I observed a *greegree* for the preservation of the health of young children; it consisted of a column of earth, about 18 inches high, thrown up by a species of ant (the lesser *Termites*). Mothers bring their infants at stated periods, and show them the *greegree*; and if they notice or appear pleased with it, they are persuaded they will be free from disease during that year. Every house had also its peculiar *fetiche*, either placed in a miniature hut resting against the larger, or suspended from the roof; the substances composing these *greegrees* are various; such as the head of a serpent, a few bones and bits of glass, the skull of a monkey, &c; each of which is supposed to possess particular virtues, and are confidently relied on by the ignorant natives, as being able to avert any calamity or misfortune from the inmates of the houses to which they are attached.

About ten o'clock, A. M. we crossed the river for the purpose of visiting Prince Will. His town (called by the natives *Bazzon*) is situated nearly three miles from the shore; our path lay through a country beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and covered with heavy forests of excellent timber, entirely free from undergrowth. In our route, we observed several large spaces cleared for the purpose of planting rice and cassada; the soil was a loose, rich vegetable mould, mixed with sand, and will doubtless yield abundant crops. About noon we reached the town, and were received with great hospitality. Provisions in abundance were furnished, and the people seemed to vie with each other who should shew us the greatest attention. This town, though not so large, presents the appearance of greater neatness and comfort than *Cabai* (King Tom's).—The houses are more spacious, and built of better materials: and something like regularity has been observed in placing them at proper distances, and in right lines. In the afternoon we walked about a mile through the woods, to view a large cassada plantation belonging to the Prince, and found an abundance of that important vegetable growing in the greatest luxuriance. At night we were again entertained with singing and dancing, until a late hour.

March 18th.—Arose very early, and found Mr. E. Johnson busily engaged in purchasing fowls, at the rate of two heads of tobacco the pair.—After breakfasting, we returned to King Tom's town, where we spent some time in purchasing fowls, and preparing for our departure. At noon, we took leave of our host, and embarked on board the barge, for the purpose of viewing the mouth of the river. We were accompanied by Prince Will, three of his favourite wives, and two of his sons. I was surprised to find the Junk so very narrow at its entrance; it did not appear to be more than half as wide as the principal stream. It is, howev-

er, very deep, but cannot be entered by large vessels, on account of the shoals which extend a considerable distance from the shore, and on which the sea broke with great violence. At this place we landed his royal highness and family, and bidding them adieu, commenced our route homewards, and shortly after dark arrived at a small town on the Western bank of the river, under the charge of King Gray's head man. The tide was out, and the landing place was so bad that we had to be carried ashore on the backs of the Kroomen, who were frequently knee deep in soft black mud; we found the head man absent, and after getting supper, retired to rest.

March 19th.—Left our quarters before day break and prepared for our departure; learned that the head man had visited the town during the night, but had gone off again; he, however, returned before we departed, and presented us with a fine sheep; we made a suitable present in return, and having rejoiced the people with a little tobacco and a few pipes, again embarked and reached King George's town about ten o'clock. Here we had breakfast cooked. The old king seemed much pleased to see us again and wished us to spend the day with him, and appeared much mortified at our refusal; we presented him with some tobacco, cloth, pipes, &c. and took our leave, having first hired two large canoes to accompany us. About one o'clock, P. M. we were obliged, on account of the narrowness of the stream, to dismiss the barge and enter the canoes; we reached the head of the river at three o'clock, and engaged natives to carry our baggage across to Caiho's, at which place we arrived before sun set—we found our small boat as we had left her, and embarking, returned to Monrovia after dark.

The Junk, as was before observed, takes its rise in a vast morass distant from the head waters of the Mesurado about five miles, and after running nearly fifty miles in a S. S. W. direction, discharges itself into the ocean about thirty-five miles to the leeward of Monrovia. In its course it receives several tributary streams from the E. S. E. the largest of which, joins it about a mile from the sea. The breadth of the principal stream varies from 400 yards, to a mile and a quarter, and the average depth is from two to four fathoms, and this continues pretty uniform for about thirty-five miles, but small boats and canoes can ascend to its source. The mouth of this river, like all others on this coast, is obstructed by shoals extending to a considerable distance from the shore, and will not admit the entrance of vessels drawing more than four or five feet water; which circumstance, joined to that of there being no harbor or secure anchorage for vessels, will ever prevent its rising into commercial importance.

The land on either side is sufficiently elevated to secure it from inundation; in some places it gradually rises from the water's edge to the height of 100 to 200 feet; the country a little further removed from the

river is higher and more diversified with hill and dale, and covered with dense forests of valuable timber, much of which, will answer for ship building. The soil is a deep, rich, vegetable mould, which, for fertility, equals, if it does not surpass any in our territory, and I am confident, many situations for agricultural settlements might be selected, preferable in point of local advantages to any on the St. Paul's. The communication with Monrovia can be kept up either by sea, by means of our small vessels, or by ascending to the head of the river and crossing the narrow strip of land that separates it from the Musurado.

With every sentiment of esteem and respect,

I remain as ever, your obedient servant,

TO REV. R. R. GURLEY.

J. MEHLIN, Jr.

Intelligence.

VIRGINIA.—The newspapers in this State show evidence of a strong and extensive and increasing interest in the colonization of the free people of color. Sundry petitions have been sent in to the General Assembly, asking its attention to this subject, and Governor Floyd has recommended it in his Message to the consideration of the Legislature. Severalable essays over the signature of "Ashmun," recommending not only the colonization, in a series of years, of the free people of colour, but also the gradual emancipation and removal of the slaves, have appeared in the Petersburg and Richmond papers. They merit the serious consideration of all the citizens of Virginia.

A petition has been circulated in Chesterfield county, Va. to be presented at the approaching session of the Legislature, praying that it would take such steps as would bring about an amendment of the Constitution, so as to give to Congress the power to purchase Slaves, and transport them to Africa, or elsewhere.

VIRGINIA.—The following eloquent Memorial to the Legislature of the State of Virginia has been forwarded to the Editors of the Richmond Whig, from the county of Fluvanna, by the Ladies of which county it is understood that it will be extensively signed:—

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The Memorial of the Female Citizens of the County of Fluvanna, most respectfully sheweth.

Your Memorialists have hitherto been blessed with contentment in the happy privacy of domestic retirement, where they have enjoyed peace and security, under the wise institutions of a free Government; nor have they, until now, had occasion to appeal to the guardians of their country's rights for redress of any national grievance, having shared the prosperity of their heaven-favored land with feelings of gratitude to the Au-

thor of all good, and to their natural guardians and protectors. They retain a grateful recollection of the patriotic exertions of your predecessors in office, when the land of their nativity wore the fetters of foreign thralldom, and the destinies of a mighty nation were involved in your deliberations as a legislative body. The spirit now animates your counsels which then triumphed over the oppression of Great Britain, and bore us safely through the perils of an unequal contest. The same wisdom pervades your deliberations which framed for our emancipated realm, a system of laws unequalled in the universe. Under this salutary code, we have seen our sons arise to manhood, unfettered by abject restrictions, and our daughters fill their allotted stations among the honored matrons of a free land.

But a blight now hangs over our national prospects, and a cloud dims the sunshine of domestic peace throughout our State. Our ears have heard the wailings of distress, and a mysterious dread, mingled with fearful suspicion, disturbs the sacred quiet of our homes. We have heard "Rachel," as it were, "weeping for her children, because they are not," and uncontrollable sympathy with distant murmers, quickens the throbbings of our once tranquil bosoms.

We cannot conceal from ourselves that an evil is among us, which threatens to outgrow the growth and eclipse the brightness of our national blessings. A shadow deepens over the land and casts its thickest gloom upon the sacred shrine of domestic bliss, darkening over us as time advances. We reflect, with gratitude, that no error in the framers of our Constitution entailed this evil upon us. We drew the taint from the bosom that fostered us, and it has gradually mingled with the vital principle of our national existence. It can no longer remain dormant and inert in the social system, but calls loudly for redress from the sages of our land. We are feelingly aware of the arduous difficulties of the case in question, and nothing but the fullest confidence in the wisdom and prudence of our Legislative Council, joined to a sacred trust in the God of nations, could induce us thus to intrude on the important avocations which engage your time and your attention. We feel confident of your sympathy in all real dangers, and trust that none of your revered body will impute our interference in this delicate matter, to a culpable degree of timidity; neither will you impute to us the extravagant expectation that your utmost exertions can effect an immediate removal of the evil we deplore. We are prepared to endure a large proportion of the affliction, during our brief term of existence. But we look forward to the time, when our children's children will occupy the places which must soon know us no more.—Should your wisdom devise a method of alleviating our national misfortune, posterity will be indebted to you for the security of the domestic sphere. Our daughters, and their daughters, are destined to become, in their turn, the tender fosterers of helpless infancy, the directors of devel-

oping childhood, and the companions of those citizens who will occupy the legislative and executive offices of their country. Can we calmly anticipate the condition of the Southern States, at that period, should no remedy be devised, to arrest the progressive miseries attendant on slavery? We shudder for the fate of our female descendants, while we endeavor to stifle the too importunate apprehensions of our own bosoms. It will be their province, as it is ours, to impose the salutary restraints of domestic discipline, and, in the absence of their lawful directors, to maintain temporary sway over the household. Can this post of duty be safely filled by a helpless female, amid the impediments arising from the increasing evils of slavery? Will the absent father's heart be at peace, when, amid the hurry of public affairs, his truant thoughts return to the home of his affections, surrounded by doubtful, if not dangerous subjects to a precarious authority? Perhaps when deeply engaged in his legislative duties, his heart may quail, and his tongue falter, with irrepressible apprehensions for the peace and safety of objects dearer than life itself.

Such will be the trials of our posterity, unless efficient measures are speedily put in operation to avert them from the unborn myriads of our native land.

We presume not to intrude our suggestions as to the method of accomplishing this stupendous undertaking, but we are content to leave the choice of measures to those on whose wisdom we can rely. It is sufficient that we are allowed the privilege of entreating our lawgivers to commence, without delay, a work which must be slowly and gradually performed. We can only aid the mighty task by ardent outpourings of the spirit of supplication at the Throne of Grace. We will call upon the God in whom we trust, to direct your counsels by his unerring wisdom, and guide you with his effectual spirit. We now conjure you by the sacred charities of kindred, by the solemn obligations of justice, by every consideration of domestic affection and patriotic duty, to nerve every faculty of your minds to the investigation of this important subject—and let not the united voices of your mothers, wives, daughters, and kindred, have sounded in your ears in vain!!

LOUISIANA.—An act has passed the Legislature of Louisiana, prohibiting under heavy penalties, the introduction of slaves into that state, for sale.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Nov. 19.—*Slaves*.—A bill is now before the House of Representatives to prevent the importation of slaves from other States, for sale, and will, we are informed, probably become a law. It inhibits the introduction of slaves into Kentucky, from and after the first of June next, except by emigrants, or persons residing here who may become, by descent or marriage, proprietors of slaves in other States. Such an act may do much good, and we therefore trust it may be passed, and rigidly enforced.

STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF TENNESSEE.—At a meeting of this Institution on the 8th of November, the following Resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven persons be appointed, to be selected and nominated by the President, whose duty it shall be to draw up and circulate for signatures throughout the State, subscription papers to be signed by such persons as may be willing to contribute any amount, large or small, for the purpose of aiding in the removal of free persons of color from the State of Tennessee to the Colony of Liberia; and that it shall be understood and expressly stated as a condition, that the sums so subscribed shall not be called for till proper persons, who are willing to remove, shall have been found and approved by the managers of this Society;—said subscription papers to be returned to the Secretary of this Society within six months from this time.

Resolved, That a Committee of three persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draw up, and present in behalf of the Society, a memorial to the Legislature of Tennessee now in session, calling for the aid of that body to the objects of our association, and an appropriation of means for the removal of free persons of color from this State to the Colony at Liberia.

Resolved, That the managers of this Society be authorized to appropriate a sufficient sum from the funds of the Society, to defray the expenses of some intelligent free man of color, who shall proceed to Liberia for the purpose of obtaining information in relation to the Colony from actual observation.

The following is a list of the officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Rev. PHILIP LINSLEY, D. D. *President*.

Vice-Presidents.

Richard G. Dunlap,	Samuel Powell,
Wilkins Tannehill,	William E. Kennedy,
Sam. G. Smith,	Adam Huntsman.
Nathan Greene,	

Managers.

Ephraim H. Foster,	Rev. O. Jennings, D. D.
Joseph Woods,	George Brown,
Anthony W. Johnson,	James Roane.
William G. Hunt,	

Robert H. McEwing, *Rec. Sec.*

Rev. George Weller, *Cor Sec.*

John P. Erwin, *Treasurer*.

OHIO.—The State of Ohio is taking active measures to prevent the emigration of colored persons from other places into that State. A notice appears in the Cincinnati papers warning emigrants and those who may employ them, that certain requisitions of the law will be rigidly enforced against all delinquents. This notice has been thought necessary, in consequence of the measures which the slave-holding States are adopting for the removal of their free people of color.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina, to raise a fund for the removal of free persons of colour to Liberia, (proposing to lay a tax of ten cents on every black poll in the State.)

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The march of this institution in public favour is steadily onward. We learn this morning, from the Kentucky papers, that a resolution has passed both Houses, requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an Act of Congress, setting apart an annual appropriation out of the national funds, to assist in colonizing free persons of colour on the coast of Africa. At a recent meeting of the Managers of the Colonization Society of this city, it was resolved to request all the kindred Societies of the United States to press a similar application upon the attention of Congress.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*]

There is much good sense in the following remarks from the New Haven Chronicle.

SLAVERY.—We copied in our last, an article from the *Genius of Temperance*, which treats of several projects for the removal of this evil.—Most of the writers who preach emancipation, do it with an evident opposition to the Colonization Society—they decry it as being a feeble instrument of removal, and some of them go so far as to denounce it as an instrument for the perpetuation of slavery.

We doubt the feasibility of the scheme of emancipation and tenantry—we doubt if the public mind at the South, whenever it ripens, as in the end it will, to the removal of slavery, will consent to the other part of the project. It is a distant and uncertain event, depending on many contingencies. A very large majority must be won over to the conviction, before any thing can be done.

The Colonization scheme is also gradual, but it is always, and steadily, and increasingly at work. A colony is founded. Every effort is making, and with the happiest prospects, to make that Colony the site of African prosperity and happiness. There the African is a freeman of the world, free to all its arts, its delights, its intellectual endowments, and its noblest privileges. The colony is building up a delightful, happy, desirable home for the African—a home which he will finally seek, which will be, not his asylum, but his country.

Let this colony be once settled—let its government be but finally established, and the vast utility of their “little efforts” will expand at once into great, beautiful and beneficent consequences. Then the work of emancipation may commence, and it will commence, and, with the assistance of the national revenues, half a century will witness the entire, the peaceful and blessed restoration of 2,000,000 of bondmen to all the rights and privileges which are theirs by nature.

We believe that Colonization alone can effect any good in this great cause. The schemes which discountenance it, cannot, as we believe, ever succeed; nor do we think, for the well-being of the Africans, that they should.

STATISTICS OF SLAVERY.—We have not seen the official returns of the census, but from an abstract in the American Almanac, it appears that there are still 37 slaves in New England, viz. 14 in Rhode Island, and 23 in Connecticut. *Forty-six* slaves are put down to the State of New York. Now we had supposed that slavery was entirely abolished in this State, from and after the Fourth of July, 1827. It is true the children of slaves were still to remain in the employ of their former owners to a certain age, "in the same manner as if they had been bound to service by the overseers of the poor." Those born prior to the 1st of April, 1817, were to remain in this condition until the age of 28 if males, and until 25 if females. Those born after that date were to continue servants until the age of 21, and no longer. Hence it follows that there will be no "servants" in this State, arising from the former relations of master and slave, after the 31st of March, 1845. There are no *slaves* now; or if there are, we should be glad to know how the fact is explained.

But supposing, for the moment, that 46 slaves are rightly put down to the credit or discredit of New York, then the number of slaves in New England and New York, with a joint population of 3,868,119, is 83. Adding 2,246 for New Jersey, 386 for Pennsylvania, 746 for Illinois, and 27 for Michigan, we have a total of 3688 slaves only, in the entire country North of Delaware, Maryland, and the river Ohio. The number of States embraced in this district is twelve, and one Territory. Number of inhabitants, 7,004,666; or a majority of the whole population of the United States. In 1820 the number of slaves in the same district was 15,633. Decrease in ten years, by legislation or otherwise, 15,559. The only State within its limits, where the number of slaves has increased during the same period, is Pennsylvania, which has received an accession of 175, and at present has a total of 386. Our good friends the Quakers must look to this business a little. New Jersey has decreased from 7,557 to 2,446; New York from 10,088 to 46, or as we say, to 0; Connecticut from 97 to 23; Rhode Island from 48 to 14; Indiana from 190 to 0; Illinois from 917 to 746. The States which are at present free from the curse of slavery, are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Indiana; two more than in 1820. It is high time that all the States we have mentioned, should follow the same example; always taking care to make compensation for individual losses.

Turn we now to the remaining portion of the United States. The present number of slaves in Delaware is 3,305; being a decrease of 1,204 since 1820. In Maryland, 102,878; being a decrease of 4,520 during the same period. In 1810, the number of slaves in Maryland was 111,502; or 8,624 more than it is at present. In the district of Columbia the number of slaves in 1820 was 6,377. Present number, 6,056. Decrease, 321. In all the other States and Territories there has been a decided increase, as will be seen by the following schedule:

	No. of slaves in 1820	1830	Increase.
Virginia,	425,153	469,724	44,571
North Carolina,	205,017	246,462	41,445
South Carolina,	258,475	315,365	56,890
Georgia,	149,656	217,470	67,814
Alabama,	41,879	117,294	75,415
Mississippi,	32,814	65,659	32,845
Louisiana,	69,064	109,631	40,567
Tennessee,	80,107	142,382	62,275
Kentucky,	120,732	165,350	44,618
Missouri,	10,222	24,990	14,768
Florida,	unknown	15,510	say 10,000
Arkansas,	1,617	4,578	2,961
Total,	1,394,736	1,894,415	494,169

Hence it appears that the whole increase of slave population in the United States from 1820 to 1830, (except 175 in Pennsylvania,) has accrued in ten States and two Territories, and amounts to 494,169; being an accession of more than one third to the original number.* If from 494,169 we deduct the decrease in other portions of the Union, amounting to 21,678, we have a nett increase, throughout the United States, of 472,491. The whole number in 1820 was 1,531,346:—consequently the present number is 2,003,837, out of a total population of 12,856,167.—The increase from 1810 to 1820 was 339,982.—[*Journal of Commerce*.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The proposition thus to link together American Independence and the African Colonization Society, had it come from any other than American citizens themselves, would have looked like the sarcasm of a cynic or the jesting of a wag. As it is, there is something very noble in it; thus to look fairly in the face what must be considered an occasion of deep national humiliation; voluntarily to bring it out of the back ground, where national pride would throw it, that all might see, in the strong light of contrast, the crying evil, to humble themselves before it, and to resolve to spare no pains and sacrifices to rid their country of it. American Christians, this is noble, and well worthy of your praise, which is in all the churches in Christendom.

[*London World*.]

* We have not the means of knowing the ratio of increase among the white population of those States, in comparison with the slaves, but taking the whole population in the aggregate, the increase from 1820 to 1830 was as 100 to 133, while the increase of slaves was as 100 to 136 nearly. Hence it is clear that the slaves are increasing in those States in a considerably more rapid ratio than the whites.

VERMONT STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY—This Institution held its annual meeting at Montpelier, on the 19th of October. The following, among other resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the President be requested as early as the 1st June next, to issue a Circular to all Clergymen within the State, requesting them to take up a collection for the Society, on some Sabbath before the Fourth of July.

The collections of this Society during the last year, appear to have amounted to \$585.30:—

The following is the list of Officers for the ensuing year:—

President.

Hon. ELIJAH PAINE, Williamstown.

Vice Presidents.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Middlebury.

Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS, Montpelier.

Managers.

Hon. BENJAMIN SWIFT, St. Albans.

Rev. WILLIAM CHILD, Pittsfield.

Hon. RICH. SKINNER, Manchester.

Rev. JUSTUS W. FRENCH, Barre.

Hon. D. AZRO A. BUCK, Chelsea.

Hon. ISRAEL P. DANA, Danville.

Rev. AMARIAH CHANDLER, Hardwick.

JOEL MANNING, Esq. Andover.

Hon. PRINEHAS WHITE, Putney.

Rev. CALVIN YALE, Charlotte.

Hon. JAMES BELL, Walden.

WILLIS LYMAN, Esq.

DANIEL BALDWIN, Esq. Montpelier, *Treasurer.*

Hon. JOSEPH HOWES, Montpelier, *Auditor.*

Rev. CHESTER WRIGHT, Montpelier, *Secretary.*

CAFFRARIA.—Mr. Kay, of the Wesleyan Mission to South Africa, after mentioning the baptism of several natives at Butterworth, says:

Three of the persons (one man and two women) baptised on this occasion belong to the class of people to whom the Caffres have given the name of Amafingu, because poor; and poor indeed they are; for excepting those who have become resident on the Mission stations, few, if any of them can command any kind of property that can be called their own. Most of them are the complete vassals of those who may entertain them, and to this state of servile subjection they submit, for the sake of a mere subsistence. They are, in short, strangers in a strange country, having for years been beaten about by the enemy, and the perpetual wars of the interior. Ask them respecting their own land, and the place of their nativity, and they almost invariably reply, "Far, far, far." That unprecedented numbers of these destitute exiles should have been literally driven into this quarter, by a train of uncontrollable occurrences, at the very time when Christianity was becoming established in the land, and when the gospel was pushing its way onward, as if to meet them, that a strange variety of circumstances should have attended to scatter such numerous groups of them round our respective stations, and that increasing numbers are now to be found amongst the inhabitants of every Mission village in Caffraria, are facts of the most pleasing kind; and facts too, in which not only the Missionary, but every pious mind, is constrained to recognise the hand and providence of the Most High. But this is not all. They are not merely thrown within the range of Missionary operations; but, by a distin-

guished and remarkable readiness, both to hear and to receive the gospel, they are obviously becoming special objects of Missionary attention. Although equally, if not more superstitious than the Caffre, in general they appear to be much less influenced by that sceptical spirit which he so frequently manifests. It is clear that Jehovah, according to one of their own significant figures of speech, is placing them "under the Missionary's wing." Our stations are evidently becoming their assylums; and I verily believe that the period is not far distant when many of them will be added unto the church of our God.

Whilst I reminded the candidates, when standing before the congregation, of the goodness and mercy of God, who had brought them out of a distant land, a land of total darkness, who had preserved them in the desert, and kept them alive amongst the dead, who had prevented their falling a prey to the enemy, or perishing in the field, and who had, at length brought them to his 'tabernacle and to his holy hill,' the tears trickled down their sable cheeks, and the whole assembly was deeply affected. The most distinguished individual amongst them was the son of an Amazizza Chief; and a person who would have become a powerful ruler in that tribe, had it not, like many others, been dispersed, and in a great measure destroyed, by the invaders.



PROPOSAL TO THE BENEVOLENT IN LARGE CITIES.

The Managers of the Colonization Society have transmitted to their Auxiliaries in our large cities the following resolutions and address.

Resolved, That a vigorous, general subscription in aid of the Colonization of the free people of color in Africa, be attempted, in the large towns of the United States, by a personal call on all their citizens in circumstances justifying their contribution.

Resolved, That the Auxiliary Societies in the cities of Boston, New York, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, be requested to carry this measure into effect in their respective cities.

ADDRESS.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
WASHINGTON, 17th Nov. 1831. }

Fellow-Citizens: We have reached a crisis deeply momentous to the colonization of free people of color in Africa. Hitherto, owing to the supineness of the whites, the importance of this subject has not been adequately appreciated by them, while the people of color have too generally considered the scheme as of equivocal benefit to them. Recent events have presented these points in their true lights, and an almost universal conviction now prevails, that without the most strenuous efforts, the late afflicting scenes, flagrant and calamitous as they are, will be followed by events still more appalling. The free people of color have awakened from their slumber to a keen sense of their situation, and are rea-

dy, in large numbers, to emigrate to the Colony of Liberia. Applications to this end are made to the Board of Managers from various parts of the Union. It is the desire of the Board to seize this propitious moment. So far as their means admit, they have arranged the fitting out of expeditions, one from New York, one from Baltimore, two from Norfolk, and one from New Orleans. These will more than absorb all their funds.—With sufficient means they could now transport more than one thousand emigrants, who have announced their readiness to depart. On you, fellow-citizens, it rests to decide whether these favorable circumstances shall be rendered subservient to the holy cause in which we are engaged. The interesting statistical information just received from our agents, demonstrates the general health of the Colony, and that all it needs to attain dignity and enlarged utility is an accession of numbers.

To obtain the means of realizing these objects, you will be waited upon by authorized agents of the Board of Managers, when every one is respectfully requested to contribute according to his means. Many from the abundance of their resources, will, it is not doubted, signalize their zeal by liberal and munificent aids; but it is from the aggregate amount composed of the moderate contributions of those in the middle walks of life, that the most decided results may be expected. If every man in the United States contribute, however small the sum, according to his means, our best hopes will be fulfilled.

A Good Plan.

A writer in the Southern Religious Telegraph makes the following suggestions to the people of Virginia.

"I would therefore propose that all persons friendly to the design and operations of the Colonization Society, meet at the Court House in each county on their respective Court days.—Say November Court in all counties when it occurs, after the 15th of the month, and all others, December Court,

"The subscription papers be then and there circulated for the purpose of increasing the funds of the Society, so that it shall be able to fit out another vessel from the shores of Virginia early in the ensuing winter.

"And that some person be designated by those convened in each county, who shall immediately devote himself to the business of an agent in behalf of said society, within the limits of his own county. That it shall be his duty to explore it *thoroughly*, and present the subject *fairly* before his fellow-citizens; that they may thereby be made acquainted with the plans and operations of the Society, and a convenient opportunity afforded them of forwarding whatever they may be disposed to contribute, directly to the treasury of the society.

"That all monies thus collected by the several agents be immediately transmitted to the Treasurer either of the 'State or Parent Society.'

"I have been induced to submit the foregoing plan, because it seems to me, to embrace a system, by which *much* can be done, by the *union of small efforts* on the part of *each county*."

Departure of the James Perkins.

This fine Ship sailed from Norfolk on the 9th instant, with 339 emigrants. These emigrants have been highly recommended for intelligence, good morals, and industrious habits. The vessel affords them the most ample accommodations; they take with them, liberal supplies, and are represented as having departed in good health, with all matters arranged for their comfort on the voyage, and with high hopes of realizing in Africa, blessings which in this country could not be theirs. Most of these emigrants are from the lower part of Virginia, and a very large proportion from Southampton county. The Agent of the Society, Mr. John M'Phail, has devoted himself with great zeal and energy to the fitting out of this vessel, and for his efforts on this, as on various former occasions, merits the thanks of all the friends of Africa. We are informed that if the Society had the means, another expedition, equal in number to that by the James Perkins, and in character, to any which the State of Virginia could furnish, might be fitted out next month. This fact must appeal to all the friends of our country and of Africa.

Annual Meeting of the Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society will be held in this City on the third Monday of January next. Auxiliary Societies are invited to send delegates to this meeting. The increasing interest felt in the object of the Institution, and the prospect of more extended operations, render it desirable that the friends of the Society from different sections of the country should come together, and give the aid of their united counsels.

A remittance of \$1332 has just been received by the Pennsylvania Auxiliary of the American Colonization Society, from Mr. Elliot Crésson, an Agent of the Society, in England.

N. B. Owing to the absence of the Treasurer, we are obliged to postpone publishing our monthly list of contributions.

ERRATA.—In the July No. page 160, for "Dr. C. B. Massouir," read *Dr. C. B. Magoun*; for "Mrs. Agnes Lellies," read *Mrs. Agnes Sellers*; and for "Rev. Isaac V. Enoch," read *Rev. Isaac V. Enochs*.

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VII. JANUARY, 1832. No. 11.

Authentic Account of Sierra Leone.

From the London Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, for April, 1830.

THE Colony of Sierra Leone, since the hour of its commencement, has experienced no small degree of hostility from a certain party in this country. Had it been founded with a view to commercial advantages merely, it would, probably, have been permitted to proceed with as little opposition as any other of our foreign establishments; but, unfortunately for its tranquil progress, the founders of it professed to have higher purposes in prospect. They professed to hate the slave trade and slavery. They professed to believe, that the oppressed and degraded African was a human being, a member of the same great family with themselves, and a fellow-heir of the same blessings of redemption. They professed to believe, that he was capable of being elevated from the brutal condition to which he had been reduced, and of exhibiting to the world the same mental and moral endowments which were to be found in his enslavers. And they not only professed to believe all these offensive doctrines, but they had the courage, in the face of slander and contumely, to attempt to act upon them. They aimed, both by exertions and by sacrifices, to promote the civilization and moral improvement of the African race.

Such an attempt to counteract the evils of the slave trade, and to repair, in any measure, the disastrous effects it had produced on the character and well-being of this unfortunate part of our species, we might have hoped, would, at least, have been treated with indulgence, if not with respect, however unfortunate may have been its issue. So far from it, it appears to have been this very circumstance of its philanthropic motive which has served to imbitter hostility, to sharpen every arrow of detraction, and to give increased weight to every malignant suggestion, and to every false representation respecting this Colony. And even, at this moment, after so many sinister predictions of its enemies have been falsified; after it has surmounted its early dangers and difficulties, aggravated by a

bitterness of enmity peculiar to itself; after it has gone on for years, notwithstanding very great mismanagement, increasing in prosperity, while not a slave breathes on its soil, and while it has been made the instrument of imparting to thousands of Africans, raised from the lowest depth of misery and debasement, the blessings of British freedom, and of christian light;—there are still to be found men whose delight seems to consist in reiterating, with fresh exaggerations, the often refuted calumnies against it, and in laboring not only to bring it into discredit with the public, but to sweep it, if it were possible, from the face of the earth.

We will not stop to investigate the causes which have led to this exclusive selection of Sierra Leone, from among the multitude of our colonial possessions, as the object of that uniform, persevering, and almost infuriated hostility, on the part of a certain class of persons, which has marked its progress from the year 1791 to the present hour. They are sufficiently obvious to all who have paid any attention to the great controversy which has been carrying on, during that period, between the enemies and the friends of slavery;—between those who thrive by the violation, in the person of the kidnapped or enslaved African, of every divine and human obligation; and those who feel that the very existence of slavery within the British dominions, is a national crime of the deepest dye, and that it ought to be, and must be, extinguished root and branch.

These reflections have been, in some measure, drawn from us by a volume which has just come to our hands, bearing the following title: "Papers relating to the Colony of Sierra Leone, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 17th February, 1830," and numbered 57. We shall best illustrate the preceding observations, as well as best satisfy our readers, by proceeding at once to lay before them the substance of this important document.

The first part of it consists of the correspondence of the local Government with the Colonial Office, from the 25th January, 1826, to the month of September, 1829, respecting the liberated Africans, settled in the Colony of Sierra Leone.

The following statement, taken from a despatch of General Turner, dated January 25, 1826, will afford some, though still an inadequate idea, both of the importance of the subject, and of the improvement, and absurd system which had, till that time, with the best intentions we admit, been pursued by the predecessors of that officer.

"Amongst the many objects which in this Colony lay claim to my attention, there are very few which require to be considered more than that which is called the 'Liberated African Department.' However adequate the arrangements might have been to the early state of this establishment, it is very evident that they have not been so for some time past; and equally evident, that from the numbers of captured slaves brought

into the Colony, they become every day less so. There have been more than 20,000 slaves landed in this Colony; and during the last year alone upwards of 2,400 have been emancipated: should the trade in slaves continue to increase in the manner in which it has done for the last two years, there is no doubt, from the activity of our cruisers, that the numbers brought in here will increase also, and will very shortly become a very large and unwieldy mass of people—indeed they are so already, and it becomes a matter of very serious consideration how they are to be disposed of, or how they are to maintain themselves. Under the arrangements *hitherto* prevailing they have been distributed amongst the villages, where *they have been for years supported in idleness by the government*; but the villages, and the poor land of the mountains where they are situated, already begin to refuse to them a scanty subsistence, and they have begun to wander in search of better soil and easier sustenance; and the evident tendency of this is, that they will retrograde in the woods into a state of nature and barbarism, or become vagrants about Freetown and the more populous villages. I in some degree meet this evil at present, by employing them on the public works, carrying bricks and other materials, giving them food, lodging, and some clothing, at the public expense; and I have given them in small numbers, and under registry, to respectable people to cultivate land, and for domestic purposes; and it is found, *under this system of putting them to easy and regular labor, such as they have been used to*, on their landing from the slave ship, that *they become very orderly good laborers*; but in the cases where they have been located in the villages, and have received *gratuitous maintenance*, they can with difficulty be induced to give a day's labor even for good wages. The expense of this establishment has been very great; I believe that the regulations under which I have reduced it during the last year, to the amount shown in the accompanying schedule of five years, may be safely persevered in, and a still greater reduction made; but as the whole system is defective, I cannot persuade myself that I can do more than alleviate the evil.

"It would but lead to disappointment to imagine, that a large mass of poor ignorant people, without capital, skill or industry, could be brought to maintain themselves, and to raise articles of export, without the assistance of labor-wages. Could such a system succeed even in England, the poor's rates might soon be abolished.

"There are twelve villages established for the purpose of civilizing, instructing and keeping together these people, and with establishments apparently very suitable, although practically very inefficient: a clergyman, a school-master, and a superintendent to each village, has the appearance of meeting every possible purpose; but unfortunately the unwholesomeness of the climate, the privations, and fatigues, the uncongeniality of the situations with the former habits of the people who hold them, and the absence of personal interest or hope of progressive advancement,

soon cause a decrease of numbers. At present there are in the Colony but *one* church missionary (Mr. Raban) and *three* Lutheran clergymen, *five* schoolmasters, and *four* superintendents; amongst these there is not one person who has the slightest knowledge of agriculture, nor can I learn that there ever has been any person employed in the Colony who had any acquaintance either with European or Tropical agriculture. Under such disadvantages it is not to be wondered that cultivation has not made much progress."

Soon after this letter was written, General Turner fell a victim to the combined influence of the climate, and of excessive personal exertion in prosecuting his plans of African improvement. The reforms projected by that able and zealous functionary were resumed and carried forward by his successor, Sir Neil Campbell, powerfully seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Denham, so well known by his successful expedition, along with Captain Clapperton, into the interior of Africa.

The following extracts from their communications will give a clear view of the nature and the effect of those judicious changes which these two officers had concurred to introduce.

On the 19th of January, 1827, Sir Neil Campbell thus writes:—

"I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that Lieut.-Colonel Denham, General Superintendent of liberated Africans, arrived here in His Majesty's ship *Cadmus*, on the 9th instant, which will be a great aid to me in this very important duty.

"I think that by this system which commenced upon the 1st of this month, and which I trust will meet with your Lordship's approval, the duties which will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. Denham will not be very arduous; but I have no doubt that if they were much more so, he possesses talent, zeal, and good will to fulfil my directions, and to discharge them well.

"I soon discovered that the whole system of *issuing rations*, which had hitherto been followed, was decidedly bad, and should be put an end to. From the 1st January, 1827, no *rations* are to be issued to liberated Africans, either in Freetown or in the villages, but instead thereof the sum of 3*d.* per day" (this sum has since been reduced to 2*d.* for adults and 1½*d.* for children) "is to be paid into their own hands upon the spot, or if they have not been sufficiently long in the Colony for this confidence, it will be paid in their own presence, and in that of the superintendents, who are furnished with regular forms of monthly pay lists, with the names of every man and woman, and the sum paid to each. The period of being upon rations is now greatly reduced; the adults will be adopted and taken care of by some of the most respectable of the pensioners or liberated Africans in the villages, without any pay. The women who are marriageable will receive pay for three months, the men for six months. Although the latter are limited to this period, which is the very *shortest*,

yet there will be many instances where from weakly constitutions, injured by the bad treatment on board of ship, and the tedious voyage from leeward, this pay must necessarily be continued for even twelve months.— But these liberated Africans shall not be idle, and will be employed in improving roads and making new ones, in building their own houses, and in cultivating their lots of ground.”

The following is an extract from Sir Neil Campbell’s instructions, dated 1st Dec. 1826:—

“Where liberated Africans were formerly upon rations, the sum of 3*d*. sterling per day will in future be paid to each person by His Majesty’s Government, through the managers, who will receive this from the superintendent, and pay it weekly in advance.

“This arrangement will save the trouble and expense of purchasing stores at Freetown and sending them to the villages, while, at the same time, it will be more satisfactory to the working parties, and will circulate cash in the interior, with a ready purchase of the food on the spot, which will encourage the industrious settlers. Forms of pay-lists will be given.

“This allowance will be paid on the spot to the old settlers who have taken charge of the new ones, from their disembarkation until they provide for themselves by the settlements which they have formed. The period for women is three months, and for men six, unless in extraordinary cases approved of by the superintendent.

“All boys and girls under fifteen, and who may until after that age be considered unable to clear and settle a piece of land, will be distributed to old settlers appointed by the managers, until they attain the above age; they will then be released from the charge of their adopted parent; a lot of land will be given them, and the allowance will cease to be paid.”

The clothing and utensils to be distributed to them for the first year, having then been specified, the instructions proceed:—

“It is desirable to acquaint the public, that the road from Freetown to Wellington is perfectly safe for carriages, and for horses from that to Hastings and to Waterloo through the new village of Allentown, which is half way between Wellington and Hastings, and the same distance from Charlotte.

“In the course of next week there will be hotels in the villages of Wellington, Hastings, and Waterloo, under the direction of the superintendents, to insure accommodation; and a table of fixed charges will be established by them to prevent imposition, a list of which, with their signatures, will be affixed in the dining-hall.

“The school at Hastings will be immediately re-established, and a teacher appointed from one of the monitors of any other school, by Mr. M’Foy.

“A committee will assemble as soon as convenient, for the members to examine into the operations of Mr. Cailla, appointed to the situation of

Experimental Agriculturalist, and they will have the goodness to frame a short report, in writing, as to the success generally of Mr. Cailla's practice, with any improvements which may occur to the members.

Gove expects, that when he makes the tour of the villages he will find a register in each, with the names of every liberated African, and the period of his arrival, so that no *man* will be kept on rations, or pay from Government, who has been *six months* in the Colony; no *woman* who has been *three months*, and no boy or girl above fifteen years of age; all this to be clearly shewn by the register, and what became of every liberated African no longer in the village.

"Mr. Pyne, the Crown Surveyor, will shortly proceed to the liberated African villages, to fulfil the following very important duties, in order to give the liberated Africans *an inducement to cultivate fixed portions of land, and to inspire them with security of property; points which have been hitherto totally neglected, but which are indispensable in order to give them due encouragement, and fair scope to their individual exertions.*"

"First, to survey a lot of land for every liberated African in each village.

"Second, to survey a lot for every manager and sub-manager.

"The managers will communicate to the submanagers, that the following hours are to be strictly adhered to for field labors and for school instruction, by those liberated Africans who are under his instruction.

"Hours for *instruction* for those *above fifteen years of age*: on week-days from eleven o'clock until twelve, and from one till three.

"Considering their age, it is useless to appropriate to *them* a greater number of hours, as they are composed either of persons who *arrive at an early age*, and only require to keep up the recollection of their instruction at school; or those *who have arrived at a much later period* of life, and to whom the additional instruction could be of very little use. With either class compulsion is of no avail.

"Hours for *instruction* for those *under fifteen years of age*: on week days from nine o'clock until twelve, and from one until three o'clock in the afternoon.

"No mention has been made in these instructions, of any particular hours of labor for the immense majority of liberated Africans, who arrived in the Colony at a mature age, who do not speak one word of English, and have not attended school. CORRECTION HAS NEVER BEEN EMPLOYED IN THIS COLONY†; and it is expected, from the security (alluding to the grants of property in land) now given them, which they never enjoyed before, that it will be less necessary than ever."

* Can any one wonder that in this Colony agriculture had hitherto languished?

† What a flat contradiction does this statement give to all the calumnious assertions of Mr. M'Queen and his party?

In a subsequent letter dated 14th July, 1827, Sir Neil Campbell vindicates his plan from some objections which Lord Bathurst had not unreasonably urged against it in the first instance, he says:—

“The system of giving money to those adults in the villages who have been recently landed, and to the scholars, is, in my opinion as well as in that of the chief superintendent, greatly superior to giving rations. It is more satisfactory to the Africans themselves. The money is of great benefit in the villages, instead of rice, &c. supplied by merchants in Freetown, and sent to them, and provisions issued by the managers (chiefly missionaries), on the quantity and price of which, it was impossible for the governor or chief superintendent to exercise a correct control; the proof of which is, the great increase in this branch of expenditure since money was issued. There cannot be any abuse or irregularity in paying money to the adults, as each of them know the sum due to them; it is issued weekly (in presence of pensioner, constables and others, who would expose it) by the manager; and his nominal list is paid to him every month by the chief superintendent. With respect to scholars, the money is issued in the same manner by the chief superintendent; and the manager buys provisions for them in the villages, which are cooked and distributed under his immediate superintendence, as they are too young to receive it, and must be lodged and fed by him as formerly. The only difference with the scholars is, that no part of their allowance is provided by contract, but is paid entirely in money to the manager, so that all the provisions are purchased in the village.

“The expenses in the Liberated African Department (not including the salaries for the chief superintendent and others in Freetown) for 1826, amounted to £14,862 16s. 2½d.

“A return estimated upon the expenses from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, amounts to £7,897 10s. 6d.

“The saving per year will be £6,965 5s. 8½d.”

And in another letter dated on the 7th March, 1827, he says—

“I think I may venture, without being too sanguine, to do myself the honor of assuring your Lordship, that this Colony possesses within itself very considerable resources, which time will develop gradually, and which are now in progress, much more rapid, I hope, than they have been hitherto.”

Colonel Denham's first report after he had been five months in the Colony is highly interesting, and serves to disprove innumerable calumnies invented by malignity and propagated with a zeal and assiduity worthy of a better cause. It is dated May 21, 1827.

I fear, from the very short period during which I have had the charge of the liberated Africans, I shall not be enabled to state that progress which I trust, after the very important and long-called-for alterations that have been made in every branch of this department since the arrival of the

present Governor, Sir Neil Campbell, will be apparent from the reports which I shall have the honor to lay before your Lordship at some future though not very distant period.

"What this Colony or rather the liberated Africans have felt the most want of, is instruction, capital and example. *With the very little they have had of either conveyed in a manner likely to benefit them generally, it is to me daily an increasing subject of astonishment that the liberated Africans settled here have done so much for themselves as they have.*

"Since the gentlemen of the Church Missionary Society have ceased to have the superintendence of the villages intrusted to them, except as far as the religious duties were concerned, industrious habits have been very successfully encouraged.

"*The propensities of the people located in the different settlements, are very generally in favor of Agriculture.*"

"*I have not observed any disinclination for voluntary labor; it appears to be a system perfectly understood and practised by the liberated Africans here, and strengthens with their strength, as they become more sensible of the sweets of labor, by enjoying the profits of it, and the comforts those profits enable them to purchase.* Indeed to the many hundreds of liberated Africans that have been employed as laborers on the different Government works, as well as on the buildings erected by private individuals during the last few years, may in some measure be attributed the comparatively small number of agricultural laborers in the villages. Laborers wages have varied from one shilling to sixpence per day, yet has there never been a deficiency of liberated Africans who were willing to labor for hire. On the naval stores now erecting by contract on King Tom's Point, are nearly two hundred liberated African laborers, who work well and steadily at twenty shillings per month, one half paid in money and the remainder in goods taken from the stores of the merchants who have the contract.

"The period of labor also forms a larger portion of the day here than even in the south of Europe, where for several hours when the sun has most power, a general cessation of labor, or indeed employment, takes place. Laborers in this Colony work from six in the morning till five in the afternoon constantly, with the exception of the hour from nine till ten which they are allowed for breakfast.

Husbandry and practical agriculture should be encouraged by every possible means; but yet I am inclined to think, the kind of labor in which so many of the liberated Africans have been and still are employed, has been upon the whole beneficial to them; they must acquire intelligence, habits of regularity and steady labor, with much general knowledge, by being employed with artificers, and watching the progress of the public buildings from the foundation to the roof, the roof to be finished whole, as in the case of the extensive barracks and a very handsome building intended for the naval stores, which are both nearly completed.

"They are already sensible of the rewards of industry, by being in possession of the profits; and the advantage of property is becoming daily an increasing object of interest.

"Already thirty of the liberated Africans who have been employed on these and other public and private works, and who were never located, have applied to me for lots of ground at Campbell Town on the Calmont Creek, where the soil is most fertile, 'to sit down quiet' as they say.— These men have all saved (for them) considerable sums of money, and will build more perfect houses, be enabled to purchase necessities and even some luxuries, and thereby set an example to their brethren, who were located there immediately on their arrival in this Colony only a few months ago.

"An anxious desire to obtain and enjoy the luxuries of life, is apparent in every village, from the oldest settler to the liberated African of yesterday. European articles of dress are the first objects of their desire, and for the means of acquiring these, both sexes will cheerfully labor; and a gradual improvement has taken place in their dwellings, as they became possessed of the necessary means for that purpose.

"Of the practicability of introducing free labor amongst the liberated Africans settled here I have not the slightest doubt; nor do I believe they would work half as well in any other way, UNLESS THE GREATEST CRUELTY SHOULD BE EXERCISED TOWARDS THEM.

"My opinion on this subject, is formed from facts collected during an actual residence in each of the settlements of liberated Africans, of from one to three weeks; and I shall merely state those facts, as I consider them better than any reasoning.

*"The number of frame houses with stone foundations, and also stone houses, has increased in all the villages, particularly the mountain ones of Gloucester and Regent, three-fold during the last three years. At Wellington, there are seven stone houses nearly finished, all begun during the last two years. The owners of these habitations, which cost them from one hundred to two hundred dollars, have all acquired the means of so permanently establishing themselves by *free labor and industry*. They were all, with the exception of a few discharged soldiers from the fourth West India regiment, landed from the ships here after capture, and merely given a lot of ground and rations for a time, and they became masons, carpenters, coopers, smiths and farmers. One liberated African, who has an excellent stone house at Wellington, made, by [selling] ochroes, (a vegetable much esteemed here, and very scarce in the dries,) nearly twenty pounds, and the following year as much. Another is indebted, for his improved habitation, to successful crops of Indian corn; and another to a laborious though profitable speculation in lime burning.*

"Regent and Wellington are the most populous and the richest of any of the settlements. Regent consists entirely of liberated Africans, no

discharged soldiers ever having been located there. Mr. Johnston, the manager, pointed out to me, after church one Sunday morning, nearly thirty people who possessed upwards of a hundred pounds each. The population of Regent exceeds thirteen hundred, and they have from three to four hundred communicants; the congregations are well conducted, and particularly neatly dressed in the European fashion.

"The markets at Freetown are supplied with fruit and vegetables almost exclusively by the mountain villages; and from eighty to a hundred men, women, boys and girls, are to be seen daily on the hill leading to Gloucester town, with the produce of their farms and gardens. This is also entirely the reward of their own industry and perseverance, for not the least instruction on this important branch of labor have they ever received.

"In the low lands to the eastward along the sides of the Bance River, and from the different creeks from Allen's Town to Waterloo, and from thence to the Calmont Creek, rice might be grown in any quantity, had the inhabitants capital and a certain market for their produce. The cultivation of rice in any quantity requires continual attention and labor; a few of the most productive rich grounds that I have seen, the best of them upon a very small scale, were generally partnership farms.

"African rice has been considered the best in the world: the consumption here is enormous, probably exceeding six hundred tons annually.—The profits arising from this, are obtained by the traders from Mandingo, Sherbro', Rio Pongos and Porto Logo, which the merchants at Freetown find wonderfully profitable, as they carry off the greater part of the value in all kinds of merchandize from their stores.

"Cotton might also be cultivated with less labor than rice: it grows wild, of three kinds, white, brown and pink; the first is excellent.

"Indigo cannot be kept under without difficulty; it grows spontaneously and in great quantities; the quality is proverbially good.

"Ginger has been tried with great success, and large crops may next year be expected; it yields about sixty for one, and is particularly fine and highly flavored, but for want of instruction they have not yet acquired the art of peeling and preparing it for European markets. All these articles might with encouragement be raised by liberated Africans, to any extent.

"I trust it will appear to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that by measures now in operation, the advantages arising from which cannot yet be fully developed, a very considerable decrease will be found in the expenses of the Africans liberated on this coast; while at the same time their comforts and general improvement will be in the inverse ratio. By substituting money instead of rations, according to a plan adopted by the present Governor, by which every liberated African above the age of fifteen receives three pence per day in money, a circulation of specie will

be created in the villages, which never before existed, and which must be very beneficial to the inhabitants, and excite competition by encouraging industry.

"The Government allowance, however, is never to be extended beyond six months, except in very particular cases of sickness or inability to labor.

"Rewards are intended to be given to the different managers or other cultivators, who shall produce at the ensuing crop-gathering the largest quantity of coffee or ginger of good quality; and minor rewards will also be given for the best crop of articles in more general cultivation.

"Markets are established in every village; and the schoolmasters and managers attend with the liberated Africans on government allowance, when their purchases are made of the smaller cultivators, whose wives attend with the several productions of their farms; and receive payment on the spot in money, when it afterwards circulates in the village, where there is generally from one to four shops. Formerly all the necessaries were supplied by some merchants in Freetown, and often by those who were not merchants, who collected their stock from small farmers, and paid for it in goods and merchandize; they then sold to the liberated African department wholesale, with a considerable profit, and the money paid in Freetown in a government bill or otherwise was sent out of the Colony.

"Specie during the last year was scarcely ever seen in circulation in liberated African villages; now it is abundant, and a regular medium for the exchange of property."

Again, says Col. Denham, writing, on the 15th Nov. 1827, from the village of Kent:—

"I write this from Kent, our western settlement on Cape Shilling, where I have been, and at the Banana Islands, for the last twenty days.

"The western villages have always labored under considerable disadvantages, from their distance from Freetown, hitherto the only market where they could find purchasers for their produce; they have therefore grown little more than was requisite for their own support. But by trading with the Sherbro', and by the money circulated during the erection of the Government buildings, they have nevertheless acquired the means of purchasing clothing and other comforts, which enable them to make a very creditable appearance. During the time I remained at Kent, we had an abundance of every thing at a small expense, milk, eggs, fowls, fish and mutton daily; and a wild bullock from the Bananas gave us the finest beef imaginable. Yams, sweet potatoes, ochros and cocoa roots are in abundance, and it is difficult to say what the people located here are in want of. I never saw any village in either Spain or Portugal where every requisite for an Englishman's comfort could be so easily obtained.

"George's Town of which I laid the foundation stone, or rather clay, when I first visited Cape Shilling, is rising fast.

"The people appeared highly pleased at the prospect of a regular communication with Waterloo by land; and in two months I expect the road from Kent to that now bustling town of business, will be open and passable for horses, which it never yet has been. The Kent people promise to supply the market there with goats, sheep and dried fish; articles the Waterloo people procure from Freetown at a high price. This road will, with a wooden bridge twenty-eight feet wide, be made entirely by liberated Africans, receiving Government allowance, and be no additional expense to the public.

"The produce of the Banana Islands has much increased this year, the north side is covered with rice farms nearly fit to cut; and it is estimated that from twenty to twenty-five ton will be housed after the harvest. Dublin, at present the only village, is on the south side of the largest island. At the extreme west is a small and very fertile island with many palm trees growing thereon; it has two very safe bays, and good anchorage for canoes and boats or even small vessels. On the north side of this island is the best fishing all along the coast; and here I found a few Sherbro' people who were in the habit of visiting it, and after remaining sufficient time to catch and dry as much fish as their canoes would hold, of starting for Freetown to sell their cargoes. A Frenchman of the name of 'Mieux' it seems, resided for three years on this island, but finding he had no chance of prosecuting his trade in slaves, he suddenly departed with his few followers, not one of whom ever suffered a day's illness, and his goats have become a formidable flock and enjoy the whole range of the island. Here I have determined on making a settlement with forty liberated Africans and six discharged soldiers with one serjeant, and I have no doubt it will prosper; their trade in dried fish, palm and nut oil, will the first year furnish them with sufficient to stock their farms. The Carolina rice, after three years' growth, has yielded seven or eight to one; in these islands the quality is superior to any thing I can purchase in Freetown, and as my principal food is rice, I may be allowed some judgment in estimating its value. Carolina rice is not now to be procured in the Colony, and if two or three ton could be sent here, it would be very acceptable as seed. This island is divided from the larger one by a deep channel, through which vessels of two hundred tons can at all times pass; and, with your permission, I have named it '*Hay's Island*.'

"It is difficult at the present moment, to form any opinion of the expectation of His Majesty's Government with respect to this Colony; the produce of the soil, however encumbered it may be with rock, will certainly furnish the present population with an abundance of food, and as they increase in intelligence they will improve the quality as well as the quantity of their crops. This, time will effect, as it is natural they should cultivate those articles they find out by experience to be the most profitable. The population of the peninsula will, in addition to the trade with the in-

terior, always cause a very great demand for English goods, and all articles of general merchandize.

"I know nothing of what may be the capabilities of the negro vassal, but I am sure the free negro, either in his own country or in any other where bondage has never existed, is as sensible of rights and privileges and as ready to defend them as any white man in existence, and I defy any man to show any instance among negroes in this state, of that natural dislike to whites which has been reported and acknowledged as a fact by theorists and West Indians; on the contrary, the white man is always looked up to as their superior, their protector and their friend, whenever he will allow himself to be so considered.

"These settlements were, from what cause it is difficult to imagine, always considered unhealthy, and the quarterly visit often neglected, or when performed, hurried over in forty-eight hours. By setting the example, and by taking clerks with me, sending a few articles of furniture and cool light eatables and drinkables to the managers' houses, I now always find my table as full as I wish it, one or two days during my stay.—Soldiers and senators from freetown now visit the mountains with great pleasure, and will put up with a mattress at the hotel, in order to enjoy the cool breeze for twenty-four hours."

In another letter to Mr. Hay, dated from Charlotte, in the Mountain District, December 3, 1827, Colonel Denham thus writes:

"I have now taken up my abode here, for a few days, in order to see what improvement we have in the crops, which are fast ripening, in consequence of the additional number of acres which were cleared and settled on in the spring of last year during my stay in these mountains. The persons there located have all their houses built, and their lots fenced in, with a farm sufficiently stocked with vegetables to support themselves; and in very few instances has the Government allowance of three pence per day been continued beyond the six months from the day of their arrival. The old settlers have considerably improved the appearance of their habitations as well as the value of their farms; and the money circulated in the villages, in consequence of the Government allowance being paid on the spot, as well as the money allowed for the support of the schools, has done infinite good; more than two hundred persons attended the market, on Saturday, at Regent; both beef and mutton were to be bought, and almost every necessary article of consumption for a decent family in any country.

"By the means now pursued the inhabitants will, in time, acquire capital, which I conceive they would readily embark in any plausible speculation; and they would now be more inclined to make trial of agriculture, from the losses many of them (particularly the discharged soldiers) have met with in attempting to trade with the natives at Port Logo and other places on the river.

"The whole of the mountain district is particularly adapted for coffee plantations. We have, probably, within two miles of where I am now writing, in small plantations, four thousand plants, two thousand of which bear coffee.

"Notwithstanding the belief among the Maroons and settlers, that Great Britain was about to abandon the Colony, many applications have been made to me for advice as to the purchase of the different parcels of land and houses which were offered for sale; and three of the most monied Maroons in the Colony wished to make a trial of preparing indigo, could sufficient information have been collected from the men employed by Mr. Giles, whose indigo was exceedingly good, as to the mode of preparing it. It would bring here from the merchants five shillings per pound, so good an opinion have they of the quality of that which Mr. Giles produced as a sample.

"The attendance of free children born here (a most interesting part of the population) at daily instruction, has of late greatly increased. The very striking superiority of intellect possessed by the children born in the Colony, when compared with those landed from the slave ships, is as unaccountable as it is manifest to even the most common observer on entering a school. The parents are for the most part from the same country; and it can only be explained by the advantages enjoyed by the former in having received something of that early instruction, both moral and religious, which is so necessary to predispose the mind to profit by a more extended education. Trifling indeed as that instruction has been, the happy results are clearly to be observed. This class of children are daily increasing in numbers and in age, many having also reached their tenth year, and with proper cultivation may be reckoned on as likely to become useful members of society; for we must not forget that the infants of the present race will be the workmen of the next.

"A plan of instruction has been commenced by the Reverend Mr. Davy, a very respectable, unaffected and benevolent servant of the Church Missionary Society, which is, I think, particularly adapted to the nature of African dispositions. I have remained in his school during the hours of instruction, with infinite satisfaction; and the progress he has made with the free children in the settlement where he resides, (Bathurst,) in less than three months, is really surprising. So much I do approve of the system, and so indefatigable is Mr. Davy in all works of usefulness, that I have placed the two senior classes of the schools of Regent and Charlotte, neither of them more than one mile distant, under his charge; and I should be very much pleased if six sets of the apparatus for instructing children on the plan of Mr. Wilderspin, which is now practised in the infant schools in London and its neighborhood, could be sent out here with as little delay as possible. No better plan could, in my opinion, be devised for the improvement and comfort of the rising generation, in this

as well as others of His Majesty's colonies, than teaching generally upon this principle. I am from observation convinced, that children, after they can speak, are never too young to learn. Vice will fructify early in the infant mind, and it is not too much to expect virtue will do the same.

"This system of education would be so particularly acceptable to the tastes of African children, combining as it does amusement with instruction, that with, or even without a few respectable English teachers, I have no doubt its adoption here would considerably lessen the number of those lamented cases of early depravity which have of late appeared in this Colony."

Again, on the 31st December, 1827, he says:—

I hope there is as little doubt of our improved state, as there is of the very great diminution in our expense. Underneath you will see the annual expenditure for liberated Africans since the beginning of the year 1824, and the number landed in each year from the prizes:—

Number Landed.	Expenditure.
1824:—1,530 - - - -	£31,179 18 -
1825:—2,337 - - - -	18,201 12 6
1826:—2,727 - - - -	17,755 16 5
1827:—2,857 - - - -	10,983 7 -

"The accompanying letter from Mr. Campbell, manager of the western district, will make you acquainted with the increase of produce this year on the Banana Islands."

Colonel Denham's latest communication is dated 14th May, 1828. He had just then returned from a visit to the Gold Coast and Fernando Po, where he appears to have caught the disease which cut him off in the midst of his benevolent and useful career.

"It is my intention, that the inhabitants of every village shall have a town and country lot of their own, granted to them by the end of next spring, upon the same plan that has been pursued at York and the Bananas. This work has been completed by Mr. Pyne and Mr. White, during my absence, in consequence of directions left by me with the former gentleman previous to my departure."

"Numbers of the liberated Africans have been hitherto, and probably will always remain, labourers, and although not the least useful members of the community, yet their land remains neglected and uncultured, and probably encircled by well-cultivated, productive plantations, whilst they are residing in Freetown or working at the timber factories in the river. This is an evil which I shall find it difficult to remedy, for a time, as these men have already received the land in perpetuity. Our present mode of proceeding is, to grant country lots according to the following scale:—three acres to a single man, four and half for a married man, and half an acre additional for each child above two years of age.—And these grants are only to be made to such of the inhabitants of the

different villages, as have already built habitations on their town lots, where they also reside; and as a mark of distinction, the persons on the list of communicants, obtained from the resident missionary clergymen, are to be first put in possession of land, henceforth to be considered as their own. You will please to observe, that all the comforts of the liberated African's cottage, (and his shelves give proof of a desire for them,) are only to be obtained by the sale of his yams, cassada, cocoa root, sugarcane, and such articles as his farm will produce; he has yet no idea of manuring the land, or in any way improving the soil, beyond turning over the straw of his produce and letting it lie fallow, when the crops fail him, for a while.

"On my first visiting their locations, I found the industrious African, a creature not so rare as you may have been led to imagine, with two and sometimes three pieces of land, of from two to three acres, cleared by himself, in the immediate neighbourhood of his village, which he cultivated alternately. This I did not discourage; but, with a caution that such land could only be held by him on sufferance, promised the temporary occupation of any portion that he might clear of the bush. The number of acres that have been cleared by this means in the immediate neighborhood of Freetown, and some other of the nearest villages, has, I have no doubt, contributed greatly to the improvement in the general health of the inhabitants during the last twelve months."

After the death of Colonel Denham, the task of reporting, on the state of the liberated Africans, devolved first on Mr. Smart, and subsequently on Major Ricketts. Mr. Smart on the 10th September, 1828, speaks of those recently landed as "well taken care of," and that they "seem to work cheerfully and willingly," and on the 11th October, 1828, adds "I do feel confident that if the measures adopted by the late Colonel Denham were strictly followed up, great advancement in the grand objects of the government would be the result; as nothing can be done without strict adherence to his suggestions as to making the liberated Africans feel the benefits to be derived from industry and labor in clearing and cultivating land." In these views Major Ricketts concurs. On the 27th March, 1829, the Major thus addressed Mr. Hay:—

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th November last, which I received while on a visit of inspection of the distant villages where I had gone for a few weeks, in order to encourage and instruct the liberated Africans in the culture of exportable produce, and to endeavour to impress upon them the advantages that would result from it; and I have great hopes, from the disposition already evinced, that a large quantity will be brought to market this year by those who have it in their power to procure seeds and plants.

"The liberated Africans at the different villages appear happy; Wellington and Waterloo are improving fast in respectability. At the former

place, they are building by subscription among the inhabitants, a good sized church and market-house of stone, and a number of private stone buildings are springing up. Waterloo and Hastings labor under great disadvantages, from the bridges on the road to Freetown having been carried away by the last rains. This, however, must be remedied, if possible, in some manner, before the ensuing rains, for the safety of the lives of the passengers, many of whom are strangers from the interior of the country trading to the Colony. The manager at Hastings is endeavoring to erect new bridges, with the workmen and others of the village, who give labor and furnish materials gratis: but this object cannot be accomplished without some little expense to government for the necessary iron work and nails.

"I have not long returned from York and the Bananas. At the former place, a few stone houses have been completed, and others are in progress of building by the disbanded soldiers located there. I am at a loss to imagine why the Bananas, the finest land in this part of Africa, should have been so long overlooked. I have located one hundred and fifty liberated Africans on them, and intend to settle there as many more."

Again on the 30th June, 1829, he thus writes:—

"As the liberated Africans are delivered over to the department by the Mixed Commission Courts, the boys and girls above a certain age are apprenticed out, and the men are sent to the different villages and located on the sides of the road; each man receiving a chain and a half in front and about seven in the rear. He is first instructed in the method of building his house, and afterwards in preparing and cultivating the ground, so that he may be provided with sufficient sustenance at the period when the allowance granted by government ceases. The system which is now pursued, of requiring the newly imported Africans to combine and assist each other, during the time they are supported, in completing their houses and cultivating the grounds, is conducive to much good, as they are enabled more speedily to provide for themselves; and thus the two pence *per diem*" (it was at first three pence a day, but appears to have been reduced to two pence) "for six months, with the clothing, cooking utensils and agricultural implements, given to them when first located, are found as yet quite adequate to their wants, and no further pecuniary assistance is afterwards required by them from government.

"The country on each side of the road between the villages, by its being cleared and cultivated as before described, assumes a cheerful appearance and affords means of judging of the improvements the people are making in habits of industry.

"The difficulty which has presented itself in augmenting the population of some of the old established villages, owing to the sterility of the lands in their immediate vicinity, has induced me to make a selection of two pieces of unoccupied ground near Cape Sierra Leone, and about three

miles distant from Freetown, where I have formed two villages capable of settling eight hundred families. Their situation being so contiguous to the capital, and consequently within range of frequent inspection, I have reason to hope, from the means afforded the new settlers by the capabilities of the soil, and the advantage which they possess of fishing in two deep bays on each side of the points of land upon which the villages are formed, that great progress will be made by them in industry. Although these places have been but recently formed, *and the individuals composing the inhabitants rescued from the holds of slave ships but a few months back*, many of them are in the possession of goats, pigs, and poultry, and on Sundays appear cleanly attired.

"In those villages where the disbanded soldiers of the West India regiments and Royal African corps are settled, the inhabitants generally derive eminent benefit from the pensions being paid on the spot, and by the constant circulation of money: several have established shops for retailing merchandize, and others who have been provident have built comfortable stone and frame houses. This disposition and spirit for improvement is most apparent at Wellington, York, Hastings and Waterloo.

"Several of the liberated Africans, who have obtained lots of land in Freetown, have built, and are now in progress of building, good houses. These are principally mechanics and hawkers of merchandize. Many of the liberated Africans and disbanded soldiers employ themselves in the burning of lime, sawing of boards, cutting shingles and clap boards, all of which are carried for miles from the spot where they are prepared to their villages, and from thence either brought to Freetown by land, or by water in canoes which are kept and hired out, for that purpose, by the liberated Africans residing in the villages situated on the banks of the river, or on the sea coast. In return for these articles they generally receive cash which is not kept dormant, for with that they purchase cattle from the natives trading to the Colony, and taking them to the country villages where there is excellent pasture, they are fattened and afterwards sent to the market, and a profit of nearly one hundred per cent is realized by this species of industry. Pigs and poultry are raised in the villages, and the market of Freetown receives from them an ample supply daily of this kind of stock, as well as of eggs and country vegetables, consisting of ochra, guavas, spinnage and cocoa-tops, also yams, cassada, cocoa, Indian-corn, ground-nuts, pine-apples, sugar-cane, fire wood, salt, grass, &c. the value of these articles may be estimated by the well-known fact, that a laboring man can go into the market and purchase as much food for a penny halfpenny as will suffice for two meals. Some of the persons supplying the market are known to travel from Waterloo and Hastings, the former being twenty-two and the latter sixteen miles from Freetown, carrying their produce in baskets on their heads; this kind of industry clearly manifests the desire the liberated Africans have to labor voluntarily, to

enable them, by honest means, to become possessed of those luxuries which they see their more wealthy brethren enjoying.

"The police of the villages is administered by the liberated Africans, each settlement being allowed from eight to ten special constables and two constables paid by the government. The managers, and the gentlemen attached to the Church Missionary society perform the duties of magistrate, commissioner of the court for the recovery of small debts, and coroner, and one day in the week is set apart for hearing of cases of a trifling nature: those of serious consequence are investigated immediately on their coming to the knowledge of the individuals authorized to take cognizance of them.

"The liberated Africans have given evident proof of their affection for the laws as they are administered, by the interest they shew in implicitly obeying them; and when it has been found requisite to adopt local regulations particularly affecting them, they have cheerfully conformed to them. By an act for keeping in repair the roads and bridges, every adult male in the Colony is bound to give six days' labor gratuitously, and the provisions of the said act are enforced about the latter end of November, when the liberated Africans come forward, leaving probably their daily work, at the risk of incurring their employer's displeasure, to give the assistance which they are called upon for.

"The numerous factories established by the merchants up this and the adjacent rivers, for the purchase of the teak timber cut by the natives, are partly worked by the liberated Africans apprenticed to those persons; and so very useful are they found in the rafting and cutting the timber, and sawing boards and scantling, that many of them are receiving from four to five dollars per month with food and clothing. At the expiration of the period of their apprenticeship (three years) they are delivered over to the department and settled, without any expense to government, in the villages; but many prefer remaining at the factories to labor for wages.

"In the large villages, where the liberated Africans have the advantage of a resident clergyman, the beneficial influence of the Christian religion has been eminently displayed, and by the exertion and assiduity of the Church missionaries, numbers of unfortunate beings, laboring under the grossest ignorance and barbarism when landed in this Colony, have been converted to Christianity, and are now rendered comfortable and happy in the circumstances in which they are placed.

"The schools for the admission of children born in the Colony are still progressively improving, and the parents evince an anxious desire to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of obtaining useful instruction for their children.

"The whole of the newly imported Africans (males) above the age of fourteen years, are supplied with the following articles from the stores of the department, on their being located."

Then after enumerating the articles, the cost of which is about thirty shillings, he adds,

"The above estimated amount, with the six months or one hundred and eighty days' allowance of two pence per diem, includes, at the present time, the entire expense each male adult is to His Majesty's Government; making, altogether, the sum of two pounds nineteen shillings and ten pence farthing. It has not been found requisite, since I assumed the government, to extend the allowance of men beyond the period before mentioned, except in few instances where the individuals have been either from age or infirmity incapable of maintaining themselves."

The number of invalids in all the villages who received two pence per day, at the time of this last despatch, (June 30, 1829,) was only fifty-three, being, for the most part, persons blinded by ophthalmia on board the slave ships from which they had been rescued. In the various hospitals were seventy-three sick, receiving three pence per day. About eight hundred adults, recently landed, were receiving two pence a day each, till the period of six months in the case of men, and three months in the case of women, should expire; and for five hundred children at school, one and a half pence per day was paid.

(To be continued.)

Capt. Weaver's Letter in regard to the Colony.

We have been favored with a highly interesting letter from Capt. W. A. Weaver, (late commander of the Brig Henry Eckford) who spent about two weeks at the Colony in April last. Soon after he left the Colony, Captain Weaver met with Captain Waters from Salem, at St. Jago, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands,) and informed him that an unusual mortality had occurred among the emigrants by the Carolinian, with no view, he remarks, "of exciting an unjust prejudice against the general health of Liberia, or of impeding the philanthropic efforts of the Society, whose motives I sincerely respect, and whose efforts I hope may ultimately be crowned with glorious success. Had the statement been made to the public by myself, many attendant and qualifying circumstances would not have been omitted." Captain Weaver then mentions various causes, which, in his opinion, contributed to produce the unusual mortality which occurred among the company by the Carolinian, and expresses his views in regard to the Colony, and the plan of the Society generally, in the following terms:

Nature seems to have ordained, that on a removal from a temperate climate to the torrid zone of Africa, in order to become acclimated, it is necessary, in most cases, to pass through the ordeal of fever. The friends of the Colony must not flinch from the question. Investigation will render that ordeal lighter. It is, I believe, a true assertion, that the natives of that part of the coast are uncommonly healthy—*so are the acclimated emigrants!* In future, when emigrants are sent there from the interior of this country, I would earnestly recommend, that the detention on the seaboard, and at the mouth of the St. Paul and Mesurado rivers, should be as short as possible. By transferring them measurably beyond the atmosphere of the Mangrove swamps at the mouth of those rivers, I have no doubt their health will be protected in the ratio that the change of situation is diminished. It must be regarded as a strong fact in defence of the position I have assumed, that of the emigrants by the Volador, nearly contemporaneous with the Carolinian, only two patients were lost. If such was the different success in the recited cases, it appears to me more just to attribute the misfortune of the Carolinian's people to other causes than to the fault of the climate of Liberia. With equal justice, might the climate of Virginia be assailed, from the first settlement, Jamestown, having proved an unhealthy location.

The charge of unhealthiness against Liberia, for the colored races cannot be supported—it is the birth place of the black man, to which his constitution is peculiarly adapted; and though estranged for a time from his native climate, nature will undoubtedly triumphantly resume her sway, whenever he returns to the land of his fathers—Africa is the black man's home physically. Morally he should aspire for a residence within her boundaries. He is *there* the Lord of the soil—all mankind are *there* his equals—the distinction of color is *there* against the white man; for in Africa he is a sort of "*lulus naturæ*," an object to be pointed at by the finger of curiosity, an object of dread for his power and of hatred for his avarice. Sir, I have faith in the success of the Colony of Liberia—you have many difficulties to encounter, but they are not insurmountable. If our government will deign to foster that Colony, a very short time will suffice, to render it of great importance in a commercial point of view, independent of home considerations. Large quantities of our domestic cotton goods are already consumed on the coast (*free of duty*) and England may in a few years be driven from the competition, as she has already been from the Cape De Verd Islands, solely from our fabrics being cheaper and more serviceable. There are millions to be clothed in Africa, and they have already learned to discriminate, between the intrinsic value of the coarse productions of the British and American Looms. In the tobacco trade, we can have no rivals. The North and the South are deeply interested in the prosperity of our sable Colony. The North will find a vent for her surplus manufactures, and the South a home and a refuge for a portion of its pop-

ulation, which every good citizen must wish to see speedily transferred thither—I mean the free colored population of the United States. The cost of transportation is by many persons of intelligence deemed an insurmountable barrier. Avarice, the avarice of England, brought them here! Shall we make the painful admission, that that vice, so far exceeds the combined virtues of a christian community as to render its deeds irrevocable? No, sir; it is in the power of the American people, with a due understanding of the case, and of the magnitude of the object, to effect much by a simultaneous movement. The abolition of slavery is not supposed. I am fully aware of its present impracticability—but allow me to make a rough calculation as to the feasibility of removing the free colored people of the twenty-four States, from this country to Liberia—that population I will assume at 300,000, souls requiring 600 ships to transport them, men, women and children—\$6000 is a sum for which a ship competent to the voyage can be chartered. Thus we have a sum of \$3,600,000, an amount of money requisite to disburden ourselves and found a christian empire in Africa. After the payment of the National debt, to what more hallowed purpose, and more to the glory of the United States, could a surplus revenue be applied? Could that object be effected, gradual emancipation would probably follow, in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, upon condition of transplantation in Africa. The corn-growing States, relieved from that system which has brought their prosperity to so low an ebb, we should again see them rivalling with their superior climate, the industry and productiveness of the North.

Each individual State, I have shown, is interested in the successful colonization of Liberia. If their combined energies could be brought to operate with the General Government, how much longer would the difficulty under which we labor, be deemed insurmountable? That liberal and enlightened views on this question are now being indulged I am gratified to find, and I sincerely hope the warmest expectations of the friends of your Society may be fully realized.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, &c. &c.

WILLIAM A. WEAVER.

Latest from Liberia.

Letters have been received both from the Colonial Agent and Physician, up to the 13th of November, from which we make the following extracts. Under date of 11th November, 1831, Dr. Mechlin writes:—“The departure of the Brig Liberia affords me an opportunity of announcing the arrival of the Brig Criterion, after an unusually protracted voyage of 88 days. The emigrants, to the number of 44, were landed immediately, and placed in the receptacle at Caldwell. Owing to the judicious arrangements made in the United States, and the attention of Capt.

Lowell, the health of these people did not suffer materially from being confined so long on shipboard; but one death occurred—that of a child, and this was ill when received on board.

"The Brig *Liberia*, which carries this, anchored in our harbour yesterday, and I have just ascertained will sail early to-morrow, or I would give you a more detailed account of colonial affairs; and as I shall, in all probability, be at Cape Mount when the *Criterion* sails, you need not be disappointed at not receiving a letter by her."

NOVEMBER 12, 1831.

"You will be pleased to learn that the Vice-Agent, Mr. A. D. Williams, has consented to visit the United States next spring. In thus complying with the wishes of the Board, he makes great pecuniary sacrifices, and will be compelled to leave his affairs in a very deranged state. I trust, therefore, you will deal liberally by him, and not suffer him to sustain any injury by his willingness to accede to your views. You will find Mr. Williams well acquainted with Colonial affairs, and capable of giving you all the information you may wish; and I have no doubt he will have great influence in removing the erroneous impressions the people of colour labour under with regard to this Colony. I trust you will examine him thoroughly, as his testimony will be of importance.

"I omitted to mention that there is a box shipped on board the Brig *Liberia*, consigned to your care; it contains natural curiosities. Most of the articles are sent by Dr. Todsén—but there are a few which I have marked with my own name, to distinguish them, and which you will accept for the museum; they are two glass jars, containing a large bat and a species of large glow-worm, &c. &c. There is also an elephant's tail, with a highly ornamented handle. This is used in palavers; the orator holds it in his hand, and flourishes it while speaking. None but a king or chief of importance, or some native lawyer employed by them, and who is then said to "have a king's mouth," dare use it. This is the first I have been able to procure, as they part with them reluctantly."

Under date of November 13, 1831, Dr. Todsén writes:—"Your very friendly letters of July 1st and 20th, for which I am exceedingly obliged to you, have been duly received. The approbation you in unison with the Board, are pleased to bestow upon my services, and the permission granted to me of leave of absence from the Colony, as soon as the safety of the emigrants may allow, are highly appreciated, and I need hardly repeat my assurances that, in my sincere desire and unremitting efforts to promote the good cause while my health permits, there will be no diminution. Our newly arrived emigrants impress us with a more favorable opinion as respects their habits of industry and propriety of conduct than we are unfortunately in the habit of witnessing. To you it will be gratifying to learn, that among a number of sailors and other strangers who were afflicted with the African fever, and were placed under my

care, not one of them has died. I have done little or nothing yet in the way of communicating information that might throw great light on subjects connected with our Colony. I plead in excuse, the numerous other duties performed, a long and severe illness, from which I am happy to say I have now, excepting some remaining weakness, recovered; and a consciousness of writing the English language too indifferently to expose myself to the public censorship. I lost during my sickness, some fine preparations of animals and insects; the few remaining, with some from Dr. Mechlin, I have packed up in a box and directed to you. In it you will also find a few of our minerals, marked where they were found. The two Bird, a skin of a Boa Constrictor, a large scorpion, a tarantula, and the bones of a very singular animal, the fur of which is of the finest kind, were collected by me. It climbs a rope and tree like a sailor—is asleep the greater part of the day, but very active at night. It bears some considerable resemblance to the monkey. When I return (perhaps in May or June) I hope to present you with a few of our animals alive.—None of our emigrants have been seized with the fever. They take too little care of themselves.”



Reports of Agents.

Robert S. Finley, Esq. General Agent for several of the western States, writes from New Orleans, under date of the 30th November, “That the field of usefulness to the intelligent and faithful laborer in this region is boundless. It surpasses that of any other part of the country. I have found more gentlemen of distinction and influence (many of them large slave proprietors), who manifest an unshaken determination to sustain any effort that may be made in favor of the cause, with their services and influence and money than in any other place. There are several gentlemen in this place who have vessels admirably calculated for the African trade, who are anxious to employ them in carrying out emigrants, that they may embark in the trade with greater advantage. They are also friends of colonization.

“I am informed by Mr. O. S. Hinckley, that Dr. H. near Columbia, Tennessee, would send his six slaves and give the Society one hundred and fifty dollars, if an Agent were to go to him.

“I have no doubt that an efficient Agent could, in the course of three or four months, collect 100 emigrants in Tennessee. Several gentlemen in that State, of high responsibility, have pledged themselves to furnish the money to defray the expenses of such an expedition, whenever emigrants shall be forthcoming.

“Mr. F. of Missouri, informed me that he would be glad to send 4 by the first opportunity—that he would deliver them at New Orleans and give \$100 to defray the expense of their passage. A gentleman in St. Louis, has been, for a long time, seeking a passage to Liberia for 7 slaves. Mr. F. and other respectable gentlemen think, that an active agent in Missouri, could, in a few months, collect emigrants enough to warrant an expedition from that State.

“Mrs. I. of Mercer county, Ky. and her two sons, one a clergyman and the other a physician, have offered 40 slaves—two of them are here, 9 are expected daily, and the balance in the spring. I might count up to you more than fifty more

slaves in Kentucky, whose owners wish to send them. I have information, also, of about 100 free negroes of Kentucky, who wish to go to Liberia—but nothing can be done to advantage in this business, unless three or four months' notice is given and agents employed to attend to it.

"With proper management, a vessel might be despatched once a month from this port with western emigrants."

"NEW ORLEANS, December 20, 1831.

"Since I last wrote you, I have visited Woodville, Miss. and delivered a public address before the Wilkinson County Society and the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the three South-Western States there assembled. The Methodist Clergy there, and elsewhere, manifest a praise-worthy interest in the success of your Institution. The conference appointed Rev. John C. Burruss, one of their most popular and talented preachers an agent of the American Colonization Society, for the States of Missouri, Alabama and Louisiana. Mr. Burruss is a slave holder, but such is his interest in the cause, that he intends, as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements, agreeably to a plan he has formed, to colonize the whole of them in Liberia. I accordingly, filled up a commission for Mr. Burruss, for the above-named States.

"I received, at Woodville, from Dr. James P. Thomas, Treasurer of Wilkinson County Colonization Society, \$194—\$80 of which, is the balance of Dr. Thomas' third annual payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.—also \$2 from A. W. Allen, on the same account—from Rev. W. Winans, \$10, annual subscription of Mr. Goodrich, of New Orleans—\$6, donation by David Winburn—and \$1, donation by Christian Hoover—from A. Hennen, Esq. New Orleans. \$30 to constitute him a life member—\$30 from Rev. J. C. Young, President of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, to constitute him a life member.

"On the 18th instant, the schooner Crawford sailed from this port with 21 emigrants from Kentucky—8 of them free persons of color—11 of them emancipated by Rev. W. L. Breckenridge, and 2 of them by Mrs. Jones, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. This excellent lady and her two sons, Rev. William Jones and Dr. Stephen Jones, have tendered to me as the Agent of the American Colonization Society, all the remainder of their slaves to be sent out in the spring—38 in number; 9 of them belonging to Doctor Stephen Jones, were to have gone in this late expedition, but were prevented from arriving here from some cause unknown to me. I sent out by the Crawford nearly \$1000 worth of supplies for the Colony, consisting of provisions, medicines, books, implements of agriculture and mechanics' tools, trade goods, &c. The Crawford also took out several hundred United States' muskets (presented by Mr. Caldwell of this city) which had been used in the battle of N. Orleans. They were generally in good order, except the damage done the locks in consequence of their careless usage after the disbanding of the army.—The emigrants were of good character—one of them an excellent blacksmith, another a rough carpenter; the remainder farmers. The emigrants received several valuable presents from the citizens of N. Orleans. Mr. Breckenridge sent with his slaves \$200, which was judiciously laid out in the purchase of articles for their benefit.

"When the vessel unloosed from her moorings to put to sea, she was visited by several friends and strangers whom benevolence or curiosity attracted to witness the departure of the emigrants. They were very cheerful, smiling gaily at the prospect before them. A hymn was sung in which the officers and crew, emigrants and visitors, mingled their voices in unfeigned solemnity. After which, the Rev. Mr. Donans made an affectionate and pertinent address and invoked upon them the blessings of Almighty God. When we extended them the parting hand and bid them adieu forever, they seemed overcome by a sense of our kindness and burst into tears. Thus departed, accompanied by the sympathies and prayers of the patriot and Christian, the first expedition of emigrants to Liberia, from the valley of the Mississippi and the Port of New Orleans.

"Much sympathy was excited on the occasion for Dr. Shave, the young gentleman who volunteered his services to accompany the expedition. His youthful appearance, the mingled tenderness and firmness, with which for the first time he bid adieu to his native land excited great admiration in those who witnessed this interesting spectacle. If it should please Providence to spare his life, his talents, and devoted spirit, give high hopes of his usefulness to our enterprise. I forgot to mention that this was emphatically a temperance Expedition. No ardent spirits was taken on board the Crawford, not even for the medicine chest.

"I forgot to mention in a former letter, that the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed at their last session, Dr. Latta, an Agent of the

American Colonization Society for the State of Ohio. During my absence in Kentucky, my brother filled up a commission for Dr. L. I have not seen him since his appointment, but know he made a noble beginning of his labors at Cincinnati.

"On Sunday morning, 18th instant, a public meeting was held, in this city, for the purpose of forming a State Colonization Society. After an address from myself, the meeting was organized by calling to the chair the Hon. ——— Porter, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and one of the largest planters in the State; and the appointment of J. A. Maybin, Esq. Secretary. A constitution for a State Society was then on motion, of A. Hennen, Esq. adopted and subscribed by a number of the most respectable citizens. It was then suggested, that the Legislature would soon be in session, and that many members of that body were known to be friendly to the object of this meeting, and that many citizens friendly to the enterprise, had been prevented from attending, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. It was therefore resolved, to hold an adjourned meeting on the 16th January, for the election of officers.

"It is my decided opinion, that the Colonization cause bids fair to meet with greater patronage in N Orleans than in any place I have ever visited. The reason why 130 emigrants did not embark in this last expedition, as was contemplated by the Resolution of the Parent Board, is, that it was impossible to collect that number together within the time limited by the instructions accompanying that Resolution. I had applications for the passage of about 100 emigrants. About 46 applications were refused for fear they would not arrive in time. Mr. Bibb detained his 15 slaves because he wished to send them altogether, and some of them were sick. Some were enticed to draw back for fear I would sell them in New Orleans; but the greatest obstacle to success was my ill health for a whole month (occasioned by excessive labor and anxiety), in the very crisis of the whole business. The people of the valley of the Mississippi, have been led to expect two expeditions to sail from this port—one in April and the other in May next.

"Judge Porter and Judge Workman, have both agreed to become subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith."

The Rev. O. S. Hinckley, who has been engaged for some months past as an Agent in the State of Tennessee, writes, "Such is the state of the public mind here, generally, in regard to the cause, that the most I can do at present, is to communicate correct information as to the design and operations of the Society, and remove prejudice and suspicion by showing that it is not the favorite scheme of any particular section of the country, or of any particular party in religion or politics, but has its friends in them all. I have the pleasure to know that my efforts in this way have not been wholly unavailing, and there is reason to believe, that if proper exertions are made, the people of this State will soon be ready to act in this cause, a part equally honorable to themselves and to the Union."

(To be continued.)

Subscription of \$10,000 to the Society.

We hope that the munificent subscription which we now record, will not be left to stand alone. How easily might the hopes and wishes of the writer of the following letter be realized, and what great and good results would be secured by their fulfilment!

NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, Dec. 27, 1831.

Dear Sir: I have long entertained the opinion, that much good would result to our country, as well as to suffering Africa, from the exertions making by the Society of which you are Treasurer, and have wished for the means of rendering some efficient aid to so noble an undertaking, which a wise Providence has, at length, placed in my power—I would greatly rejoice to see the funds of the Society increased so as to enable it to extend its usefulness in proportion to the benefits that would be conferred on the sons of Africa now held in bondage in our otherwise

highly favored country. Restoring them to the country destined by nature for them, would also confer blessings of the most lasting kind on the white population of our own country. I feel sanguine, that some of the present generation will live to see the United States entirely freed of the black population, and a great and enlightened nation rise on the shores of Africa. And to aid which, I herein enclose a check, No. 4, and drawn by the office of the United States' Bank, Cincinnati, on the office at Washington City, for one thousand dollars. If I were to suggest any special purpose to which I would prefer it appropriated, it would be that of transporting manumitted slaves to Liberia, and more particularly young females. However, I leave to the Managers to appropriate it in such manner as they may think will best promote the great object in view.

"I wish to be considered an annual subscriber for the above sum for ten years, or so long as I may consider the exertions of the Society calculated to attain the great ends of our hopes.

"Are there not ten men in the United States, who would contribute a like sum annually for ten years. I know there are those who could spare it and not feel themselves any poorer by doing so—let me, therefore, propose a subscription of one thousand dollars a year for ten years—I would by no means limit the number of subscribers to ten, but open to all who are able and feel the necessity of great exertions being made.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMITH, Esq. *Treas.*

J. H. M^CCLURE."

Contributions

To the American Colonization Society, from 10th November, 1831, to 12th January, 1832.

Isaac Mansfield, Esq. of Boston, Treasurer Massachusetts Colonization Society, as follows:—

Collected in Rev. J. F. McEwen's Society, Topsfield, Mass.	\$11 16
Rev. Mr. Gilbert's Society, Newton, Mass. ...	14 17
Park Street Church, Boston, Union Celebration,	65 57
Second Society in Ashby, Mass.	5 15
First and Second Society, Lowell, Mass.	33 29
Congregational Society, Jaffrey, N. H.	6
Town of Bedford, Mass.	12 48
Evan. Soc. Charlestown, Ms. Union celebration,	28 50
Rev. Mr. Harding's Society, Waltham, Mass. ..	23
Rev. Z. S. Barstow's Society, Keene, N. H. ..	10 50
Rev. O. Fowler's Soc. Fall River, Troy, Mass.	21 16
Rev. S. F. Bucklin's & Rev. S. Alden's Sabbath School, Marlboro', Mass. 4th July,	13 72
Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass.	24 45
First Society in Randolph, do.	12 47
Congregational Society, North Brookfield. Mass.	13
Rev. Benjamin Tappan's Society, Augusta, Me.	27 54
Rev. J. Bent's Society, Weymouth, Mass.	13 62
Society in Enfield, Mass.	20
Sabbath School, Welfleet, Mass.	9 22

Collected in Rev J Howe's Society, Pepperell, Mass	7 37
Rev D Huntington's Soc. N Bridgewater, Mass	25
Rev Mr Kimball's & Rev Mr Beard's Society, Methuen, Mass	10 46
Rev Isaac Hurd's Society, Exeter, N H	14 62
Rev Mr Putnam's Society, Portsmouth, N H . .	17
Rev Dudley Phelps' Society, Haverhill, Mass .	25
Chapel at Andover Seminary, Mass	17 31
Rev Jonathan Fisher's Society, Blue Hill, Me .	9
Rev J A Warne's Bap Society, Brookline, Mass	12 55
Rev J J Foot's Society, West Brookfield, Mass	6 50
Rev C Burgiss' do Dedham, Mass	30
Juvenile Soc Dedham, Mass. J Johnston, Treas	6
Rev C Mann's Society, Westminster, Mass . . .	12 54
Rev E Rockwood's Society, Westboro', Mass .	46
Rev J Holmes' Society, New Bedford, Mass . .	6
Rev S Lee's Society, Sherburne, Mass	17 18
Third Congregational Society, Beverly, Mass .	27 50
Rev L Smith's Society, East Sudbury, Mass . . .	20
Rev Wm R Stone's Society, Truro, Mass . . .	1 28
Rev C Richardson's Methodist Episcopal Soci- ty, Falmouth, Mass	4
Rev T Adams' Society, Vassalboro', Maine, . .	6 55
Rev Dr Ripley's congregation, Concord, Mass	20
Rev Mr French's Society, Northampton, N H	6
Rev Mr Searle's Society, Stoneham, Mass . . .	5 80
Rev Silas Kenney's Baptist Soc Littleton, Mass	4 88
Rev P Payson's Society, Leominster, Mass . . .	16
Rev H Brown's Society, Shirley, Mass	7 75
Rev A Morse's Baptist Society, Princeton, Mass	9 44
Rev Dr Hyde's Society, Lee, Mass	12
Rev R Hurlbut's Society, Sudbury, Mass	9
Rev Mr Howland's Society, Hanson, Mass	81
Society in Easthampton, Massachusetts,	7 57
Southampton, do	20 39
Fifth Parish in Granby, Mass	5 50
Rev Thomas Shephard's Society, Ashfield, Mass	8
Rev F. Vernon's Society, Rehoboth, Mass . . .	20
Rev T T Waterman's Society, Providence, R I	20
Rev J C Welch's Society, Warren, R I	5
Rev John Fisher's Society, New Braintree, Mass	17 46
Rev Mr Cowle's Society, Danvers, do	25
Rev Moses Miller's Society, Heath, do	8
Rev L Coleman's Society, Belchertown, do	16
Rev E Smalley's do Franklin, do	35
Rev John Todd's do Groton, do	22 38
Rev Mr Wight's do East Sudbury, do	4 40
Rev J Alley's do Northboro', do	15 40
Rev G B Perry's do Bradford, do	5 30
Rev Mr Barber's do Byfield, do	3 50
Rev B Woodbury's do Falmouth, }	12
West Falmouth, }	
East Falmouth, }	2 50
a Camp-meeting in Bristol, R I per Rev L Bates,	11
Society in Readfield, Maine,	5
Hamilton, Mass	5 75
Rev. A. C. Baldwin's Society, Berlin, Mass. to constitute him a life member,	21 15

Collected in Rev L Bay y's Society, East Medway, Mass	21 76
Town of New Hampton, N. H.	5
Rev Micah Stone's Society, S Brookfield, Mass	10 25
Rev Wales Tileston's Society, Charlemont, Mass	8
Rev J M Brewster's do Peru, do	10 35
Rev C B Grosvenor's Bap do Salem, do	27 13
Elijah Demend's do Lincoln, do	7 62
Rev Levi Pratt's do Hatfield, do	24
Rev Mr Harris' do Hyanis, do	8
Rev Mr Moore's do Natic, do	6 75
Rev Charles Fitch's do Holliston, do	12 50
Goshen, Mass per Deacon Jonathan Lyman ...	12 16
Granby, H W Gridley,	21 64
(the last two thro' Hampshire Chr'n Depository)	
Donation from Rev H J Ripley, Newton, Massachusetts, ..	10
Hon W Reed, Marblehead, do	100
Mrs R Kittredge, Tewksbury, do	10
Hon J Robbins, (life subs'n) Plymouth, Mass	20
Rev Joseph Bunn, Charlestown, Mass	5
The following sums were received through Charles G Prentiss, Esq Treasurer Worcester County Aux Col Soc. viz.	
Collected in Rev Mr Francis's Society, Dudley, Mass	17 67
Rev J S C Abbot's do Worcester do	45 63
Rev H Bardwell's do Holden, do	15 79
Rev J Going's Bap do Worcester, do	16 01
Rev Mr Pratt's do Ward, do	9 12
Rev M C Searle's do Grafton, do	10 50
Rev John Nelson's do Leicester, do	13 48
Rev J Green's Bap do Clapville, do	2 55
Rev A Fisher's do do W Boylston do	1
Rev O Carver's do do Grafton, do	10
Received of Mission'y Soc, Bap Mendall Association, Ms	5 50
an individual in New Braintree, Massachusetts	5
from the funds of Worcester Cong'l Association,	15 75
The following sums were received for the Repository, viz:	
Charles Rice, of Worcester, Mass	2
Ephraim Murdock, Winchenden, Mass	2
Asa Packard, Lancaster, Mass	2
Sabbath School in Weld, Maine, (received by hands of Jacob Abbott, for one year, commencing with the June number, 1831,)	2
Mrs A D Wilson, Keene, New Hampshire,	2
Subscribers to the Massachusetts Colonization Society,	59 50
	1633 50
Deduct paid for collecting in Methuen, Exeter, Portsmouth, and Andover, \$12 75	
by cash paid for books and printing, 8 63	21 38
	1612 12
Balance of coll'n Cong Shippensburg, per Rev Dr Laurie, .	2 26
Collection in Presbyterian church, Columbia, Bridge county, per John McKissick, Esq Treasurer,	5 62
by Rev Samuel Clark, in the Leesburg Methodist Station, per L M Ross,	25 53
Collection by Rev Mr Rea, in his cong Burch Spring, Ohio, per Arnold Boone,	15
Ashtabula County Col Soc Ohio, per Joab Austin, Treasurer,	45

"A friend to Afric's people," letter post marked, Easton, Md	50	
Vermont Colonization Society, per D Baldwin, Esq Treas	473	45
Collection in Pres Cong Manchester, Vt 4th July, by Rev James Anderson, per Rev Mr Hawley,	11	
by Rev Mr Hawley, at same place, after an address, 7th September, 1831,	10	
in St George's church, Hampstead, Long Island, New York, by Rev D Hale,	11	
by John Crosby, of Philadelphia, \$262 03		
deduct retained, charged to his acc't. 42 08	— 220	
at Hughville, N Y after an address by H Channey, at Saint George, Newcastle county, Delaware, by James C How,	7 16	
	10 25	
Subscription of Rev Bishop John Croes, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, per Hon James F Randolph,	3	
Collection on 4th July, Rev Amos Chase, Centreville,	2	
Cortland Van Rensselaer, Esq his annual subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.	100	
Collection by Rev D Zollickoffer, as follows—		
at Middleburg,	\$1 43½	
at Fountaine School House,	3 82½	
at Clewson, do	3 87	
donation,	87	— 10
in Galin, Illinois, per S L Robinson and John Tierney, (in part of \$32 55)	30	
Rev B P Aydelott, Cincinnati—donation on certain conditions, M H Webster, of Albany, N Y to obtain reports of the Soc	20	
D Johnson, Esq Tr Alabama State Col Soc as follows—	5	
Balance in his hands, reported to Soc Jan 1, 1831, \$16 50		
Rec'd from an Aux Soc at Courtland, in Alabama, 52		
Paid by subscribers,	12	
For interests on money held by him, no opportunity having offered for its transmission,	3	
	83 50	
Deduct for a book for recording,	\$1	
And for premium, or money lent,	80 — 1 80	
	81 70	
Of which, the sum of \$80 was only sent,	— 80	
Semms and Scott, Tuscaloosa, for Af. Rep. per D Johnson,	2	
Thomas Buffington, Esq of Guyandot, Va his subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith,	100	
Do additional donation,	10	
Collection by several denominations of Christians on the day set apart in N York as a day of general thanksgiving, 8th Dec 1831, per C J Burnett, Esq Post-Master, Skaneateles, Onondago co New York, \$24 68		
deduct this sum for Ed Society, 3 30	— 21 38	
O S Hinckley, as follows—		
for Repository for Thomas Fleming, Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee,	\$2	
for do for Allen Leiper, Esq Farmington, Bedford county, Tennessee,	2	
for do for two copies for Auxiliary Society of Murfreesborough, Tennessee,	4 — 8	
Col Soc of the State of Connecticut, per Seth Terry, Esq Tr	1400	

Collection in St Stephen's Church, Russel Parish, Bedford, Va per Rev A H Cobbs,	10
A friend in Alexandria,	100
From Rev William Edmonds of Harrisonburg, as follows—	
Henry Kisting, McGaheysville, Rockingham county, Va for Repository,	\$2
Colonel J Mauzy, of same place, for do	2
Edward Stevens, of Mount Crawford, Rockingham county, Va for do	2
Dr. P Harrison, Harrisonburg, on account of his sub- scription to Repository,	5
Peter W Roler, a donation,	1
Abraham Smith, do	1
Thomas K Miller, do	1
Dr John J Moorman, do	1 — 15
Aux Col Soc composed of the students in the College at Hudson, (W R College) per Stephen H Pitkin, Tr	40
From Hon Samuel F Vinton, as follows—	
Collection by the 1st Presbyterian Society, of Gal- liopolis, Ohio, by James Eddy, Esq ...	\$3 66
by Rev William Herr, in Methodist So- ciety, of same place,	2 — 5 66
Roswell L Colt, of Baltimore, received from him in August last, drafts on John Colt, but not before collected,	100
Ditto, ditto, ditto,	100
Collection in July, by Rev J B Hooker, Lanesboro', Ms	9
Thomas Emerson, Esq of Windsor, Vermont, 1st payment on plan of Gerrit Smith,	100
Collection by Rev W W McClure, at New Hope, Amherst county, Virginia, ...	4 45
by John H Carle, of Trumansburg, Tompkins county, per James M Lannan, Esq P M.	16
by Rev H Procter, Bapt Soc Rutland, Vt	11
by Rev N J Gilbert and J W Adams, in Baptist and Presbyterian Societies, Syracuse, N York,	5
Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R Island, for his 3d and 4th payment on plan of Gerrit Smith,	200
2nd Pres Ch and cong Albany, N Y per C B Webb, Esq Tr	100 92
Collection by the Rev T Williams, Pastor of the Hebron- ville cong'l Soc Attleborough, Ms per George Baker, by the hands of the Hon Mr Burges,	28
Collections by the Rev Mr Bascom, in the Western country, in Pres Ch Livonia, New York, by Rev Mr Stow, in Pres cong Steubenville, Ohio, Sabbath in July, by Rev Charles C Beatty, ...	750 7 15
Female Aux Col Soc Georgetown, D C per Mrs S Kurtz, Tr	89
A friend in Georgetown, District of Columbia,	30
Collection in Pres Ch Aurora, Ohio, per Rev John Seward, Hon Wm Russel, of Ohio, as follows, viz:—	5
West Union, or Adams county Branch Soc Ohio, \$16 50	
Collection by Rev John Meek, M E Ch 4th July, 13	
by Rev G R Jones, of do do 2 50	
by Rev J P Vandyke, of Pres Ch do 3 90	
add to make the amount received, 10 — 36	
Senecaville, Ohio Colonization Society, per J C Dunn,	5
Collection by Rev Wm G Keil, Senecaville, Ohio, per ditto,	5
A friend in Suffield, per ditto,	1

W Crane, of Richmond, for his 4th pay't on plan of G Smith,	100
New Hampshire State Col Soc per Hon Samuel Bell,	325
Collections by G Hyde, Portland, Me as follows—	
David Dunlop, Esq of Brunswick, to constitute him a life member,	\$30
Rev A Duncan, of Jackson, collection 4th July, at a meeting of Jackson Temperance Society,	4
Rev J C Goss, for African Repository, ..	1 17
Rev J Sewall, Chesterville, Conn	2 57
Rev Samuel Sewall, in his Society, ..	3 34
Wm R Stockbridge, Esq of North Yarmouth, collection,	15 14 — 56 22
Hon J Banks, as follows—	
From Henry Black, Esq Secretary Union Col Soc Springfield, Mercer county, Pa. as follows, viz—	
for Repository,	\$4
collection by Rev J Munson, in Pres cong Plain Green, ..	4
by his Society,	7 — 15
Collection per Joseph Smith, Pres cong Mercer, ..	14 12½
by James Fridley, do ..	4
by Wm M'Millan, in Neshamick cong ..	97½
by J Zanachise,	50
by Esquire Wright,	9 — 43 60
J H McClure, Esq of Newport, Ky—his first payment on a subscription, to pay the same annually for 10 years, and to be applied in discretion of the Board to transporting manu- mitted slaves (and particularly young females) to Liberia,	1000
Matthew Carey, Esq—his payment on plan of Gerrit Smith, .	100
C Kinsbury, of Columbus, Mississippi—the donation of a man who spent 11 years in Missionary labor among the Indians, but who, in consequence of the disastrous changes recent- ly occurred among them, is about to retire from Missionary service, and with a family to support—to commence anew. This donation came into his hands by legacy, and was his portion arising from sale of a black man. The man he cannot ransom, but what he has received as the price of his liberty, he cheerfully appropriates to the cause of African freedom and colonization,	
Thomas Buffington, of Guyandott, Va as follows, viz:—	50
Sampson Lownds,	\$10
F G L Bukring,	2
F Moore,	2
John Hill,	1
James Buffington,	1
Henry Thomas,	1
John McGuinnis,	1
J Witcher,	1
C Smith,	1
	\$20
Deduct the sum entered 15th December, ..	10 — 10
Aux Society of East Attleborough, Mass per L Sweet, Tr for subscriptions and donations,	30
Total,	\$7,792 62

THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VII. FEBRUARY, 1832. No. 12.

Authentic Account of Sierra Leone.

From the London Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, for April, 1830.

(Concluded from p. 340.)

BUT if such be a fair representation of the willing industry of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, it may be asked whence has the impression arisen of their inaptitude to voluntary labor, and of the necessity of introducing among them some compulsory process for enforcing industry? The question admits of an easy and satisfactory answer. It has arisen partly from the gross misrepresentations of hostile partizans, and partly from a somewhat unfair report, on this particular point, of the Commissioners appointed in 1825, to inquire into the state of the liberated captives at Sierra Leone. In this report (printed for the House of Commons, 7th May, 1827, No. 312,) an opinion is expressed by the Commissioners in favor of "a mild and well-regulated system of *coerced* labor," as being the most effectual mode of inducing among the liberated Africans steady habits of industry in agricultural pursuits," (p. 55,) and they add, (p. 56,) that, "without some such system, it is much to be feared that it will be found impracticable to induce any considerable number of the adult liberated Africans, by the cultivation of the soil, to improve their condition beyond what they are at present led to do by their own idea of comfort, which *includes little more than an abundance of food and sufficient shelter from the weather.* Even if the habits or inclinations of this class were such as to incite them to more extensive cultivation, it should be remembered that, for this purpose, some capital is requisite, and this they have had no means of acquiring."

It is hardly necessary to point out the extreme unfairness of such a statement. The Commissioners assume that the liberated Africans require coercion; and yet they admit, that without such coercion, they have

already fulfilled their own ideas of comfort in the abundance of food, and in shelter from the weather, including, we presume, a comfortable dwelling and adequate clothing. Now, supposing that it could be truly affirmed of the peasantry of England, that by their labor, they were in the regular enjoyment of abundance of food and of shelter from the weather, what should we say to the statesman who should recommend as a measure of just, humane, and warrantable policy, that they should be placed under a system of *coercion* in order both "to induce artificial wants," and "to stimulate them to that degree of agricultural industry which may supply the means of gratifying such wants by the production of articles having exchangeable value in other countries?" (p. 56). What, we ask, would be said to such a proposal? Should we not revolt from it as utterly repugnant to every principle of just and politic legislation; nay, as a cruel and unjustifiable interference with the rights of private judgment and individual conduct; as no better than a slightly modified system of actual slavery? What, all the members of any community "having food," nay "abundance" of food and "raiment," and shelter too, may they not be allowed "therewith to be content"? In Europe, nay, in England, we should say, that if this could be truly predicated of our peasantry, their lot would be an enviable one. But this will not do for Sierra Leone. The inhabitants of the former, however, are white, of the latter, unfortunately, black. These last must not be tried by the same standard of prosperity and comfort as the laboring classes in Europe, with whom the political economist is satisfied, if they feed and clothe themselves by their labor. No, the negroes must be *driven* to do more: they must be *coerced*, first, that they may feel wants, and then that they may gratify wants thus artificially and compulsorily created, in order to consume more of our manufactures. They are happy it is true, and contented with their present lot; they have enough to satisfy every craving of nature, without compulsion.

It is hardly necessary to dwell on the utter absurdity, as well as the unreasonableness and gross partiality of such views, as they appear in this report. And they are the more reprehensible, because the Commissioners admit that the effect of the ordinary inducements to voluntary exertion had not been fairly tried with the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone. A single fact, mentioned by them at p. 71, is sufficient to account for the absence of any material efforts of agricultural industry among the liberated Africans, and throws the blame of that absence wholly on the Government. Down to the year 1825, only six grants of land for cultivation had been made to the liberated Africans. They had been permitted, it is true, to cultivate unoccupied land, but beyond the grants to these six individuals, not an acre of land, in 1825, had yet been put into the possession, as his property, of any liberated African. "In no instance," it is further stated, at p. 28, "does it appear that lands have been allotted to

them as farms." What inducement could there have been therefore for these poor creatures to expend time in cultivation, beyond the necessities of the moment, under such a wretched and improvident system of administration, as allowed to them no property in the soil, no specific location, nor any tenure beyond the present moment of occupancy?

But this was not all. Not only were no lands located to them until 1827, but they were absolutely deprived of all motive to exertion, if we may believe the statement of General Turner, by the improvidence and profusion of the Government. He tells us that they had been receiving, in most cases, "a *gratuitous* maintenance," that "they had been for years supported in *idleness* by the Government."—Only imagine such a course as this to have been pursued with the civilized peasantry of this country, and what might we expect to be its general effect? Would it not be the absence of all exertion? And is it reasonable to expect a different result in the case of the African just liberated from the hold of a slave-ship, and whose new state of enjoyment into which he has been suddenly transferred, is as a paradise when compared with the charnel-house from which he has been rescued.

Take the account of their state as given by two medical officers to the Commissioners. One says,

"The principal contagious diseases slaves bring with them is, small-pox and *craw*, an inveterate itch, and not long ago a vessel arrived here with a very bad ophthalmia among the slaves, which had some appearance of a contagious character, consequently the establishment of a lazaretto for the reception of such cases would be exceedingly beneficial.

"In such of the slave vessels as I have visited, the unfortunate slaves were so crowded they had not space to lie down, nor any sort of bedding or covering whatsoever; the height betwixt decks was barely sufficient to allow a very moderate sized man to sit erect; they would appear to be embarked in the proportion of four or five (adults and children) to every ton the vessel registers; from their exposure to all sorts of weather, their crowded, condition, scanty fare, bad water, and confined air, diseases make great inroads among them, particularly bowel complaints and a hectic *marasmus*."

Another states,

"During the years 1822 and 1823, prior to the appointment of an officer for that particular duty, I visited most of the slave vessels on their arrival, and found the slaves in general in a most miserable condition, in a very crowded state, and from unavoidable circumstances badly supplied with provisions and water, particularly as the voyage from leeward generally exceeded six weeks. The average of the sick might be about one in five, but the whole of them much emaciated and unfit for immediate employment;—the diseases, bowel complaints and affections of the lungs; in the children, irremediable debility attended with general *anasarca*. Oc-

asionally the small pox has made its appearance during the voyage; the scene in those instances becomes too horrible for description. I cannot, however, pass over without notice, the kindness with which these poor wretches have been invariably treated by the naval officers in charge, whose attention to them, as far as their means would allow, has been unremitting under the most appalling circumstances." Papers of 1830, No. 57, p. 87 and 67.

To this testimony the Commissioners add with much feeling, "It is, indeed, truly gratifying to witness the joy sometimes manifested by the Africans upon meeting with an officer under whose charge they had been brought to the Colony." Report, p. 22.

Now such are the wretched materials, out of which the Colony of Sierra Leone has been constructed; nor does the description which has been given, horrifying as it is, convey an adequate impression of one half of the disadvantages under which they labor. They arrive not only debilitated, diseased, and emaciated, but desponding, dejected, and destitute, naked without even a rag to cover them, wholly ignorant of the English language, and without power or inclination for exertion. And yet of these wretched beings, what is the report which is given us in the official documents from which we have made such copious extracts? The change passed upon them would require the strongest language duly to depict. It is like a resurrection from the dead; a translation from chains and darkness to light and liberty; from a depth of wretchedness of which those whose eyes have not witnessed it can form no adequate conception, to a state of comparative ease and enjoyment, of comfort and happiness; and from barbarism and degradation the most complete, to civilization and christian improvement. Nor is it only Colonel Denham and Major Ricketts who bear their unequivocal testimony to this gratifying change; the Commissioners themselves afford their reluctant suffrage to the same general results, although the system under which the liberated Africans had been previously placed was peculiarly wasteful and defective, and they were, therefore, seen by those Commissioners, under very unfavorable circumstances.

But notwithstanding the extent and consolatory nature of this change, which the Commissioners could not but acknowledge, they were still dissatisfied. They seem to have expected and required of these poor creatures absolute impossibilities. They seem to have looked for the fruits of industry, intelligence, and capital, from men who brought nothing with them into the Colony but their unnerved and tottering limbs; and their naked and emaciated bodies; and their depressed and abject spirits; and not finding those fruits, they pronounce the cruel sentence, that for them "some mild coercive power is necessary." (p. 55.) And in the very breath in which they enunciate this monstrous proposition, and condemn these rescued captives to the experimental process, recommended

by the stern and unnatural dogmas of the founders of the new school of "The Philosophy of labor," we are calmly told, that the more natural and rational inducement of wages had not even yet been tried to excite their industry. The words of the Commissioners are that, perhaps, "the necessity of this coercion might, however, in some degree, be avoided, by giving to the negroes daily wages, even of a trifling amount!"—In this way may the happiness of millions of our fellow-men be sacrificed to some hard-hearted abstraction; and of such stuff are Commissioners sometimes made! But let us return from this digression to their Report.

The Commissioners admit that there is much good soil in the valleys of the Peninsula, though the more sterile land of the mountains had been injudiciously selected for the liberated African villages, thus subjecting these poor people to additional and unnecessary difficulties. p. 6, &c.

They admit also, that the harbor of Sierra Leone is of the most secure and commodious description, and "gives to Freetown a great facility for trade, possessed by few situations upon the coast, and probably by none, in an equal degree," (p. 7.); and that "Freetown, as well as the rest of the Peninsula, enjoys an advantage which *none* of the other settlements possess, in a constant and plentiful supply of excellent water," (p. 105,) and has, besides, "some important advantages over the other settlements." (p. 108.)

They farther admit a very visible improvement in various classes of the negro population.

"The general appearance," they observe, "of the Nova Scotian settlers, differs but little from that of the free people of color in the West Indies. On Sundays their dress is neat and clean, and their general deportment very respectable. This remark is equally applicable to all the other colored classes which compose the resident population of Freetown, where great external respect is paid to the Sabbath." *Ib.* p. 13.

Again:—

"From their previous habits and manner of life, it was not to be expected that the Maroons" (exiled from Jamaica, and in 1800 brought to Sierra Leone,) "would bring with them to the Colony a knowledge of the arts of civilized society, or a taste for pursuits requiring industry and application. To religion they seem to have been utter strangers, and polygamy was prevalent amongst them.* Under these circumstances it is not surprising that their accession should have been looked forward to with considerable doubt and apprehension; but these feelings towards them soon

*This is still the state of their fellow-Maroons who remain in Jamaica. No stronger proof of the improvement which has been proceeding at Sierra Leone can be given, than to compare the actual state of those now resident in that Colony with those whom they have left behind in Jamaica. The latter are not even now allowed to give evidence in courts of justice against other free persons.

subdued, as they happened to arrive at a time when their services were much required to repel a hostile attack, on which occasion they appear to have conducted themselves well; and they have since maintained, pretty generally, the good opinion then formed of them.

"The laws, under the restraint of which they found themselves placed, must in some cases have been irksome to them. To that by which polygamy was abolished they seem to have submitted quietly, but many of them opposed a decided resistance to the Colonial militia laws, which led to the temporary removal of some of them from their homes. Although the attempt to introduce a taste for agricultural pursuits would seem entirely to have failed, still in the occupations to which they applied themselves, they have shown an aptness which gives them the first place in the Colony as tradesmen; and in point of industry they are equal, if not superior, to any other class of the population." Report, p. 14.

"But although they have as yet made little progress in agriculture, it may be hoped that eventually their example will be productive of good. Several of the Maroons have been successful in trade, by which they have acquired a comfortable livelihood; and a few of them who are more extensively engaged in mercantile transactions, are supposed to have attained to considerable affluence, at the same time that they have maintained a character of great respectability.

"It has been already stated, that the Maroons were without religion when they arrived in the Colony. At present, they are almost universally sectarians; for the most part Wesleyan Methodists.

"From the character and circumstances of these people, they must be expected hereafter to maintain a leading influence in this part of Africa; and although it may excite surprise that few, if any of them, have been induced to become members of the Established Church of that nation to which they owe the enjoyment of present, and the prospect of future advantages, it would seem unjust to deny to the respectable sectarians, whose zeal and assiduity are best attested by their success, the praise which on that account they are entitled to claim.

"The dress and general appearance of the Maroons is very respectable, particularly on Sunday, when a peculiar neatness is observable; and their deportment not only in the chapel, but, as far as opportunities have offered of observing it elsewhere during that day, is very creditable.

"It will be seen by the Document, No. 2. (A.) that of 636 Maroons, 368 are youths of both sexes. Many of these display at school considerable aptitude for acquirement, and hold out the promise of becoming one day useful auxiliaries in the advancement of civilization, if by a more extended scale of education the talents which they possess be cultivated, so as to enable them gradually to rise to situations of trust in the Colony." Report, p. 15.

The next accession to the Colony (independent of the liberated Afri-

cans,) consisted of eighty-five slaves, banished from Barbadoes on account of an insurrection in that island. They were employed in public works for two or three years.

"At the expiration of this time they were permitted to employ themselves for their own benefit; and their conduct since has proved that this lenity was not ill-judged, for, since the restrictions were removed, they have in general shown themselves to be industrious and useful.

"It is understood that after their dismissal from the public works, the great majority of them settled in or about Freetown. Many being tradesmen readily found employment, and those who had a knowledge of tropical agriculture have lately been sought after by merchants and other individuals, who have small farms or gardens for their amusement in the vicinity. In some of these the Barbadoes negroes have a few liberated Africans under their instruction, and thus occupied for their own benefit, render themselves really useful to the Colony."* Ibid. p. 15.

Another accession to the Colony at this time consisted of about 1,000 black soldiers of the African corps, disbanded in the Colony, and settled there with their families, some in Freetown, some on farms.

"Many of them appear industrious." They have generally maintained a respectable character, and have, by their own exertions, (aided by some liberal residents) and under the zealous superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Raban, erected a chapel in the distant part of the town, where they reside. That gentleman officiates there two days in the week to a congregation, averaging, perhaps, one hundred persons, whose appearance and deportment are very creditable." Ibid. p. 16.

Now with respect to the liberated Africans, what is their report?

"Many liberated Africans reside in Freetown, where they are intermixed with the other inhabitants; and no means exist of ascertaining the particulars of their condition as a separate class.

"A small proportion are understood to be engaged in petty trade, on their own account, or employed in the shops of the more wealthy classes; but the great majority of them are mechanics, labourers, and domestics.

"The mechanics are chiefly those who had been instructed in trades by the engineer department in Freetown, or by the African department in the villages. The former have generally resided for a considerable time in Freetown, and many of them have so far improved their condition as to

* These were the men whom the authorities of Barbadoes had hunted like wild beasts, and massacred by hundreds, till their course was stayed by the interference of Sir James Leith; and of whom about 130 were afterwards deported under circumstances of cruelty which destroyed more than a third of their number. The survivors, after 'two years' confinement on shipboard, were landed at Sierra Leone in 1829.

possess houses much superior to those usually occupied by the villagers. Several of them are of stone, and in some instances, of a description much above the circumstances of the proprietors. But their situation as mechanics afforded facilities, and the wages which they formerly obtained as such, far exceeded the very limited expenditure for their clothing and food." *Ib.* p. 32.

"Independently of Freetown, but including the Isles de Los and Bananas, the number of settlements which have at different times been made is fourteen." *Ib.* p. 33.

The Commissioners then proceeded to describe the different villages in terms of mixed blame and praise; but as their statements have been superseded by subsequent reports, we need not at this late hour enter upon them. Speaking of the schools, after some length of detail in shewing their very varying progress, the incompetency of many of the teachers, and the immense difficulties to be surmounted in teaching these ignorant savages, the Commissioners observe as follows;

"The most serious of these difficulties are, the uncertainty as to the number of children to be provided for in any given period, the wretched state of many of them when received, their entire ignorance of the language through the medium of which they are to be instructed, and, for a long time, the want of all incitement to exertions, the motives for which they cannot sufficiently comprehend. If to these considerations be added the very limited number and frequent sickness or change of the European teachers, and the incompetency of the native assistants, they will account, in some measure, for the little progress that has hitherto been made.

"In the three liberated African schools which were found to be so superior to others, the teachers, besides possessing zeal and ability, enjoyed comparatively good health, and were thereby enabled to continue in charge for several successive years."

"The great increase of Freetown, and the circumstances of its inhabitants, seem to require the establishment of a seminary where a limited number of youth might receive a more liberal education than is at present afforded. A few of the more wealthy persons of color have already sent their children to Europe for instruction.* It may therefore be inferred that such individuals would readily contribute to the maintenance of a school which should render so expensive a measure unnecessary, and would

* The Commissioners in this and other places, use the term "persons of color," "colored men" inaccurately. They include under it the Blacks, who form the great bulk of the population, and who, in fact, are the persons who chiefly send their children to England for education, and who sit on juries. The Nova Scotians, Maroons, Barbadians, discharged Soldiers, and liberated Africans, with few exceptions, are Black.

be joined by others whose circumstances place an European education beyond their reach." Report, p. 70.

"The trial by jury is a part of the law which seems to be duly appreciated in the Colony, and is stated to have been advantageous in practice."

"We did not, while resident in Freetown, see a single juryman objected to, although we attended all the courts that were held during that time."

"The colored men whom we have had opportunities of observing on juries, may be stated as being the most respectable of their class. They appeared attentive, and anxious to entertain the merits of the case, and, as far as we could judge from their verdict, seemed to be possessed of sufficient intelligence to insure the ends of justice; though a subtle advocate might no doubt occasionally perplex them by technicalities, to which they are at present unaccustomed. It is true, that the number which there were opportunities of seeing in the capacity of jurors was not considerable, as two pannels only attended the sessions. These tried the cases alternately; and, generally speaking, the same individuals acted in jury cases at the court of the recorder. They are selected principally from the older settlers, (Nova Scotians and Maroons), and, in some few instances, from the liberated Africans." Ibid. p. 92.

"The coroner of Freetown is stated, by the chief justice, to have been sometimes appointed by the governor, and sometimes elected by the freeholders. The individual at present holding the situation is a Maroon.

"Neither of the two individuals practising as solicitors and attorneys, has been professionally educated. One is a European, who acts also as King's advocate and register of the Vice Admiralty Court; the other, a person of color, born and educated in England, and actually engaged in mercantile pursuits.

"Of the seven justices in the commission of the peace for the Colony, one is a military officer, and the other six hold civil situations under the government.

"The mayor and aldermen of Freetown are appointed by the governor and council. The present mayor is one of the early Nova Scotian settlers; the senior alderman, one of the early Maroon settlers; the second, a person of color, born in the West Indies; and the third, a young European, clerk in a mercantile house.

"Of the commissioners of requests, three are magistrates, and five are engaged in trade; and of these, two are persons of color." Ibid. p. 95.

If any thing farther were necessary to elucidate this subject, a reference might be made to a great variety of high and unexceptionable testimonies; to the records of the African Institution, and to those of the Church Missionary Society; to official reports of Naval Officers, both British and American, (particularly to those of the late Sir George Collier, and of Captain Trenchard of the United States' Navy); and to various intelligent and disinterested travellers, of whose evidence a condensed view may be

found in a pamphlet, by the late Mr. Kenneth Macaulay, published for Hatchard in 1827, entitled "The Colony of Sierra Leone Vindicated." See, particularly, pages 23, 32, 38, 39, 61, 92, &c. and 121—127.

We must abstain, however, from farther details, and even from alluding to the growing trade of the Colony, which, with some other matters, we must reserve for another occasion.—In the mean time, we would ask, what there is in the circumstances of this particular Colony which renders it so peculiarly the subject of obloquy, condemnation, and abandonment? It has been seriously proposed that Government should abandon it. Is this possible? And if possible, is it consistent with good faith or with the dictates of the commonest justice and humanity? The great mass of the individuals who compose the Colony are Africans liberated by our cruisers from the holds of slave ships. Putting out of view the strong claims of some other classes of the Colonists, this country has incurred an obligation to the liberated Africans, as solemn and imperious as it is possible for a nation to contract; an obligation as binding as that which insures the payment of his dividend to the fundholder, or of his pension to the wounded and disabled soldier. The abolition of the slave-trade, both British and Foreign, is a national, not a colonial concern. On this subject, we have contracted engagements, and incurred responsibilities, in the face of Europe and of the world, from which, by no sophistry however ingenious, nor by any considerations of economy however rigid and unfeeling, can we escape. Are the wretched beings, whom our humane and Christian policy has led us to rescue from chains and death, to be thrown into the sea, or to be cast ashore again on the barbarous coast from which they had been torn? Or, if landed at some given point, as Sierra Leone, are they to be left to the risk of again becoming the prey of the ferocious kidnapper, and of again undergoing all the horrors of the middle passage? Are they to be abandoned to brutal ignorance, to misrule, to treachery, to lawless violence, without protection, without the benign control of civil government, without instruction, without Christian sympathy, or Christian light? It is utterly impossible that such a violation of every just principle, of every moral obligation, which ought to guide the conduct of nations as of individuals, can be seriously contemplated by any man of reflection, imbued with one spark of humanity.

But independently of all this, on the 26th of June, 1829, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, addressed a letter to Major Ricketts in the following terms:—"I have had much pleasure in receiving your letter of the 27th March. The disposition to build, which is manifesting itself in the villages, affords a strong proof of the improving habits of the people; *and it will be wise to afford every encouragement to that disposition*, which, as it springs from a due appreciation of the comforts of civilized life, must operate as an incentive to industry." Abandonment after such a despatch! The thing, we repeat, is absolutely impossible, at least without either such

a flagrant breach of good faith as would be in the highest degree opprobrious; or such an overwhelming necessity as would dispense with the observance of all ordinary rules of moral conduct; or such an expenditure in the way of indemnity for all the labor and all the capital which such a despatch may have incited individuals to lay out at Sierra Leone, as would far exceed any pecuniary sacrifice the nation can now be reasonably required to make, in conformity to its plain obligations, for the maintenance of that Colony.

And what is to compensate us for this gross violation of our duties? A saving of expense, we shall be told. Now, no man can fairly object to our fulfilling our clear obligations, at the smallest cost which is called for by the circumstances of the case. We freely and fully admit that the expenditure at Sierra Leone was, for a time, of a very lavish description.—It has been such as not only improvidently to waste the public money, but needlessly to injure, it seems, by its unseasonable and reckless profusion, the very persons for whose benefit it was issued. All this we admit; and we admit also, that the case called for the strictest investigation, and the most rigid control;—that the whole system required a thorough revision;—that in place of the confusion, disorder, and vacillation; the absence of established regulations; and the uncertain and changeful plans which, till a recent period, had marked the conduct of this settlement, since it was transferred, in 1808, by the Sierra Leone Company to the Crown; it became incumbent on Parliament to see that an effective remedy was applied to these evils, and that by clear, precise, and judicious rules steadily enforced, the national bounty should not only not be squandered, but should be rendered effective to the civilization, improvement, and comfort of the population who are its objects.

But looking at the statements contained in the official documents now submitted to Parliament, where, we confidently ask, could the same results be produced at so cheap a rate as at Sierra Leone? If we examine the present scale of expense for the maintenance of the liberated Africans, we shall find it difficult to specify a single spot, on either side of the Atlantic, where similar advantages could be enjoyed by them, and where similar benefits could be conferred upon them, for more than double the expense that is now incurred.

But we shall be told of the deadliness of the climate, of the dreadful waste of human life which it causes, and of the still more dreadful waste which it must hereafter occasion.—Now we have no hesitation to admit, that as respects Europeans, and more especially European troops, this objection would have a force which could not be resisted, if the mortality which it justly depicts were necessary and unavoidable, instead of being as it is, so uncalled-for and gratuitous, as actually to involve a cruel and wanton sacrifice of human life. We maintain that there does not now exist, and that there never did exist, any satisfactory reason for exposing

the lives of British soldiers, and especially soldiers of the description selected for Sierra Leone, to the risks of a climate where intemperance is to such a sure warrant of death, and where black soldiers would have been both infinitely more safe and infinitely more serviceable than whites.

The bad character of those soldiers may be inferred from the following communication of Mr. Hay, the Under-Secretary of State to Mr. Sullivan of the War-Office, respecting the reduction of the African corps, dated 23d January, 1829.

"No difficulty, it is conceived, can exist in disposing of the native men: they may be located among the liberated Africans. But Sir George Murray is not enabled to suggest what measures should be taken for disposing of those European soldiers who are serving in the corps on terms of commuted punishment, for offences of the nature of which the Secretary of State has not been apprised. From all the information, however, which has from time to time been received at this department, respecting the general bad conduct of the European soldiers of the Royal African Corps, Sir George Murray is compelled to think that it would be inexpedient and even dangerous to set them at large; and if they cannot be drafted into West India regiments, or it should not be deemed convenient to bring them home, there would seem to be no alternative but to continue them embodied in the two companies of the African corps which it is proposed to retain, and to supply the casualties among them by Africans."

In other words, they are such bad subjects that they must be allowed to remain in that deathful climate as the shortest and cheapest way of getting rid of them.—And yet these are the men with whose presence and example Sierra Leone has been afflicted, and of the effect of whose crimes and of whose profligate habits that colony must bear the reproach. On this subject let the official documents before us speak.

"These soldiers," says Mr. Surgeon Bell, "were of the worst description; men who drank to the greatest excess; and, when in town, it was a very common occurrence, of a morning, to find a half dozen of white soldiers lying about the streets beastly intoxicated.

"It is an undoubted fact, in my own mind, that drunkenness more strongly predisposes the constitutions of people in this country to fevers, (and I may say excites them) than almost any other habits." *Papers of 1830, p. 31.*

Mr. Ferguson, Surgeon of the Royal African Corps, states as follows:—

"The climate of Sierra Leone shews little or no morbid peculiarity of effect on persons born in Africa." "On Europeans it is productive of fevers of the intermittent, bilious, remittent and continued types, of dysentery and diarrhoea, and of the numerous train of complaints called organic visceral diseases and visceral obstructions, which last are rarely found idiopathic, and generally occur as the sequelæ of febrile diseases." (*Ibid. p. 77.*) He then enters into a detail of mortality among the Euro-

pean troops, and closes it with "remarking, that from the very dissolute lives led by the soldiers, they do not afford the surest criterion for judging of the influence of the climate on European constitutions, as I am convinced that a great part of the foregoing melancholy detail may be directly ascribed to causes which were entirely within their own control." (Ibid. p. 79.)

We add the testimony of Dr. Sweeney, Surgeon to the forces:—

"The Colony of Sierra Leone has some important advantages over the other settlements; a greater extent of cleared country, a steady range of temperature, and a plentiful supply of excellent water. The Gambia has not that regularity of temperature, and the water is bad; and at Cape Coast the water is not only bad, but deficient in supply, and a great source of guinea worm, at least such was the case the year I was there."

"Bad as the climate is, and though it is too frequent that the local causes are not under one's control, still there are many of the exciting that are; and from a disregard of them, disease and death are often brought on by the thoughtless Europeans; such as the heedless exposure to the sun, night dews, cold and wet, and intemperance. Nothing is more common than for the troops to be so intoxicated that many cannot walk home to their barracks; they sleep among the grass all night, and, very likely, when they awake they find themselves drenched to the skin with rain. Others who may have reached their quarters, after being a short time in bed get heated from the stimulus of the liquor; they then turn out for the cool air, perhaps with their bodies covered with perspiration; here the damp of the night will give a sudden check to perspiration; and what is more likely than fever to follow? Notwithstanding the generality of the men are of loose moral characters, I think many of their irregularities proceed from the forlorn state they are placed in, removed for ever from their country, families, and friends, and possibly their own earthly existence short. To dispel such distressing reflections they generally fly to the rum bottle for relief, as their usual expression is, 'A short life and a merry one.' The present ration is not adequate to keep up health; the beef is always bad, and almost destitute of nourishment; a return to the small rations they had last year would contribute both to their health and comfort." (Ibid pp. 83 and 84.)

Will it be credited, that without the fair ground of any necessity, nay, with a vast preponderance of evil over good, we should have continued to send European officers and soldiers in such numbers to the African coast? It was an inconsiderate and wanton expenditure of British life for purposes which would have been infinitely better answered by native troops; than whom no troops have proved themselves more worthy of confidence; and on whom, as Mr. Ferguson observes, the "climate of Sierra Leone shows no morbid peculiarity of effect." Why indeed might not these troops be also officered by individuals of the black or colored

classes? Nay, why might not all (or nearly all) the civil offices of the Colony be filled from the same classes?

This objection to retaining Sierra Leone, therefore, has no foundation, except in the infatuation, for in this light we must regard it, which permitted such a needless sacrifice of European life.

But after all, this objection comes with an ill grace from those who, with their eyes open to the facts of the case, have clamored incessantly respecting the sacrifice of European life at Sierra Leone, and have maintained an uniform and studied silence respecting the far more costly sacrifice of such life, which our West India Colonies entail upon us. That incurred for Africa has been transient and of short duration, and we trust has ceased for ever, at least when the requisite casualties for sweeping off the existing number shall have taken effect. But the sacrifice incurred for the West Indies is very far more extensive; it has endured for generations; and it is now proceeding, and promises, if Parliament do not interfere, to be permanent.—We have long wished to see exhibited to the British public the dreadful roll of disease and death, which, since the year 1790, the military annals of the West Indies would unfold to view. It would sicken them still more of the slavery which this mortality has been incurred to uphold. The account has often been called for, but as often refused by those who best know the ghastly character of the suppressed record. In the last session of parliament, (2d of June, 1829,) a motion to that effect was made and actually assented to by the House of Commons, as appears by the following entry in the votes of that house. “West Indies’ mortality in the navy and army. Return *ordered*, ‘shewing the number of troops stationed in the different colonies of the West Indies, and the number of deaths which have occurred in each year since June, 1810, distinguishing European from Colonial corps,’ ” &c.

Now, not only has this return, though *ordered*, not been produced, but the Secretary of War, we understand, actually refuses to produce it, and the reason we believe to be that the account is too horrifying for the public eye. We trust, however, that the House of Commons will feel it to be their duty to enforce a compliance with so just and reasonable and necessary a requisition. Let us, at least, know what we pay for the crime of slavery, not only in treasure, but in blood.

We will add no more, at present, except to state, as a proof that Sierra Leone is not unfavorable to the health of the black and colored classes, that the Maroons have increased there, and that in 1828, the births among the liberated Africans, in the villages, are stated to have been 461, viz. 234 males and 227 females; and the deaths, 390, viz. 213 males and 177 females. The whole population of the liberated Africans, in the villages, in that year, exclusive of 2562 persons resident in Freetown, or at the timber factories, or elsewhere employed, was as follows;—

Males—above fourteen years of age, -	6294	
under that age, - - -	2813	
	<hr/>	9107
Females—above fourteen years of age, -	3702	
under that age, - - -	2195	
	<hr/>	5897
		<hr/>
		15004

What makes this result the more remarkable is, that in the course of the preceding year, 2458 liberated captives, in a state of disease and emaciation such as has been already described, had been added to the population; and that the proportion of adult males to females is nearly two to one.

After the above sheets had passed through the press, we met with the *West India Reporter*, No. XXVIII, which professes to give a view of the present state of Sierra Leone. It will be found curiously to illustrate the observations with which we commenced the present article. It has received, however, unconsciously to us, so full and complete an answer in the preceding pages, as to render one additional word, for the purpose of refutation, unnecessary.

By way of set-off to our statement of the cost of slavery, (No 57), the Editors have given us what they call "an *unpublished official document*," made up to the end of 1826, of the cost of Sierra Leone. This "unpublished official document," we believe to be nothing more than such a modification of those mendacious statements of Blackwood, which have been already so effectually exposed as they think the public will swallow. If the document they speak of be in existence, why do they not produce it? We do not believe that any such document exists. Indeed it bears on its front the characters of forgery. And yet it is issued as an *official document*, under the sanction of the West India Committee. A farther presumption of the fabricated character of this pretended document may be drawn from the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, (No. LXXXIV. p. 524) a work which has shown itself almost as bitterly hostile to Sierra Leone as Mr. Macqueen himself. Its words are, "The whole sum expended upon it *at present*, is ridiculously small, compared with the statements which have been put forth on the subject." Quere by Mr. Macqueen and the *West India Reporter*?

One word more: the authors of the *West India Reporter* wish it to be understood, that the original founders of Sierra Leone have continued to conduct it since it was transferred to the Crown in 1808, and that it is their plans which have been followed by the Colonial minister. Now the fact is, and it is well known to each successive Colonial minister, that since the year 1808, their advice, respecting the Colony, has never been asked, nor have their suggestions respecting it been attended to, when given unasked; and moreover, that since then no appointment has taken place to

the offices of governor or judge on their recommendation: nor has any individual been appointed to those offices who was even personally known to them beforehand. They are perfectly guiltless, therefore, either of the success or the failure which, during the last twenty years, may have attended the progress of the Colony.

Fifteenth Anniversary of the American Colonization Society.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on Monday evening, the 16th January, in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States. At the hour appointed, (half past 6 o'clock) the Hall was filled to overflowing with an assembly comprising many of the Officers of Government, Members of both Houses of Congress, distinguished strangers and citizens, among whom were seen a large number of the fair Ladies of our Metropolis. Many were compelled to retire, being unable to obtain admission. The Hon. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the Chair.

The following Gentlemen gave in their names as Delegates to the Meeting:—

From the Aux. Col. Society of Canfield, Trumbull county, Ohio.

HON. ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

From the Worcester County Col. Society, Mass.

HON. JAMES G. KENDALL.

From the Albemarle Colonization Society, Va.

THOMAS W. GILMER,

JAMES H. TERRIL.

From the Wilmington Society, Delaware.

HON. ARNOLD NAUDAIN.

From the Newark Col. Society, New Jersey.

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

HON. SILAS CONDUCT.

From the Zanesville and Putnam County Society, Ohio.

HON. W. W. IRVIN.

From the Crawford County Society, Penn.

HON. JOHN BANKS.

From the N. H. State Colonization Society.

HON. SAMUEL BELL.

From the Washington Aux. Col. Society, Penn.

HON. THOMAS M'KENNON.

From Caldwell County Aux. Col. Society, N. C.

HON. C. LYON.

From the Westchester County Society, Penn.

JESSE KERZEY.

From the Society of Friends in N. Carolina.

JEREMIAH HUBBARD,

ALLEN HILL.

From the Georgetown Col. Society, D. C.

REV. JAMES M'VEAN,

JAMES DUNLOP, Esq.

THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

From the State Col. Society of Va.

HON. GOVERNOR TYLER,

HON. ANDREW STEPHENSON,

Chief Justice MARSHALL.

From the Alexandria Col. Society, D. C.

REV. MR. HARRISON,

HUGH C. SMITH, Esq.

Vermont State Col. Society.

HON. MR. PRENTISS,

HON. MR. SEYMOUR.

Windham County Society, Conn.

HON. MR. YOUNG.

From the Young Men's Missionary Society.

REV. MR. DUREIN.

The Rev. Dr. LAURIE, after the organization of the Meeting, addressed the Throne of Grace.

Parts of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, with the following highly interesting letters from the venerable Lafayette, Ex-President James Madison and Chief Justice Marshall, were read by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, the Secretary, to whom they were addressed.

PARIS, October 29, 1831.

My Dear Sir: I am much obliged to you for the Reports you have the kindness to send. The progressing state of our Liberia establishment is to me

a source of enjoyment, and the most lively interest. Proud as I am of the honor of being one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, I only regret that I cannot make myself more useful. Permit me to request every information in your power. My whole family join in the desire to receive, besides the Reports, the regular files of the *Liberia Herald*, extracts of which, we shall take care to have published.

Remember me to our friends, and believe me most truly, your affectionate friend,

LAFAYETTE.

When the Society meet, be pleased to present my wishes, gratitude, and respect.

MONTPELIER, December 29, 1831.

Dear Sir: I received, in due time, your letter of the 21st ult. and with due sensibility to the subject of it. Such, however, has been the effect of a painful rheumatism on my general condition, as well as in disqualifying my fingers for the use of the pen, that I could not do justice "to the principles and measures of the Colonization Society in all the great and various relations they sustain to our own country and to Africa," if my views of them could have the value which your partiality supposes. I may observe, in brief, that the Society had always my good wishes, though with hopes of its success less sanguine than were entertained by others found to have been the better judges; and, that I feel the greatest pleasure at the progress already made by the Society, and the encouragement to encounter remaining difficulties afforded by the earlier and greater ones already overcome. Many circumstances at the present moment seem to concur in brightening the prospects of the Society and cherishing the hope that the time will come, when the dreadful calamity which has so long afflicted our country and filled so many with despair, will be gradually removed and by means consistent with justice, peace and the general satisfaction: thus giving to our country the full enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, and to the world the full benefit of its great example. I never considered the main difficulty of the great work as lying in the deficiency of emancipations, but in an inadequacy of asylums for such a growing mass of population, and in the great expense of removing it to its new home. The spirit of private manumission as the laws may permit and the exiles may consent, is increasing and will increase; and there are sufficient indications that the public authorities in slave-holding States are looking forward to interpositions in different forms that must have a powerful effect. With respect to the new abode for the emigrants, all agree that the choice made by the Society is rendered peculiarly appropriate by considerations which need not be repeated, and if other situations should not be found eligible receptacles for a portion of them, the prospects in Africa seem to be expanding in a highly encouraging degree.

In contemplating the pecuniary resources needed for the removal of

such a number to so great a distance, my thoughts and hopes have been long turned to the rich fund presented in the western lands of the Nation, which will soon entirely cease to be under a pledge for another object. The great one in question is truly of a national character, and it is known that distinguished patriots not dwelling in slave-holding States have viewed the object in that light and would be willing to let the national domain be a resource in effecting it.

Should it be remarked that the States, though all may be interested in relieving our country from the colored population, they are not equally so; it is but fair to recollect, that the sections most to be benefitted, are those whose cessions created the fund to be disposed of.

I am aware of the constitutional obstacle which has presented itself; but if the general will be reconciled to an application of the territorial fund to the removal of the colored population, a grant to Congress of the necessary authority could be carried, with little delay, through the forms of the Constitution.

Sincerely wishing an increasing success to the labors of the Society, I pray you to be assured of my esteem, and to accept my friendly salutations.

JAMES MADISON.

RICHMOND, Dec. 14, 1831.

Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 7th, in the course of the mail, but it was not accompanied by the documents you mention.

I undoubtedly feel a deep interest in the success of the Society, but, if I had not long since formed a resolution against appearing in print on any occasion, I should now be unable to comply with your request. In addition to various occupations which press on me very seriously, the present state of my family is such as to prevent my attempting to prepare any thing for publication.

The great object of the Society, I presume, is to obtain pecuniary aids. Application will undoubtedly be made, I hope successfully, to the several State Legislatures by the societies formed within them respectively. It is extremely desirable that they should pass permanent laws on the subject, and the excitement produced by the late insurrection makes this a favorable moment for the friends of the Colony to press for such acts. It would be also desirable, if such a direction could be given to State Legislation as might have some tendency to incline the people of color to migrate. This, however, is a subject of much delicacy. Whatever may be the success of our endeavors to obtain acts for permanent aids, I have no doubt that our applications for immediate contributions will receive attention. It is possible, though not probable, that more people of color may be disposed to migrate than can be provided for with the funds the Society may be enabled to command. Under this impression I suggested, some years past, to one or two of the Board of Managers, to allow a small ad-

ditional bounty in lands to those who would pay their own passage in whole or in part. The suggestion, however, was not approved.

It is undoubtedly of great importance to retain the countenance and protection of the General Government. Some of our cruisers stationed on the coast of Africa would, at the same time, interrupt the slave trade—a horrid traffic detested by all good men, and would protect the vessels and commerce of the Colony from pirates who infest those seas. The power of the government to afford this aid is not, I believe, contested. I regret that its power to grant pecuniary aid is not equally free from question. On this subject, I have always thought and still think that the proposition made by Mr. King, in the Senate, is the most unexceptionable, and the most effective that can be devised.

The fund would probably operate as rapidly as would be desirable, when we take into view the other resources which might come in aid of it, and its application would be, perhaps, less exposed to those constitutional objections which are made in the South than the application of money drawn from the Treasury and raised by taxes. The lands are the property of the United States, and have heretofore been disposed of by the government under the idea of absolute ownership. The cessions of the several States convey them to the General Government for the common benefit without prescribing any limits to the judgment of Congress, or any rule by which that judgment shall be exercised. The cession of Virginia indeed seems to look to an apportionment of the fund among the States, "according to their several respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure." But this cession was made at a time when the lands were believed to be the only available fund for paying the debts of the United States and supporting their Government. This condition has probably been supposed to be controlled by the existing constitution, which gives Congress "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories or the property belonging to the U. S." It is certain that the donations made for the roads and colleges are not in proportion to the part borne by each State of the general expenditure. The removal of our colored population is, I think, a common object, by no means confined to the slave States, although they are more immediately interested in it. The whole Union would be strengthened by it, and relieved from a danger, whose extent can scarcely be estimated. It lessens very much in my estimation, the objection in a political view to the application of this ample fund, that our lands are becoming an object for which the States are to scramble, and which threatens to sow the seeds of discord among us instead of being what they might be—a source of national wealth.

I am, dear sir, with great and respectful esteem,

Your obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL.

When the reading of the Report and the above letters was concluded, the Hon. Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, moved the following Resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Report of the Board of Managers be accepted, and that 10,000 copies be printed for the use of the Society.

On motion of Rev. LEONARD BACON,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of this Society, in all parts of the country, to make themselves fully acquainted with its claims and merits as a benevolent Institution, and as such, to plead for it with the public; and especially to present its plan to the free people of color as an Institution designed primarily and most immediately for their good.

On motion by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts,

Resolved, That the colonization of the coast of Africa is the most efficient mode of suppressing the slave trade and civilizing the African Continent.

On motion by the Hon. Mr. ARCHER, of Virginia,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Auxiliary Societies, and friends of the association generally, to avail themselves of the present moment, to address earnest appeals to their respective State Legislatures, for attention and aid to the great object of the Institution.

On motion,*

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be instructed to prepare and present, at as early a day as convenient, a respectful memorial to both Houses of Congress, soliciting such aid to the object of the Society as in their wisdom they may be pleased to grant.

On motion of Hon. Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to J. H. McClure, Esq. of Newport, Kentucky, for his munificent subscription to this Institution, of ten thousand dollars payable in ten annual instalments, of which the first has been received; and that the friends of African Colonization be invited to do all in their power to obtain ten or more subscriptions of equal liberality, as suggested by him.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. BATES, of Massachusetts,

Resolved, That this Society is entitled to the support of all the Friends of Christianity as essentially conducing to promote the moral and religious interests of the African race.

On motion of WALTER JONES, Esq.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Society of Friends in North Carolina for the aid which they have liberally and repeatedly rendered to the cause of African Colonization.

On motion of Rev. Dr. FITCH, Professor of Theology in New Haven,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to such Clergymen and

* This Resolution was to have been moved by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, but the great crowd and feeble health, prevented his remaining at the meeting.

congregations, as have during the last year, taken up collections for it, on, or about the 4th of July, and that all the churches and congregations in the United States be invited annually to unite in a measure so happily adapted to promote the interests of this Institution.

On motion by B. L. LEAR, Esq.

Resolved, That the several Auxiliary Col. Societies be assured of the gratitude of this Institution for the efficient and liberal aid granted by them during the year, and that they be requested, at this interesting crisis, to renew their efforts to extend the influence and augment the funds of the Society.

On motion of Rev. WALTER COLTON, of the U. S. Navy,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Treasurer, Richard Smith, Esq. for his long continued, able, and gratuitous services.

On motion by Rev. Dr. LAURIE,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Hon. C. F. Mercer, for the dignity and ability with which he has presided on this occasion.

The Society then proceeded to an election of officers for the ensuing year.



Reports of Agents.

(Continued from p. 245.)

The Rev. J. K. Converse received a commission during the last summer for two months, but was unable to spend more than one month in the service of the Society. His field was New Jersey and Delaware, but he visited only places in the former State. The following is extracted from his interesting Report.

Rev. and Dear Sir: My labors were commenced on the 10th of June and closed on the 8th of July. During this time, I visited the following places, in most of which, meetings were called and addressed in behalf of colonization, and measures of some kind adopted for raising funds; viz: Princeton, New Brunswick, Bound Brook, Summerville, Newark, Elizabethtown, Orange, Bloomfield, Rahway, Morristown, Mendham, Springfield, Trenton and Cranberry.

Princeton.—New Jersey has a State Society, bearing the name of the commonwealth. It was once efficient; and it still embraces among its officers men, to whom the cause of colonization is greatly indebted; but it has been in a languishing condition for two or three years past. Most of its Managers reside in this place. I endeavored to get a meeting of their Board and succeeded. At this meeting it was voted unanimously, to raise for the use of the Parent Society, \$250, in Princeton and its vicinity.

Brunswick.—I delivered a discourse on the subject of my Agency in the Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath, June 19th, and a collection was subsequently taken up, amounting to \$25 59. In the evening, preached in the Reformed Dutch Church of Brunswick, and took up a collection for the Society of \$23 85.

On the Saturday evening previous, had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Professors and students of Rutgers College, in the College Chapel—a lively interest was manifested in your cause. The propriety of the students forming themselves into a society, having it for one object to collect information respecting the free colored population of our land, was commended to their attention in a short address. The plan was received with approbation, and a committee was accordingly appointed to draft a constitution and make other arrangements for organizing such a society.

Bound Brook.—At this place a meeting was called and a Society formed Auxiliary to your Board, and measures were adopted for raising a small fund which has probably been transmitted, ere this, by the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, the President of the Society.

Summerville.—This is the shiretown of Somerset County. At a numerous meeting held in this place, a County Society was organized, and two managers appointed for every township in the county, whose duty it is to collect funds and promote the interests of the general cause in their respective fields of labor. From this Society, I think you may safely calculate on efficient aid.

At Rahway, I found a flourishing Society already engaged in the work, and, therefore, made no special effort there.

At Springfield, they have no Society, and it was thought inexpedient to attempt to form one. It was decided to take a subscription or collection near the 4th of July, which was done. The amount, \$15, has been forwarded to me by the Rev. Mr. Doolittle.

Morristown, June 29th, visited this place, found a flourishing Society and many liberal hearted friends to colonization. Arrangements were made for celebrating the 4th of July, with reference to the cause of colonization. A Fair was given by the Ladies of the town for the same object. Having engagements at Newark and Elizabethtown, on the 4th of July, I did not attend their celebration, but was informed that the whole amount raised on the occasion, was \$380 or \$400; a part, or all of which, has been transmitted to your Treasury.

At Mendham, they had no systematic plan of aiding your enterprise, but gave encouragement of speedily adopting some measures to secure for it a permanent interest. A collection was taken on the 3rd July in the Rev. Mr. Johnson's Church, which, I learn, has been forwarded by him.

Newark.—On Sabbath evening, July 3rd, I attended a general meeting in the 1st Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton's, and preached a sermon in behalf of the cause. The collections were deferred, to be taken up in the several churches on the next Sabbath. The next morning a meeting was held of the Newark Colonization Society. At this meeting, and during the two or three following days, the names of about 20 persons were obtained, who engaged to pay \$20 each, the price of sending one emigrant to Liberia. This subscription, together with the annual contributions of their Society and the collections in the churches, will make about \$600, raised in Newark, the present year, for the use of your Board. For this success your Board are greatly indebted to the efforts of a few influential friends resident in the place.

Elizabethtown.—A meeting was held at Elizabethtown on the same day, (July 4th) in the Rev. Dr. McDowell's Church. After a statement of the object of the meeting, together with the wants and claims of the American Colonization Society, in several appropriate addresses, a pledge was unanimously given of \$250, or a sum sufficient to send out 10 emigrants, to be raised in that town; and proper persons were appointed to obtain subscriptions to this amount as soon as practicable.

Bloomfield, Orange and Cranberry, were visited, but very little was accomplished, owing to peculiar circumstances. Some aid, however, may be expected from each of these places.

Trenton.—I visited this place about the middle of July—preached in the Rev. J. W. Alexander's Church, and took up a collection amounting to \$16 94. An efficient Society might, and probably soon will, be formed there for aiding the Parent Institution.

Dr. Latta, who recently received a commission of Agency for the State of Ohio, writes—

CINCINNATI, December 1, 1831.

Sir: Having received my commission as the Agent of the Colonization Society for the State of Ohio, I commenced my work in Cincinnati, it being my place of residence. I delivered an address on the evening of the 12th October, 1831; raised a collection of \$11 20. We then proceeded to the formation of a Society, that consists of 120 members, 19 of whom are life members, at \$10 each. Amount \$190. Fifty-five of those who became annual subscribers, gave \$56. And there are 46 members, whose amount is not fixed; many of whom, we think, will become life members. It was not done at that meeting for want of time; but the whole will be completed at a meeting appointed on the 28th of this month; at which time, I am to deliver another address. We hope, on that occasion, to do more than on the former. We think the people in Cincinnati, when the subject is fairly understood, will do much. I have thought (if you think it best) of forming a Society in every church in this city. The Society we have just formed, is called the Miami Colonization Society, and is auxiliary to the Parent Institution. The officers of this Society, are as follows:—

WILLIAM NEFF, *President*.

REV. O. M. SPENCER, *Vice-President*.

JOSIAH LAWRENCE, *Treasurer*.

HENRY E. SPENCER, *Secretary*.

Managers.—Mr. Carnele, David Fisher, S. Williams, Rev. W. B. Christee, Rev. T. A. Morris, L. Quinton, E. Thorp, George Parcells, Rev. John Boyd, C. Mau-ro, J. Jorden, Rev. E. W. Lehan, C. Williams, Lewis H. Lee, T. Jorden.

I also delivered an address in Hamilton, Butler County; raised a collection of \$8 87. October 24, delivered an address in Newcomb, Preble County; raised a collection of \$1 90. October 28th, delivered an address in Eaton, Preble County; raised a collection of \$4 45, and \$20 was subscribed to a constitution for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary. October 29th, delivered an address in Winchester; raised a collection of \$2 87 1-2. Novem. 1st, delivered an address in German Town; raised a collection of \$4 77. November 8th, delivered an address in New Richmond, Clermont County; raised a collection of \$4 14—added 22 members to the Society; amount of subscription \$14. November 13th, delivered an address in Bethel, Clermont County, raised a collection of \$5—formed a Society of 71 members; amount of subscription \$53. This Society is called the Bethel Colonization Society, and is auxiliary to the Parent Institution. Officers, Rev. Aaron Sargent, President; Edward Sinks, Vice-President; Randolph M. Sinks, Secretary; Dr. Wm. Thompson, Treasurer; Zachariah Riley, Rev. Moses Warden, James Musgrove, Samuel Beck, and John K. Morris, Managers.

“November 17th, delivered an address in Georgetown, Brown County; raised a collection of \$7 31—formed a Society of 33 members—amount of subscriptions \$33. This Society is called the Brownstown Colonization Society, and is Auxilia

ry to the Parent Institution. Officers, Rev. Robert Hall, President; James Dennis, Vice-President; John Shepherd, Secretary; Samuel Glaize, Treasurer; Thos. W. Sargent, J. Pardam, M. Day, Mr. Finley and A. King, Managers.

"November 14th, delivered an address in Ripley, Brown County; raised a collection of \$7 40—added 26 members to the Society; amount of subscriptions not known.

"Received of the Treasurer of the Ripley Colonization Society, \$1 as a donation from Major James Ferrier; received of the Rev. John Brown, \$10 collected by him on the 4th July, at Portsmouth, Ohio. He will expect you to send him the African Repository; direct to Portsmouth, Ohio. Received also, of the Rev. H. O. Sheldon, \$10 75—collected by him on the 4th of July, at Wooster, Ohio. He will also expect the African Repository."

The Rev. John Crosby is now engaged successfully in the service of the Society in the State of Pennsylvania. The following extracts will give a view of his efforts.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1831.

Rev. and Dear Sir: I proceeded soon after I wrote you, to Trenton, N. J. where I remained until the 16th instast. While there, I addressed a meeting of citizens from various parts of the State at which the speaker of the Assembly presided. Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Elman followed me with resolutions and addresses. On the Sabbath, I presented the objects and claims of the Society, in the Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal Churches. There was a great concourse of strangers in Trenton, while I was there, and it is believed the subject of colonization was very generally discussed. I, however, received while there \$207 52, of which sum, \$104 52 were collected from the inhabitants of Trenton, \$53 were subscribed by the members of the Legislature, and other strangers in the city, and \$50 was a draft from Reswell L. Colt, which came to me through the hands of Mr. Frelinghuysen. A meeting was held of a few individuals, with a view to the promotion of an auxiliary for the city of Trenton; and a constitution was adopted. In consideration, however, of the thinness of the meeting, it adjourned to the following week, when, I presume, the organization of the Society was completed.

On the 16th, I went to Lawrenceville, and addressed a congregation in the evening. At the close of the meeting, I received \$15 68, and more was subscribed—and I left the subscription to be increased. I left the city of Philadelphia on Saturday last, and spent the Sabbath in Burlington—addressed the Baptist and Methodist congregations on that day, and a small assembly on Monday evening. Owing to peculiar circumstances, I received nothing from the Episcopal Society—though I am encouraged to hope they will contribute something in the course of a few weeks. From others in Burlington, I received \$24 79, of which sum, \$8 36 were the result of a collection in the Methodist Church. On Tuesday I proceeded to Mount Holly, where I was disappointed of a meeting, in consequence of a mistake about the appointment, and a very unpleasant evening. I had an appointment at Bristol, Pennsylvania, which prevented my being at Mount Holly over a second night; I, however, received \$14 from a few individuals, who chiefly belong to the Episcopal Society. I regreted exceedingly, that I had not an opportunity of addressing the people at Mount Holly, as I found less information there, upon the subject, than I had before observed. On Wednesday, I returned to Bristol, and by the advice of the Episcopal clergyman, I deferred my meeting there to another occasion.

I should have stated above, that \$30 of what was contributed in Trenton, were

from a few ladies in St. Michael's Church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D. a life member.

READING, PA. Dec. 23, 1831.

While at Philadelphia, I preached in six different churches on Sundays, on the subject of the Society. The ladies in those congregations, I think, will make their pastors life members. They have done it already in one congregation—others are now engaged in doing it, and should I return in the spring, I have no doubt that object may be secured with respect to a great many of the ministers in Philadelphia.

I enclosed, a few weeks since, a draft for \$230 upon the U. States' Bank to the Treasurer of the Society, accompanying which, was an account of my collections up to my arrival in Philadelphia; I presume it has been received, though I have had no acknowledgment of it. I think a public meeting may be held in Philadelphia with considerable success in the spring.

I came to Reading (Berks County) the 15th instant—preached on the Colonization subject, Sabbath evening, in the Presbyterian Church, and gave a public lecture during the week. The prevailing influenza, however, and the severity of the cold caused a very thin attendance. I have collected about \$145 in this place, and organized a Society, with the exception of appointing the officers, which was deferred to an adjourned meeting, when it was expected there would be a more full attendance.

POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, Dec. 26.

I left Reading the 24th instant—spent the Sabbath at Owinsburg, a small German village. I there delivered an address, and received \$20 from a few individuals, and \$12 from strangers who were present.

As to Pottsville, I have not visited a place, where I have been greeted with half the interest as is here manifested. I shall probably get no money now, as the population are peculiarly situated, but a Society will doubtless be organized, which will hereafter contribute generously.

I am highly gratified with the reception which I have met with since leaving Philadelphia. The people are rousing to this cause. With one voice they demand that Government should interfere. And to show their sincerity, they cheerfully contribute individually to the enterprise.

WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY, Jan. 9, 1832.

My last was dated at Pottsville. I delivered an address in that place and formed a Society. No subscriptions were made at the time, but I am much mistaken, if that Society does not prove an efficient one. The town is suffering now from great depreciation of business. But it must eventually rise; its mountains contain coal enough to warm the world. Leaving Pottsville, I crossed over to Sunbury, on the Susquehanna, and the history of my doings since, is as follows:—On the 30th ult. I lectured at Sunbury. On the 1st inst. (Sabbath) I delivered two discourses at Northumberland—on the 3rd, lectured at Danville—on the 5th, at Milton—6th, at Derrstown and on the 8th (Sabbath), at Muncy. My collection at Sunbury, was \$35—at Northumberland, 39 81—at Danville, \$103 28—at Milton, \$45 50—at Derrstown, \$41, and at Muncy, \$44—total in eleven days, \$308 59. It should be remarked, to the credit of Danville, that a collection of \$50 was made for the Society on the 4th of July. The village contains but 700 inhabitants. If a like liberality characterized the country generally, the Col. Society would not lack for funds. At Northumberland, I put things in train for the formation of an Auxiliary. At Danville, it was thought they did not need a Society, and after the specimen I had of the li-

berality of its citizens, I was very willing to leave the matter to be decided by themselves. Their hearts, it is believed, bind them to the Colonization cause, more strongly than constitutions or subscriptions can. In some of the other places named, perhaps auxiliaries will be formed. In any event, I think, they will remember the Society on the 4th of July. Many whom I see, and from whom I receive donations, have known scarcely any thing of the operations of the Society before. Hundreds of minds have been roused to the subject during the last fortnight, who, perhaps, knew that there was such an institution as the Col. Society—and knew nothing more.

January 10—I lectured in this place this evening—shall make but a small collection, but they promise to make the greater effort in July. My rout hence is to Jerseyshore, Bellfonte (perhaps Huntingdon), Lewistown to Harrisburg, where I shall probably be in ten or twelve days. If you wish to make any communication, please to direct to Harrisburg.

From all I see, I am satisfied, that what the public need to bring them up to this enterprise, is *light*. I have been surprised to find so little information upon this subject through most of my rout to this place. Let light be given, and Africa will not stretch out her supplicating hand in vain. I am daily more and more convinced that this is a noble cause. Who can but feel for bleeding Africa? She is a spectacle to the world. Her sufferings are without a parallel. Her cries must be heard.



From Liberia.

The most encouraging intelligence has been received up to December, from the Colony by the Brig Criterion. The emigrants by that vessel, after a very long passage, arrived in safety, and had experienced no mortality, from the effects of the climate. The anniversary of the victory over the natives in 1822 was celebrated with much spirit on the 1st of December. The Liberia Herald gives a flattering account of the increasing trade and enterprise of the settlers. After mentioning the valuable products of Grand Bassa, the Herald observes:

“The beach is lined with Liberians of all ages, from twelve to fifty years, eager in the pursuit of traffic, and in the acquisition of Camwood; and it is astonishing what little time is necessary to qualify, even the youngest, to drive as hard a bargain as any roving merchant from the land of steady habits, with his assortment of tin-ware, nutmegs, books, or dry goods. Here the simile ends—for it is to be wished that our Liberians would follow their prototype in the mother country throughout, and be as careful in keeping as in acquiring.

“The Liberian is certainly a great man, and what is more, by the natives he is considered a white man, though many degrees from that stand—for to be thought acquainted with the white man’s fashions, and to be treated as one, are considered as marks of great distinction among the Bassa and other nations.”

Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 12th January,
1832, to 7th February, 1832.*

Rev J Nott, Buck Post-Office, Delaware co Pa to make himself a life member, per J J Gray,	\$30
Collection from Fairfield, N J by Rev E Osborne, in Pres Ch Cumberland co New Jersey,	10
by Rev Milton Badger, Andover, Mass	40
Charles Brewer, of Petersburg, who hopes to contribute the same sum annually,	50
Frankfort Col Society, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, ..	12
Yearly Meeting of the Society of friends, N Carolina, ..	500
Interest on J Mechlin's draft for prompt payment, as follows, viz:—	
November 4,	\$2 56
2,	81
2,	1
30,	1 50
	5 87
Col Society of Virginia, per B Brand, Treasurer,	500
A part received as follows, viz:—	
Buckingham Aux Society, per R G Morris. Tr	\$73 50
Caroline co Col Soc per Williamson Tully, .	27 12
Ladies' Col Society, of Louisa county—\$4 of which is for the free schools in Liberia, per Miss K T Minor, Treasurer,	21 50
Rev Mr Rowzee, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, per General Cocke,	4 12
Deep Run Aux Col Soc per E L M Jones, Tr	34
Female Col Soc Richmond and Manchester, per Mrs C C Armstrong, Treasurer,	26 50
Miss K T Minor, Louisa co for free schools in Liberia,	7
Some person in Alexandria, D C who 12 years ago covertly withheld \$2 from the wages of a colored woman; she being dead and the person knowing no way of making restitution but in aid of the Am Col Society, per Rev William Jackson,	2 70
Rev Robert Johnston, of Alleghany co Pennsylvania, per General John Thompson,	10
A P Hopper, St Clairsville, Ohio, per Hon W Kenyon,	6
Rev Joseph Anderson, of ditto, per ditto,	7
J Harriss, Canton, Stark co O. per Hon Judge Ruggles,	1
Burr Powell, Esq of Loudon county, Virginia,	5
Hon Jacob Burnett, Cincinnati, Ohio, his subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith,	100
Rev R Post, of Washington, D C annual subscription, .	1
Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, New Jersey, his subscription on plan of Gerrit Smith,	100
Collection in Pres Ch Montrose, Pennsylvania, by Rev D D Darnelle, per William Joseph,	
by Rev E Paine, Claremont, N H	8
by Rev J Maltby, Sutton, Massachusetts,	20
Micajah Fairfield, of Granville, Ohio, ..	3
Collection by Miss Emily Canter, of a few young persons in Peacham, Vermont,	

Micajah Fairfield, of Granville, Ohio, for the Repository for one year,	2
Miss Julia Creighton, 11 years old, daughter of Hon W Creighton, of Ohio, for proceeds of work done by herself, per Rev Wm Meade,	5
Collections by Moses Allen, of New York, as follows:—	
From Bowery Pres Ch N Y per Rev J Woodbridge,	36 43
Durham, Greene co N Y Female Charitable Society, per Harriet Hand, Treasurer,	7
First Cong'l Ch Sheffield, Ms per Rev J Bradford,	9 84
Pres Cong Huntington, L I per Rev Mr Brown, ...	7 78
Congregation at Dansville, N York,	7 87
Rev J Joyce—a donation, from a captain of a small vessel sailing from New Bedford, for the circulation of the scriptures in Liberia,	5
Ref Dutch Ch Ithica, N Y per Rev A M Mann, sen	14
Cong'l Soc Orwell, Vt Rev Sherman Kellog, pastor, Do Oswego, Tioga co N Y Rev A Putman,	12
First Pres Ch Plattsburgh, per Rev Moses Chase, .	24 55
Rev J T Adams, of Plattsburgh,	23 53
Grand Jury, Greene co N Y	2 39
Dutch Ref'd Ch Cattskill, Rev J N Wyckoff, pastor, One of the Agents,	4 62
Pres and Meth Societies, in Chazy, Clinton co N Y per A Scott, Esq	6
Asso Ref'd Ch Newburgh, per Rev J McCarrell, ..	14
Rev J Sickles, pastor of Ref'd Dutch Ch Kinderhook, N York,	11 06
Mulberry st Church, (taken some time since) per Rev A McClay,	14 28
Ref'd Dutch Ch Bergen, N Y per Rev B C Taylor, Jasper Corning, on G Smith's plan,	23 25
First Pres Ch Newburg, per Rev J Johnson,	13
A young man of Jackson, Louisiana,	6 63
Collections by Rev J K Converse, Agent, as follows, viz:—	100
Presbyterian Church, Brunswick, \$25 59	19
Dutch Church, do 23 85	5
Enclosed to him, do 3	
Rev Mr Dewitt,	
At Springfield,	1
At Trenton,	15
	16 94
	85 38
Deduct expenses and compensation, 45 38	40
Rev J Caldwell, Chapel Hill, N C on account of his annual subscription of \$10 for 2 last years, per J C Dunn,	20
Daniel McMillan, Chester C H as follows—	
for Repository,	\$2
donation by self,	1
Joseph Hemphill,	2
Hon L S Spence, for following collections in Md: viz—	
Presbyterian Church, Snówhill,	\$8 25
do Pitts creek, ..	5
Collections in the Great Cove Ch Bedford co and Welsh Run, Franklin co Pa about 4th July, per Robert Kennédy, of Hagerstown,	13 25
John McDonogh, Esq of N Orleans—his first payment on plan of Gerrit Smith,	20
	100

Collection in Pres Ch Greenwich, Cumberland co N J	7 50
Collections by Rev J Crosby, Agent, in Penn as follows:	
<i>Philadelphia</i> .—Samuel Woodward, \$5, Miss McMin, 5,	
J Potts, 5, C Hanse, 5, Thomas Bird, 5, Thomas	
Shewell, 3, Dr Griffith, 1, Mr Prescott, 2, Mr Gandy, 1,	
Elisha Crowell, 2, Mr Hutchinson, 1, Mr Armstrong,	
2, Mr Earl, 1, Miss McIlvaine, 2, Other donations, 3,	
contributed by the ladies of the 3d Pres Ch 30 50,	
of which, 30 are to constitute their pastor, Rev Ezra	
S Ely, D D a life member,	73 50
<i>Reading</i> .—B Keim, \$25, G D B Keim, 10, J M Keim, 5,	
E High, 5, J Hister, 10, S Baird, 5, J M McNight, 5,	
Olien and Foster, 5, E Derhert, 5, M S Richards, 5, D	
M Keim, 5, J Hoffman, 5, J Ritter & Co 5, J Gehr,	
5, J S Heister, 5, I Heister, 5, — Evans, Esq 5, A	
Burk, 1, W H Smith, 1, D Rhein, 1, W Ermentrout, 1,	
D S Heister, 1, J Piper, 1 50, C Coleman, 1 50, N	
Sprenger, 1, F Kellog, 2, Mr Echert, 1, S Jackson, 2,	
Rev M Miller, 1 50, Rev W Pauli, 1 50, Mrs Shaw,	
1, G M Keim, 1 50, P Nagle, Jr 1, H W Smith, 1, J S	
Haverstick, 1, J H Weitzel, 2, J F Eichhorn, 1, S	
Ritter, 1, J L Dunn, 1, J James, 1, L Reese, 2, cash,	
5, balance of a collection in Pres Ch July 4, 1830,	
75 cents,	150 25
<i>Orwingsburg</i> .—C Loeser, 5, J Bannan, 5, W B Potts,	
2 50, I Eckert, 2, W Graeff, 1, J Huntzinger, 1, C	
Witman, 3, M O Schall, 1, cash, 25 cents,	20 75
<i>Pottsville</i> .—Captain Shillaber,	1
<i>Sunbury</i> .—A Jordan, 5, E Grenough, 5, G C Donnel, 2,	
H Masser, 2, J Young, 2, S J Parker, 2, H Zoxthei-	
mer, 1, Jacob Young, 1, J G Martin, 1, J Alter, 1, W	
Dewart, 3, P Lazarus, 1, H Bellas, 2, S Shindle, 1, J	
G Youngman, 1, G Weitzel, 1, E Y Bright, 1, Dona-	
tions less than \$1, 3,	35
<i>Northumberland</i> .—J Boyd, 5, R Boyd, 3, J B Boyd, 1,	
W T Boyd, 1, M Johnson, colored, girl, 1, (saved by	
abstaining from the use of sugar. She had made a do-	
nation of the same amount to the Col Soc on the last	
4th of July, which she had saved in the same manner.)	
J Cowden, 5, J R Priesly, 1, J Hepburn, 1, Mr Tag-	
gart, 2 50, J Pleasants, 2, S Jackson, 1, Rev J Kay	
and J Kay, Jr 1 50, H Lathy, 1, T T Bonham, 1, D	
Gilbert, 1, cash, 6 75, donations less than a dollar, 1 06,	
a collection at a monthly concert, 4,	39 81
<i>Danville</i> .—P Baldy, to constitute himself a life member,	
\$30, R L Grier, 5, W Colt, 5, W G Hurley, 5, J Bar-	
ber, 5, Rev R Dunlop, 5, J Russel, 5, Aliquis, 5, D	
Montgomery, 2, M C Grier, 3, W Cathcart, 2, J Best,	
2, J Lundy, 2, R Matchin, 1, T Woodside, 2, John	
Moore, 1, C Donaldson, 2, W Montgomery, 5, W	
Donaldson, 5, J C Boyd, 5, J Lughend, 2, collection,	
4 28,	103 28
<i>Milton</i> .—F W Pollock, 5, Rev W Wilson, 5, R H Ham-	
mond, 5, S Hepburn, 5, T Pollock, 5, J M'Dougal, 5,	
S T Brown, 2, B Vincent, 1 50, S Cadwallader, 1, R	
McGuigon, 1, Moore and Sterling, 2, Rev David Kirk-	
patrick, 2, S Teas, 1, cash, 4, amount of donations less	
than a dollar, 1,	45 50

<i>Derristown.</i> —W Hayes, 5, A Green, 5, A Graham, 5, W C Steadman, 1, J Glass, 1, R H Lard, 1, J Bows, 2, R Hayes, 1, J Walls, 1, F Staughton, 1, J Geddes, 1, T Vanvalyah, 1, J F Linn, 1, S H Steadman, 1, J Hutchinson, 1, H McLaughlin, 1, S Wolfe, 1, W Wilson, 1, J Moore, 1, J Reber, 2, J Sargent, 1, H S Graham, 1, cash, 1 25—amount of donations less than a dollar, 2 25, F Wilson, 1,	41
<i>Muncy.</i> —W C Ellis, \$5, Dr Wood, 3, W A Petriken, 3, J K Frederick, 3, J McCleery, 5, C Hall, 5, G W Lathy, 1, Rev D Steele, 1, J W Dunnahay, 1, J H Brown, 1, W S Evans, 1, A Taylor, 1, J Patt, 1, J P Patterson, 1, E Thomas, 1, T Wood, jr 1, R Risk, 1, Dr J Rankin, 1, collection, 6 25, cash, 1 75,	44
<i>Williamsporte.</i> —T Conjelle, 3, J Armstrong, 2, A D Hepburn, 1, cash, 2, collection, 4 54,	12 54
<i>Newburg.</i> —H Sproul, 5, J W Smith, 1, H Shoemaker, 1, J Thompson, 50 cents,	7 50
<i>Jersey Shore.</i> —A N Parsons, 5, J D Harris, 5, Mr Snyder, 5, J Hamelton, 1, W Morrison, 1, G Tomb, 2, S B Waters, 1, J Wilson, 2, A Ferguson, 1 50, cash, 3,	26 50
<i>Millhall.</i> —Rev D M Barber, 5, J F McCormick, 2, S McCormick, 2, G Bressler, 2, O Atwood, 1, N Harvey, 1, H White, 1, A Porter, 1—amount of donations less than a dollar, 5 50,	20 50
<i>Millsborough.</i> —J Miles, 5, S J Green, 2, F R Potts, 2, A McMullen, 1, J W Miles, 1, collection, 3 04,	14 04
<i>Bellefonte.</i> —G Vanlentine, 5, J G Lowry, 5, W Irvin, 5, R Curtin, 5, A Gregg, 5, F B Smith, 5, W McEwen, 5, J Blanchard, 5, J Harris, 2, A Harris, 1, J Bigler, 1, J Rankin, 2, Rev J Linn, 2, S Pettit, 1, W W Miles, 2, E Reeve, 1, H Humes, 2, J Gilleland, 2, H Vandyke, 2, E Williams, 1, C Beckwith, 2, J E Gallaspy, 1, N Mitchell, 2, E Johnston, 1, E Miles, 1 50, W Pettit, 1, R Hays, 1, D Dobbins, 1, M A Harris, 2, cash, 3 50—amount of donations less than a dollar, 3 75, J Harris, 5,	83 75
<i>Alexandria.</i> —J Scott, 5, T S Keating, 10, Rev S Wilson, 5, J Cresswell, 5, C Bucher, 5, G Wilson, 2, S Caldwell, 2, C Porter, 5, D Haugy, 2 50, Gammell and Stewart, 5, J Fisher, 2 50, D Gemmell, 1, J H Stewart, 3, D Hewett, 1, M W Neff, 2, J McIlvaine, 2 50, W Russ, 1, B Davidson, 1 50, T P 1, T Nowlan, 1, J H Stockwell, 1, C Gay, 1 50, J Dougherty, 1, S Stewart, 1, J Stewart, 2—amount of donations less than a dollar, 3 50,	73
<i>Huntingdon.</i> —W Orbison, 5, J Steele, 5, J Ker & wife, 10, W Dorris, 5, J M Bell, 5, E Dorcey, 5, T Johnston, 5, J McCahn, 5, J Hoffman, 5, Mrs Allison, 5, J Brackin, 5, J Coffey, 5, Rev J Peebles, 5, J Smith, 2 50, S Thompson, 2 50, A Vantins, 1, R Wallace, 1, A Levy, 1, T Fisher, 1, H Miller, 1, Rev H Tarring, 1, E Palmer, 1, D Snare, 1, J Snyder, 1, W C P Townsley, 1 50, J Hemphill, 1, S Miller, 1, J Glasier, 1, J Whitaker, sen 1, A Gwin, 1, R Hitt, 2, D Snyder, 1, J Graffins, 1, H L McConnel, 1, P Swoof, jr 2, C H Miller, 1, M Garper, 1, R Williams, 1, B Miller, 1, D	

Cowan, 1, J Hildebrand, 1, five colored persons, 1 33, J Miller, 5, cash, 3, collection, 5 25—amount of dona- tions less than a dollar, 8 92,	127
<i>Lewistown</i> —J B Ard, 5, W M Hall, 5, R U Jacob, 5, S McClay, 5, E Banks, 3, S W Stewart, 3, H Long, 2, W McCay, 1, B Patten, jr 1, G Espy, 1, J Kinsloe, 1, J H Long, 1, Rev G Yeager, 1, S Ellis, 1, W Coggs- hall, 1, A S Wilson, 2, J McDowell, 1, W Mitchell, 2, W Culbertson, 2, J Culbertson, 1, J Milliken 1, C Ritty, 1, H Stoner, 1, C W Kelso, 1, J J McCoy, 1, J Parker, 2, J Milliken, 1, J McCormick, 1, E L Bene- dict, 2 50, A Blymyer, 1, G W Patton, 1, T Kreiden, 1, S Maclay, 1, cash, 6—amount of donations less than a dollar, 3 50,	69
Total amount acknowledged in the above list,	\$988 92
Deduct retained by him,	88 92
	<hr/> \$900
Of the donations from Reading—\$30, viz: \$25 from B Keim, Esq and \$5 from M S Richards were to consti- tute their pastor, the Rev F H Cummin, a life member of the Society.	
Joseph Avery, of Conway, Mass his annual subscription,	10
A friend to the Society, at Annapolis, Maryland,	10
Hon Harman Denney, of Pittsburg, Pa as follows, viz:	
Collection in Cong of Cross Roads, Washington co Pa by Rev G McCurdy,	\$20
in the Three Springs Congregation, by Rev R Campbell,	13
in Rackoon Cong Washington co Pa by Rev Mr Allen,	8 87
in Saltsburg, Armstrong co Pa by Rev Mr Hughes,	3 50
in Scrub Grass Cong by Rev Mr Riggs, of Butler co Pa	2 91
in Cong of Licking, of New Reho- both, by Rev John Core, Arm- strong, co Pennsylvania,	10
Newark, Col Soc per L A Smith, Tr as follows—	58 28
Annuities of members,	\$57
Collection in the 1st Pres Ch Newark, per Rev W T Hamilton,	26 68
in the 2d Pres Ch Newark, per Rev P C Hay,	19 43
in the 3d Pres Ch Newark, per Rev B Dickinson, ..	22 17
in the Meth Ch Newark, per Rev J J Matthias, ..	30 31
in Baptist Church Newark, per Rev Mr Platt,	5
in Pres Ch Rockaway, N J per Rev B King,	12
in 2d Pres Ch Orange, N J per Rev George Pierson, ..	6 93
balance in the Treasury, ..	3 13
	<hr/> \$182 65
<i>Total,</i>	<hr/> <u>\$3164 48</u>

POSTSCRIPT.**Agency in England.**

We have just received highly interesting letters from Elliott Cresson, Esq. the Society's Agent in England, which show, conclusively, that the most sober and influential friends of the African cause in that Country, entirely approve of the principles and proceedings of our Institution, and are delighted with the measure of success which, under a gracious Providence, has resulted from its efforts. We shall, at another time, give a more full account of his proceedings, and of the indications favourable to the cause of the Society in England. Our Agent has been very successful in awaking the attention and sympathies of the English nation to the importance of the great scheme of Philanthropy in which the Society is engaged.

Intelligence.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Colonization Society, enclosing that of Capt. Abels, is from the National Intelligencer.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1832.

GENTLEMEN: It will give pleasure to the friends of the Colonization Scheme, to know that while accounts from Liberia are the most satisfactory and animating, the evidences of deep and extensive interest in that Colony, and the great objects for which it was founded, in every State of this Union, and in England, (where there is at present an Agent of the Society,) are becoming daily and most strikingly manifest. I enclose a letter, from Capt. WM. ABELS, who visited the Colony as master of the Colonial Schooner Margaret Mercer, and who, while he remained at Monrovia, for thirteen days, daily observed and examined on shore the condition and affairs of the Colony. Captain Abels is a man of integrity and piety.

I have received letters from various sections of our Southern country, which leave it no longer doubtful that in every part of it the Society has warm and able friends, who will defend its principles and proceedings, and prove to all candid and reflecting minds that it aims to accomplish a great and virtuous end, by virtuous means. In England, the indefatigable Agent of the Society, *Elliott Cresson*, is making known the merits of the Society; many literary and religious Journals have recommended it to the public patronage, and the most distinguished friends there of Africa and of man have given it their approbation and support. The venerable *Thomas Clarkson*, after listening with enthusiastic delight (such as a friend remarked he had not known him to manifest for twenty years) to the statements of Mr. Cresson, observed "that for himself he was free to confess that, of all the things that have been going on in our favor since 1787, when the abolition of the slave trade was first seriously proposed, that which is going on in America is the most important. Mr. *Wilberforce* said, "You have gladdened my heart, by convincing me that, sanguine as had been my hopes of the happy effects to be produced by your institutions, al

my anticipations were scanty and cold, compared with the reality. This may truly be deemed a pledge of the Divine favor." He adds, "Believe me, no Briton, I had almost said no American, can take a livelier interest than myself, in your true greatness and glory. May the mutual attachment of the inhabitants of our two countries become stronger and stronger, however diversified in body, having but one soul, and almost anticipating that better world, where, all divisions being forever done away, all shall unite in one song of thanksgiving, and peace and love and joy shall be complete and everlasting!" What friend of this Society will not feel this language from the lips of men honored and venerated in their age by all Christendom, almost like words of encouragement and benediction from the sainted spirits into companionship with whom they will shortly enter! And what soul not desecrated and lost to all that is ennobling in humanity, will not at this crisis rejoice in the signs of the times, confirming faith in the speedy return to their proper home of the exiled children of Africa, and their participation in the best privileges and blessings of our nature?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1832.

Dear Sir: Having just arrived in the United States from the Colony of Liberia, to which place I went as master of the Schooner Margaret Mercer, and where I remained thirteen days, during which time I was daily on shore, and carefully observed the state of affairs, and inquired into the condition of the people, I venture to state some facts in regard to the circumstances and prospects of the Colony. On the 14th December I arrived, and on the 15th went on shore, and was received in the most polite and friendly manner by the Governor, Dr. Meehlin, who introduced me to the ministers and principal inhabitants. All the Colonists appeared to be in good health. All my expectations in regard to the aspect of things, the health, harmony, order, contentment, industry, and general prosperity of the settlers, were more than realized. There are about two hundred buildings in the town of Monrovia, extending along the Cape Montserado, not far from a mile and a quarter.—Most of these are good substantial houses and stores, (the first story of many of them being of stone,) and some of them handsome, spacious, painted, and with Venetian blinds. Nothing struck me as more remarkable than the great superiority, in intelligence, manners, conversation, dress, and general appearance in every respect, of the people over their colored brethren in America. So much was I pleased with what I saw, that I observed to the people, should I make a true report, it would hardly be credited in the United States. Among all that I conversed with, *I did not find a discontented person*, or hear one express a desire to return to America. I saw no intemperance, nor did I hear a profane word uttered by any one. Being a Minister of the Gospel, on Christmas day I preached both in the Methodist and Baptist Church, to full and attentive congregations of from three to four hundred persons in each. I know of no place wheret he Sabbath appears to be more respected than in Monrovia. I was glad to see that the Colonial Agent or Governor is a constant attendant on Divine service, and appears desirous of promoting the moral and religious welfare of the people. Most of the settlers appear to be rapidly acquiring property; and I have no doubt they are doing better for themselves and their children in Liberia, than they could do in any other part of the world. Could the free people of color in this country but see the real condition of their brethren who have settled in Africa, I am persuaded they would require no other motive to induce them to emigrate. This is my decided and deliberate judgment.

Very respectfully, sir, your friend and servant,

WILLIAM ABELS.

P. S. I have several times dined with the Colonists, and I think no better tables could be set in any part of the world. We had every thing that heart could desire, of meats, and fish, and fowls, and vegetables, and wines, &c. &c.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The people of Virginia are awaking to the solemn consideration of the whole subject of the evil of their colored population, and have expressed their purpose, through the General Assembly, to aid in the colonization of such as are now free, and of such as may become so, either by the will of individuals or the laws of the State. The late debate in the Virginia Legislature, embracing the entire subject of slavery, has been one of the highest interest and importance. The Editor of one of the Richmond papers observes: "We have never heard any debate so eloquent, so sustained, and in which so great a number of speakers had appeared and commanded the attention of so numerous and intelligent an audience. The debate is in the process of publication, and the world can partly, though not fully judge of its merits. It has been suggested to us, that it would be expedient to incorporate this debate, so important in its subject, so full in its information, so comprehensive in its views, and so momentous in its consequences, in a less perishable form than a newspaper, and we accede to the propriety of the suggestion."

In another place the Editor of the Whig remarks: "The debate on abolition continues with increased and increasing interest. Virginia has never had greater reason to boast of her gifted sons. The debate has indeed been one of transcendent and the most sustained power and interest.—Day after day, multitudes throng to the Capitol, and have been compensated by eloquence which would have illustrated Rome or Athens.

Since the close of this debate, Mr. Broadnax, from the Select Committee on slaves and free negroes, reported a Bill "devising the ways and means for deporting free negroes and such as may become free, to Liberia. The Bill as modified and amended, proposes an appropriation of \$35,000 for the present year, and \$90,000 for the next, to be expended in colonizing the free people of color, and it has passed the House of Delegates. The Governor Executive Council and Treasurer, are constituted a Central Board to superintend the execution of this act, with power to appoint other Boards.

Jan. 30th.—The following Resolution reported from the Select Committee on colored population in the House of Delegates of Virginia, was read and concurred in.

Resolved, That it is expedient to apply to the General Government to procure a territory or territories, beyond the limits of the United States, to which the several States may remove their free colored population.

On the 30th of February, Mr. Moore submitted the following joint Resolution, which was, on his motion, laid on the table.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Delegates, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby requested, to apply to the General Government on

behalf of this General Assembly, to procure a territory or territories, beyond the limits of the United States, to which the several States may remove the whole or any part of their colored population; and, that the Senators of this State in Congress, be requested to use their best efforts to promote that object.

We are informed that the subject of colonizing the free people of color is under consideration in the *Legislature* of MARYLAND, and that a liberal appropriation will probably be made during its present session for this object.

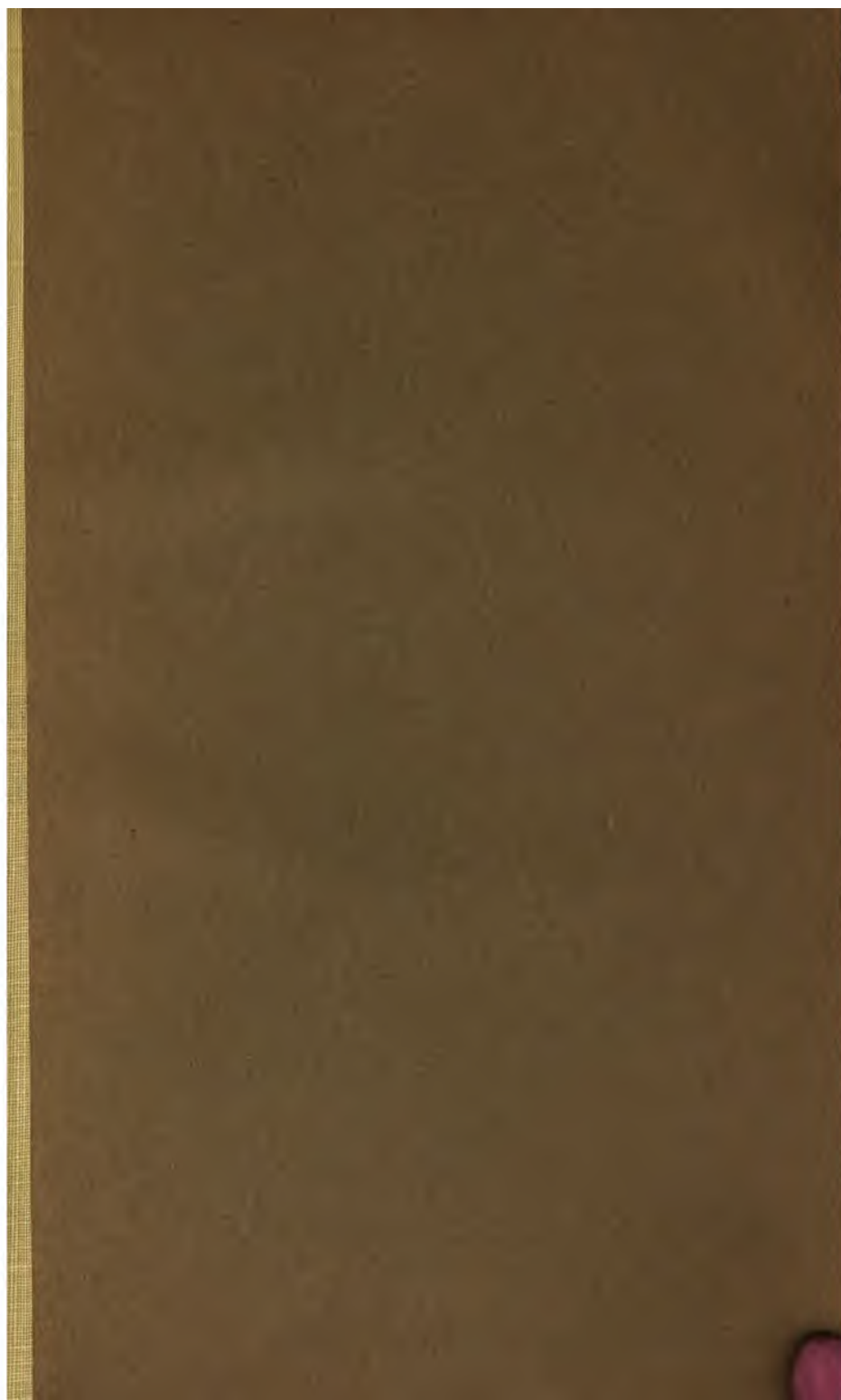
IN CONGRESS, we are happy to state that the following Resolution, offered by Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, and Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and a Memorial from an Auxiliary Col. Society, presented by Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, have been referred to a Select Committee.

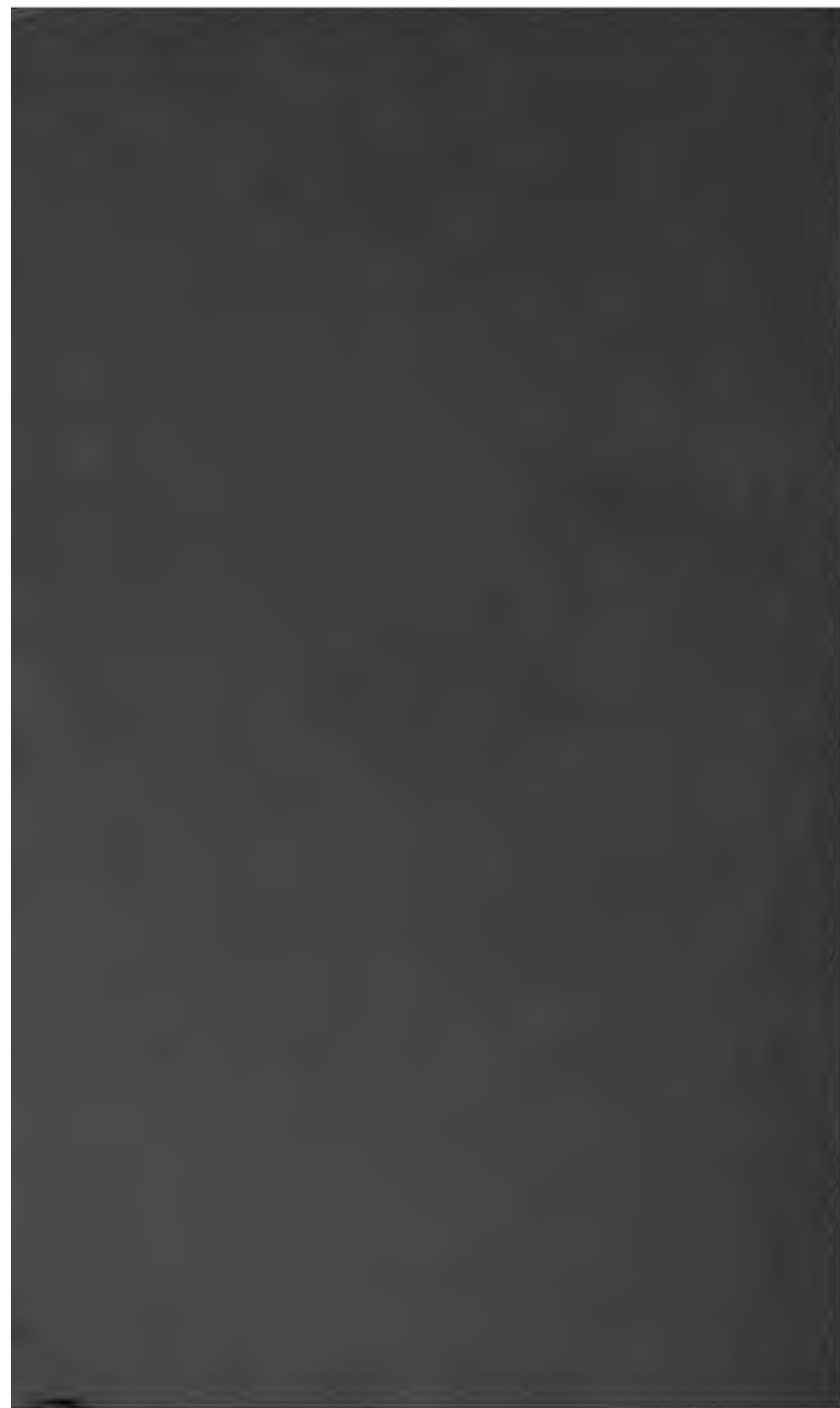
Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing from the United States and her Territories, the free people of color, and colonizing them on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere.

THE SLAVE TRADE—HORRID BARBARITY.—The Fair Rosamond and the Black Joke, tenders to the Dryad frigate, have captured three slave vessels, which had originally 1800 slaves on board, but of which they succeeded in taking only 306 to Sierra Leone. It appears the Fair Rosamond had captured a lugger, with 106 Africans, and shortly afterwards saw the Black Joke in chase of two other luggers; she joined in the pursuit, but the vessels succeeded in getting into the Bonny River, and landed 600 slaves before the tenders could take possession of them. They found on board only 200, but ascertained that the rascals in command of the slavers had thrown overboard 180 slaves, manacled together, four of whom only were picked up.

At the late session of the Legislature of North Carolina, an act was passed prohibiting colored persons from preaching, or acting as class leaders.

THE END.





SEP 14 1934



Philip Richard Kuttell

